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THE  TIMES

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Regional aid shake-up

Radical changes in the pattern of regional aid to industry are proposed in a White Paper from Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Industry. It envisages a cut in spending, favours service industries, and calls for lower wages in areas of high unemployment Page 2

Sterling drops to all-time low

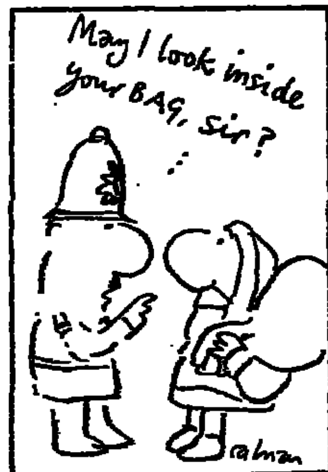
The pound fell below $1.42 for the first time and weakened against other currencies as speculation over North Sea oil prices combined with the continued strength of the dollar Page 15

Mosley's friend

Sir Oswald Mosley, the British fascist leader told interrogators in 1940 that Adolf Hitler was a charming if emotional man who liked him Page 3

Ozal's choice

Turkey's first civilian Cabinet since the 1980 military coup named by Mr Turgut Ozal, the Prime Minister, was approved by President Evren. Fighting inflation will be its top priority Page 6



Nanny's fires

The paranormal took a back seat at the Italian trial of Scottish nanny Carol Compton as a formidable governess gave evidence on the fires that led to the girl's arrest Page 8

Bowled out

An attempt to hasten the reduction in the number of overseas players in England failed at a Test and County Cricket Board meeting. Page 20

Murray's future at stake after his repudiation of NGA

By Paul Routledge and David Felton

The future of Mr Len Murray as general secretary of the TUC is at risk today after his repudiation of support for the National Graphical Association (NGA) led to the abandonment of a planned unlawful one-day strike.

The 51 members of the TUC General Council have been called into emergency session to decide whether the labour movement should back Mr Murray's policy of respect for the law or left-wing union leaders who seek continuing defiance of the Government's trade union legislation.

Both sides were anxiously counting heads last night before the "vote of confidence" on the conduct of Mr Murray which was denounced by the NGA general secretary, Mr Joe Wade, as unprecedented and divisive.

Mr Murray's critics were confident of winning the censure vote, but moderates rallying to his cause were equally sure that they would carry the day.

The planned 24-hour strike in national and local newspapers was suspended yesterday at a meeting of the NGA's governing national council. Afterwards union officials vented their anger at Mr Murray's repudiation of the decision of the TUC employment policy and organization committee to adopt a "supportive" attitude towards the protest strike.

NGA leaders complained about Mr Murray's action in publicly rejecting the committee's nine-to-seven vote in favour of the strike. Mr Wade said: "The dispute will continue, and in the meantime I hope Mr Murray's repudiation of the committee decision will be rejected by the general council".

He predicted that "this unprecedented action" would encourage many more trade unionists to join a mass demonstration in Warrington, Cheshire, this afternoon. It is being organized by the North-West TUC to protest against the refusal of Mr Selim (Eddie) Shah, chairman of Messenger Group newspapers to reinstate six dismissed NGA workers and grant the union a closed shop.

Mr Shah said yesterday that he is going ahead with suits claiming £90,000 damages from the union to cover the cost of alleged damage done to his printing works at Winwick Quay during mass picketing

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that so far has cost the union £675,000 in fines for contempt of court orders made under the Employment Acts, 1980 and 1982.

In the High Court in London, injunctions preventing the NGA from reimposing its threatened strike were granted to provincial newspaper groups, including Westminster Press, Essex County Newspapers, Berrows Newspapers, Northern Counties Newspapers, and United Newspapers.

Mirror Group Newspapers became the last Fleet Street publishing house to win a similar order restraining the union from disrupting production with secondary industrial action.

The industrial argument will take second place today to the fierce political infighting in the TUC.

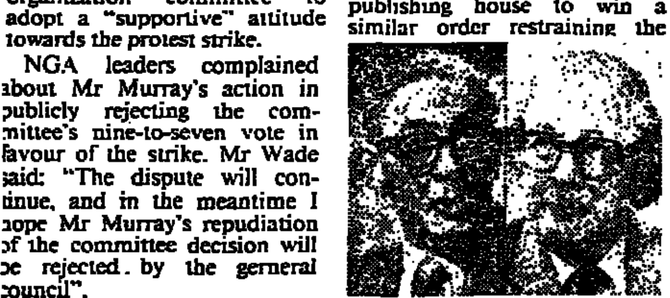
Led by the Transport and General Workers' Union, Mr Murray's critics will argue that he has exceeded his authority in publicly denouncing a decision of an influential committee of the general council and that he had no legal ground for arguing that a general message of support for the NGA strike would attract legal action against the TUC of the kind already taken against the craft print union.

If Mr Murray fails in his attempt to limit TUC support for the NGA he will be obliged (in the words of one his critics) to "consider his position".

TUC officials refuse to countenance the possiblity of the general secretary's resigning, but some union leaders are pointing to the precedent set by Mr Sidney Weighell, who left his post as general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen a year ago after losing a vote of confidence.

Mr Murray will argue that he was compelled to repudiate the committee decision publicly because if he had not done so the TUC would have been risking contempt of court penalties for supporting an unlawful strike and damages possibly amounting to many millions of pounds.

His supporters were suggesting last night a 25-21 majority for the general secretary, but the result will hinge on how many moderates take part in the vote. Failure to attend by five key backers of Mr Murray's position led to his defeat in the employment committee meet-



Battle joined: Mr Murray (left) and Mr Wade.

Continued on back page, col 3

Memorable meeting: The Duchess of Kent in deep conversation with Mr William Webb (left) and Mr Bertie Pearman, both of Gillingham. She was attending a Christmas party at Buckingham Palace for the Not Forgotten Association.

Kinnock and Thatcher clash

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, in the middle of furious Commons exchanges with the Prime Minister over the National Graphical Association dispute, said yesterday that he had no intention of condoning law-breaking.

But he added, after being asked by Mrs Margaret Thatcher to condemn the NGA for contravening the law, that he also had no intention of being a drill sergeant for "divisive and ruinous Tory legislation", which had turned a union problem into a "national industrial volcano"

Mr Kinnock's remarks, which neatly encapsulated the dilemma into which Labour leaders have been placed by the dispute, came after the Prime Minister had refused his demands to intervene by asking the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service to convene a committee of inquiry. "She has a direct and absolute responsibility and the buck stops with her", Mr Kinnock said.

The Prime Minister retorted that it was clear that what the Opposition really wanted was the Government to force Mr Selim ("Eddie") Shah, chairman of the Messenger Newspaper group, to give in to the union's unreasonable demands. The British people wanted, and had voted for, the law to uphold the right of employees to reject the closed shop.

She said that the TUC believed in upholding the law. "The law is indivisible. You cannot choose which parts to uphold and which not to uphold. They should all be upheld."

Mr Kinnock accused the Prime Minister of "dodging" her obligations.

Trident bill could rise by £1,375m

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The devaluation of the pound against the dollar could have added £1,375m to the bill for the Trident nuclear deterrent since 1980.

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, has taken a political decision that Trident costs will not be updated on a regular basis. The latest official costing, of £7,500m, is therefore based on 1981 prices and exchange rates.

But the 1982 defence estimates stated that the September, 1980, costing of £5,990m had been increased by "some £700m" because of the fall of the value of the pound from $2.36 to $1.78 in September, 1981.

This year's defence estimates said that 45 per cent of the Trident programme would be spent, in dollars, in the United States "and hence the recent fall in the exchange rate, if sustained throughout the life of the project, would result in increased costs".

The latest exchange rate, of $1.42 to the pound, represents a further devaluation of more than 20 per cent on the September, 1983, rates used by the Ministry of Defence.

That fall in the value of the pound could represent a further £675m increase in Trident costs, without the price rises which will have resulted from inflation.

The Ministry of Defence emphasized last night that Trident expenditure was not expected to reach a peak until the last few years of the 1980s and, therefore, the effect of the devaluation was not, for the moment, significant. It did say, however, that the range of "uncertainty" in defence spending, resulting from exchange rate fluctuations, was about £100m to £200m a year.

Mr Heseltine told *The Times* earlier this month that Trident would be a central issue between the Conservatives and Labour at the next election because decisions taken by the next Parliament would affect the independant British nuclear deterrent.

QE2 cruise delayed by engine fault

By Michael Baily Transport Editor

The Queen Elizabeth 2 *arrived back from her £4.5 refit* in Germany last night eight hours late because of engine trouble. A fault developed in a boiler soon after the 67,000-ton ship left the shipyard at Bremerhaven.

However, Cunard did not blame the Germans for the touble. Work, it is believed, was carried out on the boilers in Germany – but by British contractors.

The ship anchored in the river outside the yard, and engineer on board carried out repairs.

She docked at Southampton at about midnight. During the delay nearly 1,500 passengers, who were expecting to sail on her five hours earlier, were wined and dined by Cunard in Southampton. She was due to sail at about 4am on a three-day cruise of the English Channel for which passengers had paid between £145 and £565 each.

US and Israeli ships shell Palestinians and Syrians

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

Scarcely had President Gemayel left Lebanon for Britain yesterday than both the American and Israeli navies launched simultaneous though separate bombardments of Palestinian and Syrian Army positions near the Lebanese coast.

Two American guided-missile destroyers steamed off the christian Port of Jounieh during the afternoon and fired a barrage of 5in shells on to Syrian positions in the mountains east of Beirut after the Syrians had earlier fired at American reconnaissance jets while 30 miles to the north Israeli gunboats opened up on Palestinian guerrillas in the northern port of Tripoli.

It was clear that American flights over the Chouf mountains had been interrupted during the afternoon when naval jets from the Sixth Fleet began overflying Beirut in pairs at low level, swooping over the Mediterranean and then returning over the foothills to break the sound barrier not far from the Syrian Army's forward artillery positions above the capital.

Soon afterwards, the USS Ticonderoga and another American warship moved close to the shore 12 miles north of the capital and began firing towards the mountains, the shells landing near the snowline not far from the town of Dour Shweir where Syrian troops maintain one of their foremost positions.

The Syrians confirmed that their ground fire had been

President Gemayel of Lebanon flew into London last night for talks with the British Government. He will also meet the The Queen and Mr Neil Kinnock, the Leader of the Opposition. There is growing concern in Britain over the safety of British troops serving in Lebanon (page 8).

directed at two US F14 jets but described the subsequent American naval fire as a new aggression, claiming rather unconvincingly that it only a damaged a military vehicle.

Syrian officials stated after America's air raids just over a week ago that the Syrian Army would continue to shoot at US reconnaissance jets. They appear to have meant what they said.

At almost exactly the same time as the American naval shelling, Israeli gunboats appeared off Tripoli and began firing towards the port area of the city where Mr Yassir Arafat's guerrillas are preparing to be evacuated over the coming fortnight.

Beirut radio reported that the naval bombardment lasted for 45 minutes and that scores of shells fell into the harbour area. The Israelis gave no reason for the barrage but denied a Palestinian claim that one of their vessels had been hit by fire from a PLO long-range gun.

Only a few hours earlier, Palestinian dissidents who are surrounding Mr Arafat's forces in Tripoli had warned that they would resume their siege of the city if the PLO leader did not sail from the port by December 21.

A spokesman at the Palestinian Fatah guerrilla offices in Damascus, undoubtedly echoing Syria's own views, claimed that Mr Arafat was deliberately delaying his own evacuation and that any bloodshed that followed further postponement would be his own responsibility.

Continued on back page, col 5

London fear after IRA bomb

By Stewart Tendler Crime Reporter

A Provisional IRA bomb planted close to one of London's main shopping streets and aimed at bringing havoc to Christmas crowds was disarmed by a Scotland Yard explosives team yesterday.

The bomb containing 10lbs or more of commercial explosives attached to a timing device would have created damage for up to 200 yards. It was left against a wall in Phillimore Gardens, just off Kensington High Street shortly before the shopping crowds were swollen by office workers on their lunch break.

Police also had to deal with three other suspect packages in the high street which was closed from midday until after dusk. Police believe the packages may have been deliberately left to use up police resources and disrupt shopping.

Last night Commander William Hucklesby, head of the Yard's anti-terrorist squad, said the disarmed device clearly indicated the start of a Provisional IRA Christmas bombing campaign in London. He repeated earlier warnings to the public to be alert and on the guard.

Mr Hucklesby said the bomb was only partially destroyed in a controlled explosion and it was a sophisticated device which "would have devasted an area of up to 200 yards away".

He said that the bomb bore similarities to IRA bombs seen in London in recent years and there was no doubt it was the work of the organization, but he could not say that it was from the same source as a device which damaged the guard house at Woolwich Arsenal last weekend.

Mr Hucklesby said the bomb had been left without any warning and the aim was clearly to disrupt Kensington High Street. He said: "It was aimed to do as much damage as possible and to kill indiscriminately".

The bomb was left in a holdall near the entrance of a large block of private flats, Troy Court. It was first seen by a passerby who alerted a traffic warden.

Explosives experts partially detonated the device by remote control.

As the other suspect packages were discovered dotted along the street, several of them in shops, police cleared the length of the normally busy shopping centre. Dogs trained to sniff out explosives were brought in and the explosives experts, wearing blast-proof clothing and armour, moved from one package to the next. Several were examined using a robot device first developed in Northern Ireland.

At one stage a police helicopter flew overhead using a loud hailer to warn people to keep away from windows and the street was finally reopened just as the day's shoping hours ended. Photograph, page 2

Kamikaze attack feared at Los Angeles Games

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

The latest car bombings in Kuwait have raised concern among United States security officials that terrorist groups may use "human bombs" to carry out future kamikaze-style attacks on Americans and other Western targets.

A report in the *Washington Post* yesterday quoted Administration officials as saying that the use of fanatics seeking martyrdom in suicide attacks had "opened up a whole new spectrum of violence".

The officials said they were on the look-out for "human bombs, people walking around with TNT strapped to their bodies".

Although United States officials are mainly concerned about further suicide attacks in the Middle East, where the radical Shia Muslims believed responsible for the recent attacks are based, they are also concerned that outbreaks of kamikaze-style terrorism may be attempted in the United States.

They pointed out that two months ago an Israeli tourist was arrested in the public gallery of the House of Representatives with explosives strapped to his body.

Recently lorries, cars and other obstacles were used to block off entrances to the White House and the State Department after a warning that a car-bomb attack was being planned.

American officials are particularly concerned that the forthcoming Olympic Games in Los Angeles or the World's Fair in New Orleans could be singled out for terrorist attacks. They said it was almost impossible to guarantee protection of such events against suicide bombers.

Thatcher faces setback over vital defence job

By Julian Haviland Political Editor

The Prime Minister is expected tonight to suffer a reverse in the management of her party in Parliament when Conservative backbench defence specialists choose a chairman for the all-party Select Committee on Defence.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher's candidate is Sir Humphrey Atkins, whom she has long sought to reward for his service as Secretary of State for Northern Ireland and his resignation from the Foreign Office with his ministerial colleagues, Lord Carrington and Mr Richard Luce, at the time of the Falkland invasion.

However, most of the seven Conservatives nominated to the committee opposed him on the grounds that he has shown little interest in defence, in





Contenders (from left): Mr Michael Mates, Mr Michael Marshall, Sir Humphrey Atkins, Mr Winston Churchill.

spite of service in the Royal Navy. Labour's three nominees share these doubts.

Many MPs even say Mrs Thatcher would like this potentially critical committee to have a chairman who will give her little trouble.

Most of the nominees advocate strong defences for Britain, and the committee, if vigorously led, might form an awkward alliance with Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence if defence spending came under renewed pressure.

More than the defence chairmanship, however, is at stake. If Sir Humphrey were chosen he would also become, on seniority grounds, chairman of the Liaison Committee.

This committee co-ordinates the work of all Commons select committees, and decides which supply estimates are debated by the Commons. Its chairman, formerly Mr Edward Du Cann, has potentially one of the most influential backbench voices, and most Prime Ministers probably would prefer a tame incumbent.

If Sir Humphrey is kept out of the defence post he cannot have the liaison job either, so he and Mrs Thatcher will be twice foiled.

There are MPs in all parties who hope this will happen.

Those who want the departmental committees, first set up in the last Parliament, to be effective monitors of the executive believe experience is essential and that every committee should choose its chairman from those who have already given some service.

Above all, there is more than the usual resentment of Mrs Thatcher's use, or attempted use, of patronage to fill posts which backbenchers regard as their own.

Four of the seven Conservatives are candidates – Mr Michael Mates, Mr Michael Marshall, Mr Winston Churchill and Sir Humphrey. The three Labour nominees, Dr John Gilbert, Mr Bruce George and Mr Dick Douglas, would accept either of Mr Mates or Mr Marshall, each of whom served with them on the committee in the last Parliament.

But the winner has to emerge in the Conservative group, where last night it appeared that Mr Churchill would have only his own vote, and his three rivals two votes each in the first round.

New regional aid policy to favour service industries

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Sweeping changes in the way aid is given to industry in poorer areas of the country are proposed in a government White Paper published yesterday. Job creation and value for money will become the chief criteria for handing out public funds in the depressed areas, and emphasis will be shifted from manufacturing to service industries.

In future all grants will be subject of a cost-per-job ceiling, although this will not apply to small companies and the Government expects that the proposed changes, coupled with a redrawn map of assisted areas, will cut the amount of money spent on regional aid.

A key point in the White Paper is the Government's belief in the "natural adjustment of labour markets". It calls for lower wages and unit costs in areas of high unemployment. "Wage flexibility, combined with a reputation for good work and a constructive attitude to productivity and industrial relations, would increase the attractiveness to industry of areas with high unemployment."

Legislation to be introduced early in the new year will move the emphasis of regional aid away from automatic grants to factories where new machinery is being installed to individual projects which create or expand capacity.

Total spending on regional assistance in 1982-83 was £917m, of which £690m was in regional development grants. The White Paper, presented by Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, proposes that this proportion be reduced, and that the bias towards manufacturing industry be removed in favour of the service sectors.

Ministers believe that activities such as insurance or production of computer software are more likely to create jobs and set down roots in the assisted areas than capital-intensive heavy manufacturing.

The embryonic new regional policy is part of the Government's rejuvenated approach towards the nation's industrial redevelopment and its attempts to grapple with the widespread structural changes in the economy that have been accelerated by recession.

The White Paper's proposals tie in with the recent submission by the Treasury to the National Economic Development Council that manufacturing employment will continue to decline in favour of the private service sector.

The White Paper says that the Government wants to encourage greater geographical and occupational mobility by making the planning system more sensitive to changing needs, through housing policies and portable pensions.

But it concedes that labour mobility cannot be relied on as a solution "as it tends to be the young, the more skilled and the more enterprising who are ready to move in search of work, possibly leaving the less-favoured localities with a still more dependent population and a workforce less able to climb out of disadvantage".

Despite several years of study of regional aid, the White Paper is largely a consultative document and raises many more questions than it answers.

It calls for submissions by the end of next May on many matters including which activities should qualify for regional development grants, the rates of the grants, the balance between automatic and selective assistance, and the criteria for designating assisted areas.

In particular, it invites views on the assisted area map, now said to be seriously out of date after the big rise in unemployment. The present three-tier map shows intermediate areas are being mostly in the South-west, North Wales and the North-east, development areas in Cornwall, north and South Wales and the Scottish Highlands, and special development areas centred on Glasgow, Newcastle upon Tyne, Merseyside, Anglesey and Glamorgan.

The new map has been postponed until next autumn to allow the Department of Employment time to collate data on travel-to-work areas from the 1981 census. The White Paper says: "A tightly drawn map would focus assistance on the areas of greatest need; a wider coverage would allow assistance to go to more areas with real, but untapped, potential for industrial development."

One of the first reactions to the White Paper came from Sir Campbell Fraser, president of the Confederation of british *Industry. He said that regional* policy should make sure that areas such as the West Midland, which is not in an assisted area, enjoyed equal treatment.

Caesarian births double

By Our Social Services Correspondent

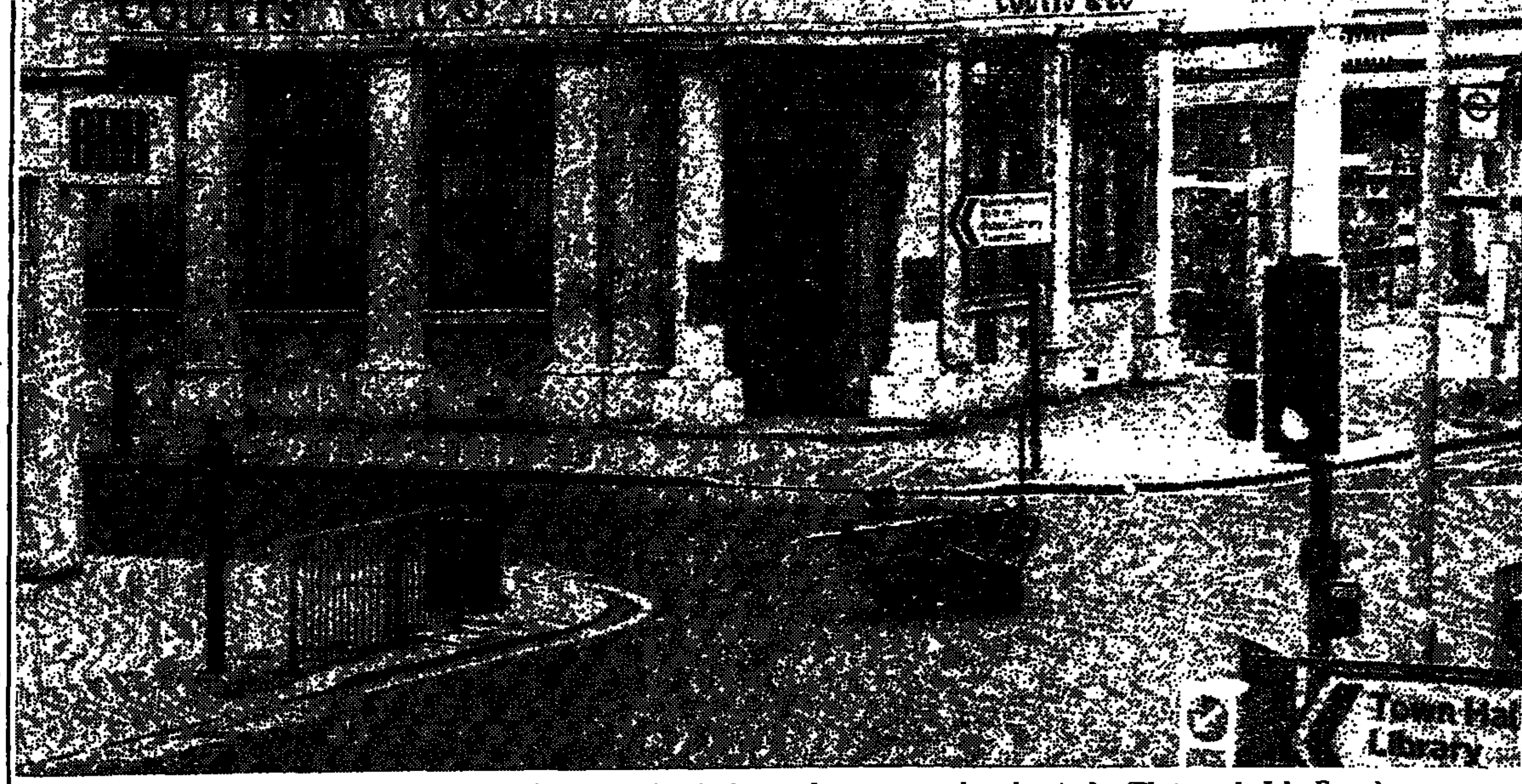
Women having a baby are more than twice as likely to have a Caearian section than they were a decade ago, despite the growing pressure for natural childbirth, according to a report from the Maternity Alliance published yesterday.

A survey by the alliance *shows* that about one in nine mothers (10.6 per cent) now has a Caesarian section.

The survey to which more than 80 per cent of maternity hospitals and one in five consultant obstetricians replied, suggests that the reasons for the increase include medical staff fears of litigation in the event of the birth of a handicapped child and a shortage of staff experienced in difficult deliveries.

The report says health authorities should monitor Caesarian section birth rates, that research *should be undertaken* to examine the psychological and emotional effects on mothers and babies

One Birth in Nine: Maternity Alliance, 309 Kentish Town Road, London NW5; £2.00.



A bomb-disposal robot in Kensington High Street after Christmas shoppers were cleared yesterday (Photograph: John Evans)

Rise in work accident deaths

By David Cross

The number of people killed in accidents in industry has risen for the first time in several years, Mr James Hammer, Chief Inspector of Factories, said yesterday.

He blamed the rise in fatal accidents from 236 in *1981* to 256 in 1982 partly on as increase in maintenance work by outside contractors. Too often, outside contractors, unfamiliar with the equipment *they* were servicing, worked without proper control or supervision, he said.

The latest report on health and safety in manufacturing and servicing industries, which Mr Hammer was introducing, showed that during the three years from 1980 24 per cent of fatal accidents within the responsibility of the factory inspectorate involved maintenance work. Most of the deaths were in factories (*110*) and in the construction industry (129).

The increased use of outside contractors was accompanied with reduced manning levels in many companies, Mr Hammer said.

Another important cause of deaths in industry last year was road. and internal transport, particularly heavy goods vehicles and fork-lift trucks. More than *a quarter of accidents and* a fifth if fatalities involved the use of vehicles.

In one steelworks, for example, a survey of 11 haulage contractors' vehicles found that that nine were unfit for use on the highway but were kept for use in the works. The defects were due to neglect rather than to particular conditions on the site, the report said.

The factory inspectorate was also concerned at the increasing number of businesses failing to register with the authorities. With a trend towards smaller companies, owners often had too little capital and too little knowledge of safety requirements, the report said.

A *further* difficulty arose with small new businesses which kept moving address.

Mr Hammer characterized them as never staying long in any one place, having a high turnover of employees, very poor working conditions "and a very aggressive attitude towards inspectors".

The inspectorate was looking into ways of making a more systematic search for unregistered companies, he said.

Fatal injuries by industry between 1978 and 1982

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Manufacturing	157	147	123	105	120
Construction	121	119	128	98	97
Port and inland water	13	14	9	8	9
Other	29	35	34	25	30
All industries	320	315	294	236	256

Pact aimed at Soviet Union

How West controls high-tech exports

After concern over the Soviet Union seeking access to western high technology products, *Bill Johnstone* examines the arrangements between western countries for controlling the export of sensitive equipment.

In the wake of the Second World War the United States and 14 of its allies (the Nato countries, excluding Iceland and Spain, as well as Japan, which joined in the early 1950's have formed an informal pact to restrict the export of goods and *equipment able to enhance* the military and strategic standing of the Eastern block.

The organization, called the Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls (CoCom), is based in Paris. Through its guidance, lists of restricted exports are published.

The British guidelines are published through the Department of Trade and Industry. *A guide to Exports Controls* outlines six *areas of exports* which are sensitive and subject to control national security, muclear non-proliferation, animal warfare, national heritage, conservatiion of surplies, and others subject to international agreement.

They are not all the subject of CoCom interest, which is largely concerned with the high-technology sector under the *heading of "national security"*.

The present guidelines say; "Controls do not apply to the export of goods from the UK. Only certain goods are affected... strategically sensitive high-technology industrial goods such as chemical and petroleum equipment, electrical and electronic equipment (including computers), scientific apparatus and instruments..."

The decision to approve the export is based on three factors strategic, where the Ministry of *Defence is advised; diplomatic*, where the Foreign Office is consulted; and economic, when the Department of Trade makes its own decisions.

Goods bound for the Soviet Union Albania, Poland, the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania, North Korea, Vietnam, Mongolia and Communist China are liable to scrutiny. The Department of *Trade and Industry guidelines* say: "It may be necessary for the Department to seek the approval of the international coordinating commitee (CoCom) before an export licence is issued".

The United States is particularly anxious in inhibiting the export of high-technology products and has attempted to expand the restrictions list.

Leading article, page 13

Strike could have bankrupted NGA

By Rupert Morris

The National Graphical Association, whose assets are estimated to be worth up to £11m, would have faced the possibility of bankruptcy *if it* had proceeded with its threatened strike in national and local newspapers yesterday.

On top of the fines for contempt of court totalling £675,000, the printing union is liable for a further £200,000 in sequestrators' costs since November 25 – a sum rising by between £10,000 and £12,500 every day.

The union's 24-hour stoppage of *national newspapers on* November 25 led to injunctions and damages claims from 12 publishers amounting to £3m.

Yesterday's threatened strike would have led to a similar damages claim from Fleet Street for £3m, plus a claim from local newspapers publishers which might have totalled anything between £1m and £3m.

Large newspaper groups such as Westminster Press and *United Newspapers would each* have been able to claim the £25,000 maximum damages. *Certain leading individual titles* such as the *Birmingham Evening Mail* or *Yorkshire Post* might also have been able to claim the maximum.

A further cost that may yet be laid at the union's door is the extra administration for the sequestrators involved in tracking down union branch *accounts and local assets.*

The union also faces a writ for damages of more than £90,000 which Mr Selim (Eddie) Shah, chairman of the Messenger Newpapers group in Cheshire, is bringing because of damage to his building allegedly caused by unlawful picketing

Four sequestrators who stay resolutely aloof

By Thomson Prentice

High in a 25-storey office block overlooking the Thames, four men were computing the cash figures of the National Graphical Association yesterday and remaining resolutely aloof from the latest salvoes in the industrial dispute.

The building contains the offices of Price *Waterhouse*, the accountancy firm. The company has 187 partners in Britain, including 103 based in London. For the past two weeks four of them have had one client only in the courts.

Since November 30, when the Master of the Rolls, Sir John Donaldson, made the sequestration order, the four partners have been trying to track down every penny of the NGA's assets, *in total more than £11m.*

The yave large powers enabling them to do so. If ever in doubt, they can, and do, turn for guidence to volume 17 of *Halsbury's Laws of England*, whose editor-in-chief is the Lord Chancellor, Lord Hailsham, of St Marylebone.

"*Halsbury's* is our Bible in these matters", a Price Waterhouse official said yesterday. Volume 17 defines sequestration as "a remedy of last resort to enforce a judgment or order which requires a person to abstain from doing a specified act".

In taking possession of property under a writ, the sequestrators "are not expected to use force. They may, however, break inner doors or *boxes to get possession*."

Nuclear safety warning

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

Leaders of 60,000 emergency service workers yesterday threatened to withdraw cover on big nuclear accidents unless safety measures were not radically improved.

Firemen and ambulance workers were not trained or equipped to tackle dangerous leaks such as those at Three Mile Island in the United States, representatives said.

Mr Rodney Bickerstaffe, general secretary *of the National Union of Public* Employees, which represents ambulancemen, and Mr Ken Cameron, general secretary of the Fire Brigade Union, said there should be a full public debate on the issue.

The two were speaking, as part of a grouping of five unions and eight local authorities formed to lodge a protest at the inquiry ovr plan to build a pressurized water reactor power station at *Sizewell*.

Top Tories aided MEP on Ulster report

From Ian Murray, Strasbourg

Senior Conservatives helped Mr Niels Haagerup, the Danish Liberal MEP, to prepare his report on Northern Ireland *for* the European Parliament, even though Mrs Thatcher made *it* clear that the Government would not cooperate with him.

Mr Haagerup said yesterday that he had no difficulty in getting information for his report, which details the background to the present situation and suggests ways in which the EEC might help.

He said he had talks with all four British political *parties*, although he refused to give names because of the Government's refusal to have any official contact with him. He also said he had discreet help from government officials in *collecting facts.*

"The position of the British Government in this is part of the problem," he said, "but that is a problem for the British Government and not for me."

Lady Elles, the leading Conservative MEP on the Political Affairs Committee, said yesterday that although her group still objected to the report many of the fears expressed about it had been unjustified.

The group would, however, table amendments to the report about extradition

● The Israelis' methods for beating terrorists will be studied by the Democratic Unionist Party at the start of a fact-finding *mission into international* terrorism next year.

A delegation will visit Jerusalem to see how Israel protects its frontier as the party wants security along the border between the Irish Republic and Northern Ireland tightened.

£885m Severn barrage plan

Proposals for a combined second Severn crossing and tidal power generating barrage at a privately financed cost of £885m are being considered by the Department of Energy after restrictions on the use of the Severn Bridge.

The department is considering a £7,000m plan, still in its early stages, for a barrage to be constructed across the Severn.

The new scheme, prepared by *Wimpey Atkins, was explained to* MPs at the Commons yesterday.

Weapon clue in Jones killing

A weapon resembling an ice pick was used to kill then disfigure beyond recognition Mrs Diane Jones, the wife of Robert Jones, of Coggeshall, Essex, the police believe.

The police think that the unusual nature of the weapon, which almost certainly resembled an ice pick, a mining hammer, or a roof tiler's hammer, may help them to identify the killer.

Farm warning

Life will be much tougher for farmers in the next few years, Professor Ronald Bell, the *newly-appointed* director general of the Government's Agricultural Development and Advisory Service told a press conference yesterday. He said: "Farmers need to address themselves to what the customer wants".

Police hold three

Three men wanted for questioning in connexion with an attempted robbery on a *Post* Office van south of Bristol two weeks ago were arrested by more than 20 police in a raid on a guesthouse in Plymouth early yesterday. A shot was fired during the raid.

Greenham protest complaint rejected

A complaint about a report in *The Times* of a demonstration against Mr Michael Heseltine, the Secretary of State for Defence, was not upheld by the Press Council today.

The council said it was not satisfied that it was inaccurate to report that some women peace protesters punched and pushed the minister.

Ms Daphne Francis, of Glen of Newmill, Keith, Banffshire, who had seen a news item on television about the demonstration, complained to the Press Council that *The Times* had failed to correct its account.

Ms Francis produced statements from women at the Greenham Common peace camp who had been present at the scene at Newbury Town Hall, where Mr Heseltine was *visiting Conservative Party* workers.

Ms Judy Harris said a group of policemen suddenly charged through with Mr Heseltine in the middle of them. Some of the policemen tripped over women who were lying in the path, and Mr Heseltine, trapped inside the police circle, fell with them.

Ms Annie Butcher said at one point Mr Heseltine tripped over the foot of one of the policemen who was with him, which was *the incident which had been* described as women *pulling him* to the ground.

Ms Francis said the women were not violent, and that suggestions that they were could damage the women's peace movement in the long run.

Mr Colin Webb, deputy editor of *The Times*, said it would be difficult, probably impossible, to differentiate seriously between the degree of molestation that occurred in what was obviously a very confused situation. Three newspapers, including *The Times*, used the words "punched" and from those reports, and from what could be seen on the television screen, it did seem a fair description, although one would accept that different witnesses to the same incident would see different things.

Approached about the complaint, Mr Heseltine told the council that he believed that problem when he stumbled arose because the police who were helping him into the building themselves fell in trying to avoid demonstrators obstructing the way.

The incident needed, however, to be seen in its wider context of disorder aimed at blocking access to the town hall, Mr Heseltine added. In the chaos which had been deliberately created he could not himself say precisely what the demonstrators were trying to do to him as the police, for his own protection, rushed him into the building.

The Press Council's adjudication on the complaint against *The Times* was:

There was a confused and confusing mêlée when police hustled Mr Heseltine through a crowd of demonstrators to Newbury Town Hall where he was to meet local Conservative Party workers.

It was impossible for any participant or observer to see all that took place. Although accounts of the incidents vary, the Press Council is not satisfied that it was inaccurate of *The Times* to report that the minister was punched and pushed by protesters.

The complaint against *The Times* is, therefore, not upheld.

Similar complaints to the Press Council from Ms Francis, accusing the *Daily Telegraph* and the *Scottish Daily Express* of reporting the incident inaccurately, were also rejected.

Sale room

£32,400 for Hilliard miniature

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

The Duke of Beaufort had consigned for sale 16 of the portrait miniatures in Christie's auction yesterday and the bidding made it very clear that that collectors were after quality.

A Nicholas Hilliard miniature was sold for £32,400 (estimate £20,000-£30,000) to Limner, but another miniature *by an assistant in* Hilliard's studio failed to find a buyer and was bought in at £520.

The Hilliard miniature depicts a beautiful young girl of 16. Her complexion has faded to white but the charm of the flowers in her hair, the lace, jewels and honeysuckle on her dress made bidders go for it.

The National Portrait Gallery secured a thumbnail-sized miniature of Henry, Lord Capell of Tewkesbury by John Hoskins for £14,040 (estimate £8,000-£12,000). Lord Capell planted an exotic garden at Kew, later to become the Royal Botanic Garden.

There were two portraits by the most distinguished miniaturist working at the British court between Holbein and Hilliard, whose identity is still in doubt; Christie's followed Sir Roy Strong by using the name Levina Teerlinc, a Flemish artist of the time.

One miniature of a court lady, possibly Lady Jane Grey, sold for £29,160 (estimate £20,000 to £30,000). A smaller head made £5,184 (estimate £4,000 to £6,000).

The miniature sale totalled £230,099 with 11 per cent unsold. The Beaufort miniatures made £104,652 of the total.



Giveaway mood: Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, playing Father Christmas at a party at 11 Downing Street in aid of the Handicapped Adventure Playground Association (Photograph: Bill Warhurst).

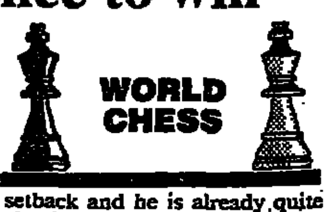
Phantoms get overhaul

The first of 15 Phantom supersonic fighters which the Royal Air Force is buying from the United States Navy for £46m are beginning a six-month overhaul to extend their operational life.

The RAF needs the aircraft to offset the one squadron of its Phantoms which has been stationed in the Falkland Islands.

Kasparov brushes aside feeble defence to win

By Harry Golombek
Chess Correspondent



Gary Kasparov, aged 20, the Russian chess player looks certain to win his match in the Acorn Computers World championship semi-final in London.

He had little difficulty on Monday in brushing aside Viktor Korchnoi's feeble resistance and winning after only 30 moves.

Now the score is Kasparov 5½ Korchnoi 3½, which means that Kasparov needs only one more point from the remaining three games to win and qualify for the final of the candidates series of matches.

Kasparov opened with the Catalan System, the sixth time this variation has been employed in the match. Korchnoi's defence was the reverse of impressive. He *played a line that resulted in the* exchange of his Queen's Bishop, for White's King Bishop, but that left him even weaker on the white squares of the long diagonal.

Kasparov took energetic advantage of Korchnoi's anti-positional play to place enormous pressure on his opponent's Queen's wing. By move 24 he had won a Rook for a Knight and the game was practically over.

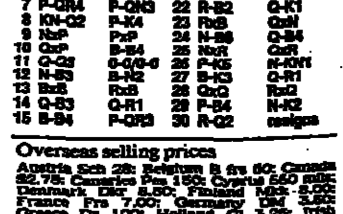
Korchnoi played on hopelessly for another six moves and then resigned.

It is most unlikely that Korchnoi will recover from this setback and he is already quite clearly a beaten man.

The tenth game of the match between Vassily Smyslov and Zoltan Ribli should have been *played* yesterday, but was postponed at the request of Smyslov, who exercised his right to take a time out.

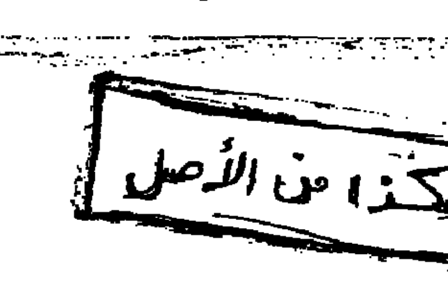
This game will be played tomorrow, and with the score at Smyslov 5½, Ribli 3½, if Smyslov wins the game *he also* wins the match. The Korchnoi-Kasparov match will be resumed today.

Ninth game
White Kasparov, Black Korchnoi
QP Catalan System



1	P-Q4	N-KB3	16	P-K4	R-R2
2	P-QB4	P-K3	17	N-Q5	P-QN4
3	P-KN3	P-Q4	18	N-R5	PxP
4	B-N2	PxP	19	KR-B1	B-Q5
5	N-KB3	QN-Q2	20	RxRP	BxP
6	0-0	R-QN1	21	N-K7ch	K-R1
7	P-QR4	P-QN3	22	R-B2	Q-K1
8	KN-Q2	P-K4	23	RxB	QxN
9	NxP	PxP	24	N-B6	Q-B4
10	QxP	B-B4	25	NxR	QxR
11	Q-Q3	0-0	26	P-K5	N-KN1
12	N-B3	B-N2	27	B-K3	Q-R1
13	BxB	RxB	28	QxQ	RxQ
14	Q-B3	Q-R1	29	P-B4	N-K2
15	B-B4	P-QR3	30	R-Q2	resigns

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 28; Belgium B frs 60; Canada $2.75; Canaries Pes 150; Cyprus 560 mils; Denmark Dkr 8.50; Finland Mkk 8.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 100; Holland Gl 3.25; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Luxembourg Lf 38; Madeira Esc 120; Morocco Dir 8.00; Norway Kr 7.50; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 125; Singapore $4.50; Spain Pes 150; Sweden Skr 8.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Tunisia Din 0.700; USA $1.50; Yugoslavia Din 100



هكذا من الأصل

69% of house-owners 'want conveyancing monopoly to be ended'

By Christopher Warman, Property Correspondent

A national survey conducted for the Consumers' Association this month indicates that 69 per cent of house-owners believe that it would be good if people other than solicitors were allowed to convey property.

It also emerges from the survey, conducted by Marplan among more than 1,400 people, that 46 per cent of those questioned think that the solicitors' conveyancing monopoly should be changed, compared with 20 per cent who think the monopoly is a good thing, 13 per cent who have doubts about it, and 20 per cent who have no opinion.

Of 899 house-owners in the sample, 52 per cent believe that the system should be changed.

The results of the survey were announced at a press conference yesterday by Mr Austin Mitchell, Labour MP for Great Grimsby, whose House Buyers Bill has its second reading on Friday. He said that the figures indicated that public opinion was overwhelmingly in favour. That was essential when fighting a vested interest.

Mr Mitchell said he believed that it was "touch and go" whether there would be a majority for the Bill on its second reading. "I think the prospects are 50-50".

The Bill is supported by the Labour Party, for which it is a manifesto commitment, and, according to Mr Richard Ryder, Conservative MP for Norfolk Mid, one of the Bill's sponsors, has the support of many senior government ministers as well as a hard core of Conservative MPs.

"It would surprise and disappoint me if their view did not prevail. I would be disappointed if the Government did not come out in its favour", Mr Ryder added.

A further boost to its hopes lies with a commitment of support from the leaders of the three opposition parties, Mr Neil Kinnock, Mr David Steel, and Dr David Owen.

Mr Kenneth Weetch, Labour MP for Ipswich, another sponsor, is optimistic that they will win a majority.

He thought that on a free vote of the full House the Bill would have a handsome majority, but the difficulty was that the second reading takes place on the last Friday of the session when many MPs will want to be away to their constituencies.

Mr David Trench, the Consumer's Association legal officer, said he believed the Marplan survey indicated that there was a big majority of people looking for the kind of changes that the Bill would produce.

He added that one monopoly must not be replaced by another. He did not want the right to convey property merely extended to solicitors working for building societies or banks. There must be outside competition.

"Only when conveyancing becomes genuinely competitive, with properly licensed non-solicitors as well as solicitors, banks and building societies all undertaking conveyancing, will consumers get the choice they so clearly want and our system of house transfer begin to move into the twentieth century", he said.

The House Buyers Bill is intended to speed and make cheaper and more efficient the system of buying and selling houses by stimulating competition

● Mr Richard Ottaway, Conservative MP for Nottingham North and a solicitor, has decided to risk the wrath of the Law Society by voting for the House Buyers Bill on second reading (Philip Webster writes). He said yesterday that he believes it is in the public interest to have more competition.



Concerted effort: Cassie Bell and Hiroko Nagono from Fitzjohns primary school, Hampstead, London, who were among 2,000 London schoolchildren who joined numerous stars for a carol-singing concert at Wembley Conference Centre yesterday to raise money for the charity Motability. (Photograph: Bill Warhurst.)

Equipment not available

Satellite TV scheme is in disarray

By Bill Johnstone, Electronics Correspondent

The Government's plans for beaming television programmes directly into homes via a satellite are in disarray. Today the companies due to build the satellite will be seeing Department of Trade and Industry ministers in the hope of rescuing the project.

The project, envisaged towards the end of the last decade, was to have had a high-powered satellite beaming five channels directly into the home by 1986 via a roof-mounted dish-aerial. Last year, the BBC agreed to take two of the channels, using a satellite to be built by a consortium of British Aerospace, GEC-Marconi, and British Telecom.

Two things, however, have happened to throw those plans into confusion.

First, the BBC in the last six months has begun to have doubts. There has been increasing concern about whether sufficient viewers would subscribe to enable the BBC to recoup construction costs of £170m plus the £180m it will cost to run the service over the satellite's seven-year life.

The doubts were increased when the Government of the Irish Republic announced last month that its own broadcasting satellite, which will beam programmes into British homes, would be operating in 1987.

Second, one of the leading British consumer electronics manufacturers, Thorne-EMI, told the Government that equipment to receive the programmes would not be available in sufficient quantity and at the right price until 12 months after the BBC satellite launch.

To add to that, the Independent Broadcasting Authority was told in September that commercial television companies could also broadcast by satellite from 1987. Unlike the BBC, however, they would not be tied to using a British-built satellite. They could, that is, shop around for the best deal.

Having considered matter for several months, the BBC is now terrified of the consequences of taking the wrong decision. On the one hand, going ahead amid uncertainty could invite bankrupcy; on the other, it could find itself leading the commercial companies in a new generation of broadcasting.

On Monday this week the BBC's chairman, Mr Stuart Young, and the Director-General, Mr Alisdair Milne, told Mr Leon Brittain, the Home Secretary, of their worries. Tomorrow the BBC is expected to make its final decision at a board meeting. Much will depend on whether Mr Brittain offered government help or concessions.

Finally, the wild card in the pack is the advent of a different kind of satellite broadcasting that uses a cheaper satellite of much lower power to send programmes not directly into homes but to cable television operators. They would then redistribute programmes on their networks. Cable operators would be obliged to carry all satellite channels, including the BBC's but the corporation has little idea so far what charges the cable operators would levy.

One possible way out of the dilemmas being canvassed in the industry in to have just one satellite system operated jointly by the BBC, IBA, and possibly the Irish operators.

Computer rejected

The Independent Television Companies Association has rejected the idea of launching its own microcomputer in competition with the BBC's. The endorsement of such a product would have been a breach of the Broadcasting Act and could have robbed the network of competitive advertising.

BL Montego named after Ford saloon

By Clifford Webb, Motoring Correspondent

The BL car with the code-name LM11, to be launched in April, will be called the Montego.

The name has been registered by Ford and used on one of its big Mercury saloons made in Detroit in the early 1970s. It is understood, however, that Ford has given Austin Rover permission to use the name in Britain and Europe.

Sneak pictures of the Montego, a challenger to Ford's Sierra and Vauxhall's Cavalier in the market's key upper-medium sector, were taken by a German photographer at the Gaydon proving ground, a former airfield, near Warwick.

The gap through which the pictures were obtained has been closed with an earth screen. A similar screen has been put up to shield another part of Gaydon where cars would be visible.

BL wants to build a £10m high-speed test track at Gaydon to accelerate development on new cars for Austin Rover, Jaguar and Land-Rover.

It is seeking planning permission for a 5½-mile, three-lane circuit with steeply banked turns at the end of long straights. Most of the circuit would be below ground level to reduce noise

A further 174 acres have been bought from a farmer to extend the present 770-acre site which is restricted to endurance and reliability testing. For high-speed work it has had to rent the Motor Industry Research Association's centre near Nuneaton, Warwickshire.

£1,000 turkey

A turkey weighing 77lb 7oz was sold for £1,000 in aid of charity in London yesterday. It was produced by Dale Turkeys of Ludlow, Shropshire.

Actor had liver disease

John Le Mesurier, the actor, suffered from cirrhosis of the liver, an inquest was told yesterday.

But Dr Alexander Giobson, pathologist, said tests had failed to link the cirrhosis entirely with the actor's history of "moderate to severe alcoholic intake on occassions". Mr Le Mesurier, Sergeant Wilson in the television comedy series *Dad's Army*, died last month, aged 71.

Dr Gibson told the hearing in Broadstairs, Kent, tha he would give Mr Le Mesurier, of London Road, Ramsgate, the benefit of the doubt".

Dr Gibson gave the cause of death as gastro-intestinal haemorrhage and cryptogenic cirrhosis, which might be associated with a previous hepatitis.

The coroner, Miss Rebecca Cobb, recorded a verdict of death from natural causes.

Doctors' skills 'wasted'

BMA seeks hospital cash shift

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Waiting lists could be shortened, money saved and patients given better and quicker treatment by shifting resources from hospitals to family doctor services, the British Medical Association's general practitioners committee said yesterday.

In a report on the state of general practice, the general medical services committee argues that family doctor services have been neglected and doctors' skills wasted, despite governments' committment to the idea of care to the community.

The share of National Health Service resources spent on family doctor services has fallen from 10 per cent in the 1950s to about 6 per cent, the report says.

Dr John Ball, committee chairman, said that shifting the balance of care and resources from hospitals to family doctors would mean treatment could be given more economically and effectively.

Doctors could undertake much more minor surgery, reducing waiting lists and the time and money spent on hospital referrals. Many repeat visits by outpatients for diabetes, hypertension and chest disorders could be handled by family doctors, as could paediatric surveillance, the checks on children's development up to the age of five.

With more nursing and other staff, chronically ill and elderly patients could be better cared for at home, releasing hospital beds.

Such developments, Dr Ball said, would relieve hospitals of burdens they do not need to carry.

At present, he said, hospitals were sending home patients more quickly, adding to the work of family doctors, but resources were not being given to general practice to meet the extra work.

"Many brave statements are made about transferring care to the community." But although the Government was prepared to transfer the responsibility and the obligation, it was not ready to transfer resources to enable the job to be done properly, he said.

At the same time false economies were being made as hospitals sent he patients with only two days' supply of drugs, or minimum amounts of dialysis fluid for kidney patients using the ambulatory dialysis technique. That reduced hospitals' spending, but saved the NHS nothing as family doctors had then to prescribe the medication.

General Practice, A British Success (British Medical Association, Tavistock Square, London WC1H 9JP; £5).

National straw fire rules urged

By John Young
Agriculture Correspondent

National controls on straw burning, with no variations in local by-laws and with substantially increased penalties for transgression, are being called for by the National Association of Local Councils.

In a letter to Mr Michael Jopling, Minister of Agriculture, the council, which represents some 7,500 parish, town and community councils in England and Wales, calls for an urgent research and survey programme into other methods of straw disposal.

In the meantime the National Farmers' Union code of practice should be tightened to include a restriction on burning within 100 yards of any road or a neighbour's boundary. Fire brigades should be empowered to levy charges on landowners responsible for fires

However, the council concedes that many of its members doubt the effectiveness of any control measures and feel that the only solution is a total ban. Despite the NFU's public protests to such a ban.

At the Royal Smithfield Show last week there was considerable interest in a number of new machines for chopping straw into small enough pieces to be incorporated into the soil without inhibiting the new crop.

Husband admits killing

Peter Reyn-Bardt told Chester Crown Court yesterday that he killed his wife more than 20 years ago during a argument over money.

Reyn-Bardt, a former British Overseas Airway Corporation official, who denies murdering his wife Malika, said he had dismembered her body with an axe at the cottage he shared with a homosexual friend.

The prosecution has claimed that Mr Reyn-Bardt, aged 57, of Crompton Court, Knightsbridge, west London, confessed to killing the woman after the discovery of a human skull in May.

He allegedly told detectives that he strangled her at Heathfield Cottage in Wilmslow, Cheshire, and cut her with an axe before burying the remains

The court has been told that Mrs Reyn-Bardt was last seen alive in October, 1960, and that she had threatened to expose her husband's homosexuality and disgrace him.

Peter Goodwright, the impressionist, bought the cottage only months after the alleged killing, the court was told.

Mr Goodwright said in a statement that his gardening was limited to mowing the lawn and weeding the beds, but in the two-and-a-half years he spent in the cottage he did not see any bones of any description.

The trial continues today.

Blondel moves to West End

The musical *Blondel*, which opened the Old Vic, London, under its new Canadian ownership last month, has turned into a surprise hit. The show had poor reviews but it has proved such a success with audiences that it will transfer indefinitely to the Aldwych on January 20. It will be replaced at the Old Vic by David Pownall's *Masterclass*, starring Timothy West.

Lucky 16,609 for marathon

Letters were posted yesterday to the 16,609 British runners whose applications to take part in the 1984 London Marathon have been accepted. A further 50,000 have been rejected.

The UK runners will be joined on May 13 by nearly 900 recognized athletes and 2,500 overseas compeititors. The race director, Mr Christopher Brasher, said there was a record entry.

Airports' £32m

A £32.5m investment programme at Manchester, East Midlands, Bournemouth, Carlisle, Norwich, Southend, Bristol, Teesside, Cardiff, Luton, Newcastle upon Tyne, and Humberside airports has been approved for 1984-85, Mr David Mitchell, Under-Secretary of State, Transport said yesterday.

Arthritis drug banned

By Our Social Services Correspondent

Health ministers yesterday suspended the licence of the anti-arthritis drug Flosint, after the deaths of seven patients taking it and reports of serious side-effects, including internal bleeding, in 200 more.

The drug, launched in the United Kingdom in September last year and sold by the Italian-owned Farmitalia Carlo Erba, based in Hertfordshire, is the third anti-arthritis drug to be taken off the UK market in the past 18 months.

An estimated 75,000 patients have been prescribed the drug and about 10,000, mainly elderly, are believed to be taking it now. The drug was due to be discussed by the Committee on Safety of Medicines on Thursday, but the department said that in view of the "urgent concern about safety" ministers decided they had no alternative but to suspend the drug immediately.

The committee has received reports of side-effects in 217 patients, including seven deaths, bu it suspects the true rate of serious side-effects is higher. Patients using Flosint should consult their family doctors, the department said.

The suspension of Flosint comes alter the removal from the market last year of Opren after the deaths of 76 patients.




Mr Henderson: Objects to defence policy.

Backing for protest poet

Mr Hamish Henderson, the Scottish poet who made public his reasons for refusing the offer of an OBE in the forthcoming New Year's Honours, has received hundreds of messages of support for his action.

Mr Henderson, aged 64, of Edinburgh University's School of Scottish Studies, said that he had decided to break the customary silence surrounding royal patronage after a meeting last week of Scottish Writers Against the Bomb.

In his reply to the offer, he wrote: "Please inform the Prime Minister that in view of the fact that her suicidal defence policies, organized in collusion with the Americans and their crazy, trigger-happy President, are putting at risk the continued survival of the human species of this planet, I cannot possibly see my way to accepting this honour.

***Mr Henderson, who served* throughout the Italian campagn during the Second World War, said that the only government he could have envisaged accepting such an honour from would have been the Labour Administration of 1945.**

A Downing Street official said last night "It is his right to refuse".

Doubt over middle schools

By Virginia Makins
of *The Times Educational Supplement*

Middle schools, which were designed to ease children's transition from primary to specialized secondary education, are often an expensive and not very successful way of meeting the needs of the nine to 13 age group, according to a report by school inspectors (HMIs).

Only five of 48 schools they visited reached good standards all round. In another third standards were found to be generally satisfactory for most parts of the curriculum.

"In only about one quarter of the schools were children of above average ability given suitably challenging tasks", the report says.

Most schools taught a full and appropriate range of subjects but several were short of specialist facilities, and some had no teachers for music, home studies, religious education and craft design and technology.

The larger schools, with 360 children or more, produced the highest standards. High standards were also significantly linked with good resources – but resources were found to be good in only ten schools, and adequate in only two-thirds. Schools that started specialist teaching the earliest, with the 10 to 11 year olds, had better results.

The inspectors' criticisms of teaching methods reflect criticisms in their other reports on both primary and secondary teaching. Too much of the work involved listening to teachers or copying facts. Too little was based on first-hand experience.

9-13 Middle Schools, An Illustrative Survey (Stationery Office £4.95).

Hitler liked me, Mosley told interrogator

By Peter Hennessy
and David Walker

Adolf Hitler was a charming if emotional man with a "great sense of humour", some one who could not resist a good party, according to the affectionate portrait painted by the British fascist leader Sir Oswald Mosley in 1940.

Questioned after his imprisonment under the Defence of the Realm act about his links with Germany, Mosley boasted that Hitler had liked him, had admired his wife Diana, and had been entranced by Diana's sister, Unity Mitford, an early member of the British Union of Fascists.

The hitherto secret transcript of Mosley's interrogation, kept back by the Home Office beyond the normal 30-year period becouse of its reliance on MI5's testimony, reveals Mosley's private opinions of both the continental dictators, Hitler and Mussolini.

Hitler was "a very emotional person"; between the lines Mosley speculates about his sexuality. On the one hand he was attracted to Unity and the relationship was "that of a man to a child. He is always laughing and making jokes."

On the other hand, he admired strong women such as Lady Mosley and Frau Goebbels. "He would treat Unity Mitford as an English girl . . . he would talk to my wife seriously as a more or less grown-up person and as an English woman."

Mussolini and Unity Mitford: The father of fascism and an eager follower.

Mussolini, by contrast, was every inch the public man with a huge personality. "Whenever one went to Rome one was liable – it caused me immense embarrassment – to be drawn out in public.

"On the first visit, they were having a big march and Mussolini suddenly sent me a message: 'Would I stand in the tribune instead of him'."

That was a ruse, Mosley told his questioner, Norman Birkett, KC. "I was photographed with him in the tribune and I have been taunted about it ever since all over the world".

But in addition to the domestic vignettes, Birkett, a skilful interrogator, drew from Mosley a picture of what would happen in Britain if a fascist government took power. Automatically, Mosley said, "party politics fade out . . . so that the microbe of party politics cannot live". The opposition would have no power.

"One might say it was based on Caesarism, certainly Bonapartism".

Throughout his questioning Mosley maintained that the trade marks of the British Union of Fascists, its shirts and slogans, all derived from British rather than foreign models. They had borrowed the idea of big marches from the Durham miners; spotlights on the leader from the Salvation Army; and the use of the "hail" salute from the Elizabethans.

One memorandum shows the security service closely monitoring one of Mosley's former secretaries and another discloses that MI5 bugged his prison cell. The advisory committee chaired by Norman Birkett was told in advance how Mosley would try to defend himself. The information "was derived from a very secret and delicate source".

Skinheads jailed for attacking soldiers

Four skinheads who fought with Scots Guards bandsmen at a summer fete on Carlisle racecourse were jailed yesterday.

Judge Temple, at Carlisle Crown Court, gave them terms of six to fifteen months. He said; "There developed a most ugly and obscene episode. It was an outrage, it was disgraceful and it was an abomination".

He said the guards were attacked by a mob of young men who were "fighting drunk".

Eleven bandsmen went to hospital with head wounds and broken bones.

The judge added: "Grown men as well as young children were terrified at what took place

Five men had admitted causing an affray while nine others admitted taking part in an unlawful assemble.

Among those who admitted the affray was Private Shaun Stewart, aged 19, serving with the King's Own Royal Border Regiment at Catterick. The judge deferred sentence on him until April.

The nine who admitted unlawful assembly, were given community service orders.

Meanwhile, two men went on trial yesterday accused of taking part in the incident.

PARLIAMENT December 13 1983

Government still keeping out of newspaper row

NGA DISPUTE

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, reaffirmed in the Commons that the Government would not intervene in the dispute between *the Messenger Group and* the National Graphical Associaion and that it upheld the right of the individual to reject a closed shop.

She rejected a request by Mr Neil Kinnock, Leader of the Opposition, that Acas should be asked to set up a committee of inquiry. When Mrs Thatcher asked him to condemn the NGA for contravening the law, Mr Kinnock retorted that he had no intention of condoning breaks of the law but also no intention of being a drill sergeant to divisive and ruinous Tory legislation.

In the exchanges on the dispute Mr Timothy Eggar (Enfield North, C) asked: Does not the news that the NGA is to picket again at Warrington challenge the whole basis of our democratic values. Surely all of us in this House have a *right and duty to protect employees'* decisions whether or not he join a closed shop? If we do not do this, we are going to see domocracy undermined.

Mrs Thatcher: I am not quite certain whether the NGA have decided to picket again, but I wholly agree that the employees at the Warrington Messenger Group have exercised their right by ballot to reject a closed shop.

They must be protected in the exercise *of* that right and this dispute is about the NGA attempting to intimidate them nevertheless to join a closed shopl. That is utterly wrong. The law must been seen to protect these employees.

Mr Kinnock: Would she welcome the decision of the NGA to suspend their strike and use the pause it has made available to exercise her powers in order to bring the various parties together to produce a settlement? For instance would she ask Acas to convene a committee of inquiry?

Mrs Thatcher: No. Acas was set up by a Labour Government. It is there to conciliate; that is its job; it is not *for* the Government to intervene.

Mr Kinnock: Others, like Acas, are prohibited from exercising their powers of conciliation by the straitjacket legislation which lies at the source of this conflict. She has a direct and absolute responsibility and the buck stops with her. She could exercise her power. If she will not, *will she give way to others to* get power? (Loud Conservative interruptions).

Mrs Thatcher: He makes it clear *that what the* Oopposition really want is for the government to force Mr Shah to give in to the union's unreasonable demands. That we will not do. We uphold the right of employees to reject a closed shop, a right given them by law.

Mr Kinnock: We want the Resolution of a dispite which has been turned by Government legislation from a union problem into a national industrial volcano. That is the direct responsibility of *the Government.*

The Opposition and the country want the Government to fulfil its responsibilities to end this dispute

Mrs Thatcher: What I believe the people of this country want, and what I believe they voted for, if for the law to uphold the right of employees to reject a closed shop.

Does he condemn the NGA for contravening the law? Will he uphold the right of the individual to reject a closed shop?

Mr Kinnock: I am fed up with the Prime Minister, who has power, trying to dodge it by trying to avoid her obligations. I have no intention *of condoning breaks of the law and* no intention of being a drill sergeant for devisive and ruinous, Tory legislation.

Mrs Thatcher: Will Mr Kinnock condone intimidation of employees?

Mr Frank Dobson (Holborn and St Pancras, Lab): Do the job you are paid for.

Mrs Thatcher: I utterly condemn it and uphold their right to reject a closed shop.



MacKay: Mr Murray's sensible advice

Mr Andrew MacKay (East Berkshire, C): There is to be more picketing in Warrington tomorrow (Wednesday) despite Mr Len Murray's sensible advice. It is an act of gross intimidation of innocent workers that Mr Colin Barnet of the *North-West Region of the TUC* has promised that tomorrow's demonstration will be the largest Warrington has ever seen.

Mrs Thatcher: I understand that there is to be a demonstration tomorrow. I understand that it will be well away from the works. There is a right of peaceful demonstration.

Mr Clive Soley (Hammersmith, Lab): Many of my constituents have had no post for nearly two weeks. (Conservative laughter) They are *deprived of serious and important* letters concerning business and hospital appointments, very largely because the Post Office has refused arbitration from Acas.

Is Mrs Thatcher going to continue to underplay the role of Acas so that she can continue her war against the trade unions?

Mrs Thatcher: There is a recognized procedure for conciliation. It is essential that the procedure be followed and the Government will not intervene.

Mr Timothy Yeo (South Suffolk, C): The action of the TUC in discouraging the NGA from proceeding with its strike is most welcome and shows a concern for NGA members which the NGA has not shown, and a respect for the law.

In that respect, the TUC General Secretary set an example which Mr Kinnock could well emulate.

Mrs Thatcher: I agree. The TUC believes in upholding the law. It is right in a democracy.

Legislation soon to recast regional aid

INDUSTRY

Legislation is to be introduced as soon as possible to provide for a new structure for regional industrial incentives involving major change *to the* regional development grants scheme, Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, said in a statement in the Commons.

He said that he had today published a White Paper on regional industrial development and that the department would soon publish a factual background paper on the effectiveness of regional policy and other regional issues.

He said: The Government remains firmly committed to an effective regional policy.

Although the economic case for regional industrial policy today is not clear cut, and the economic *costs of such policies* must be set against the benefits, there remains a social case for regional industrial policy to reduce regional imbalances in employment opportunities.

The Government believes that there is scope to increase the effectiveness of regional policy and to achieve better value for money in *the regions with less adverse effects* on the economy as a whole.

The White Paper sets out a new structure for regional industrial *incentives involving major changes* to the regional development grants scheme.

At present regional development grants over-concentrate on capital-intensive projects and a manufacturing industries.

In future we propose that RDGs should be aimed more precisely at *job creation. The new RDG scheme* will be widened in scope to cover parts of the service sector in addition to manufacturing.

However, RDGs will in future be payable only towards projects which provide or modernize capacity and simple replacement investment will not qualify for RDG.

Grant will be payable as a proportion of capital expenditure, or as a amount for each new job created by a project, whichever is the more advantageous to the investor; but where grant is paid in respect of capital expenditure, it will be limited by a cost-per-job ceiling.

For the sake of simplicity, small firms will be exempt from this limit. These changes shift the payment of automatic grant assistance to *projects which create jobs.*

In addition, the importance of selective assistance relative to RDGs will be increased; and relocation projects which offer no net increase in jobs will not normally be eligible for regional selective assistance.

Industry attaches great importance to the automatic and predictable nature of the RGD scheme. Therefore, grant will continue to be paid at standard rates and by reference to published criteria.

To avoid disruption or uncertainty arising from these changes there will be a 12 month transition period form the introduction of the scheme before it takes full effect.

For projects which have already been offered selective assistance, RGD will continue to be paid under the old rules, not the new.

The old rules, not the new, will apply for projects for which application has already been made, or is made before January 31 1984, provided that an offer is made before changes to the legislation are brought into effect.

The regional investment role of the British Technology Group, which does not relate to its primary task of encouraging the transfer of technology, will be discontinued.

The White Paper invites views on a number of issues:

In respect of grant, which activities should qualify for RDG: what the rates of grant should be and what the balance should be between automatic and selective assistance.

On the assisted area map, views are invited on both the criteria for *designation* and on map coverage. The Government also welcomes views on whether special measures should be taken in the assisted areas to encourage innovation and new firm formation.

I would welcome written submissions before the end of May 1984, in order that they may be considered before decisions are reached.

Consultation has its price. A number of important decisions *about regional policy will remain to* be taken until after the consultation period.

In particular it is not possible now to annunce the future geographical coverage of regional assistance or the amount of future regional expenditure.

The new map, when published, will be based upon more up-to-date concerning travel-to-work areas now becoming available from the census returns.

Once the consultation process is complete and the remaining decisions are taken, the Government proposes to lay the necessary orders, implementing all the changes simultaneously in autumn, 1984.

Mr Peter Shore, chief Opposition spokesman on trade and industry *(Bethnal Green and Stepney, Lab):* There can be no solution to the problem of regional unemployment and regional decline unless and until *there is a major* change in Government national economic policy. Within the framework of a changed national economic policy, the case today for a strong regional policy is greater than its ever been.

Can he, therefore, assure us that, whatever changes emerge from the considerations and consultations on which he is about to embark, the level of regional assistance will not be reduced?

We will consider carefully what he says in his statement and in the White Paper about changes in RDG, but it really is odd that the factual background paper on the effectiveness of regional policy and other regional issues to which he referred at the beginning of his statement is not available now.

What considerations and what value does the Secretary of State *place* upon regional *development* agencies of the kind Scotland and Wales have most successfully used during the past few years? Are there any proposals to extend these to regions in England where there is undoubtedly a great need where unemployment figures are at a similar level as they are in Wales *and Scotland?*

What part does he envisage for local government generally to play in regional development and, in particular, for local government enterprise boards?

What thought has he given to the regional pattern of public expenditure on roads, rail, water supply and the whole range of public infrastructure, which has a major impact on the prosperity of the different regions?

Mr Tebbit: He was of course, entirely right to imply that the best form of aid for the regional economies is a healthy economy overall and that is precisely why we intend that the new regional policy will not only be more effective than which we have been using up to date, but also that it will be operated at a lower cost in order to help the progress of the economy as a whole.

I hope the background will be available shortly. It would hardly *have been possible to publish the* whole of the material which the Government has been considering over recent years.

We do not intend to introduce agencies on the Scottish or Welsh model into England.

The prime part local government can play is to keep down their expenditure. keep down their rate damnds upon businesses and stop taxing businesses out of existence.

Sir William Clark (Croydon South, C): I am delighted that there is an emphasis on service industries, but they are more labour-intensive than *manufacturing* industry. Would he impress upon the Chancellor that whereas we give 100 per cent grants to manufacturing industry that same amount of fiscal aid is nor given to service industries.

Mr Tebbit: It is wrong that we should discriminate in our regional economic policies against the service industries. No all service industries would qualify for regional grants. There would be singularly little point, for example, in subsidizing new greengrocers to come into an area where there was already an adequate supply of greengrocers.

On the other hand there would be good reason to assist through regional policy the setting up, for example, of software industry houses as a service *industry* in the assisted areas.

The Chancellor will listen carefully to everything he says on the tax structure in relation to manufacturing and service industries.

Mr Gordon Wilson (Dundee East, SNP): From 1977, when the last Labour government conducted a review of regional policy, Scotland's share of regional aid has declined by 40 per cent in real terms. Although he has not yet come to any specific *decisions there must be* considerable worry that underneath that cloak we will lose out in Scotland.

Could he give a categorical reply to assure the Scottish people that under no curcumstances will their share of regional aid be reduced further?



Wilson: Scotland's share of aid has declined

Mr Tebbit: I could not possibly give an undertaking that anybody's share of aid would not deine further. It depends upon the economic circumstances of that region. Scotland has benefited enormously from the oil industry in recent years which has eased its problems relative to those of many other parts of the country.

Sir Hector Monro (Dumfries, C): Has he taken into account the *relationship between European aid* grant and regional policy? In the case of my constituency, probably the most afforested in the United Kingdom, grants for forestry infrastructure are not available because it is not an assisted area. Is this really logical?

Mr Tebbit: The logic of the policy is that European regional aid is available in the areas designed as asssisted areas in this country. That seems to have a certain logic to me and it probably will, when he reflects upon it, to him.

Mr Robert Sheldon (Ashton-under-Lyne, Lab): *In* Tamesade a quarter of manufacturing jobs were lost in the first two years of the last administration. I hope he will consider the problems of *manufacturing* industry when he makes a final decision.

Mr Tebbit: Yes, but in all prob*ability there is a long-term trend* towards a reduction of jobs in manufacturing industry in the service sector will be expanding. Therefore it is perverse to have a regional policy which only acts to assist manufacturing industry and does not act to assist service industries.

Mr Edward Loyden (Liverpool, Garston, Lab): Small firms will not resolve the problem of mass unemployment that exists on Merseyside.

Mr Tebbit: While the local authority in Liverpool behaves in the way it does almost no regional policy is going to solve the problems of Liverpool.

Mr Paddy Ashdown (Yeovil, L): In the last major review many rural areas with high unemployment were taken out of the system. In so doing they were *removed from* access to EEC grants as well. Will Mr Tebbit give an assurance that the rural areas where unemployment is high will be more sympathetically considered when the new map is drawn up?

Mr Tebbit: Rural areas, like all other areas, will fall to be considered *for inclusion or exclusion* from the new map as it is drawn up

Mr Dafydd Wigley (Caernarfon, Pl Cymru) said he found it difficult to see how there could be an extension into new areas if the overall amount of money was to be an extension into new areas if the overall amount of money was to be cut *down* because the Government wanted to cut public spending.

Mr Tebbit said they could get better value for money.

Mr Derek Foster (Bishop Auckland, Lab) said people in the northern region would be deeply suspicions about the statemen. They would understand that it was a cloak of respectability for spending less money on the regions and abandoning them altogether.

Mr Hilary Miller (Bromsgrove, C) said the West Midlands had the fastest rising rate of unemployment in the country, the lowest wages and output per head and the highest dependence on manufacturing. There, the welcome for the paper *would be conditioned by the extent* to which it reduced discrimination *against the West Midlands* and provided aid for modernizing its industries.

Mr Tebbit said Mr Miller would be encouraged by the early signs of recovery in the West *Midlands.*

20p coin

Mr John Moore, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, said in a Commons written reply that *public reaction* to the 20p coin had been *favourable with some 827 million* issued to meet demand.

Parliament today

Commons *(2.30): Telecommunications* Bill, remaining stages, first day. **Lords** (2.30): Debates on BBC annual report and handbook; the Criminal Injuries Compensation Scheme; and the parole system.

Why FO is keeping Falklands papers

HOUSE OF LORDS

A suggestion that the Foreign and Commonwealth Office were retaining documents about the Falklands islands which had been borrowed from the Public Records Office, because they were harmful to Britain's case on sovereignty was made by a Labour peer in the House of Lords.

The exchanges began at question time when Lord Avebury (L) *inquired when it was intended to* return the documents and why the Foreign and Commonwealth Office had refused either to publish a list of papers abstracted or to allow access to them, notwithstanding the fact that none of the documents were classified.

Lady Young, *Minister of State for* Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, replied that matters related to the question of sovereignty over the Falkland Islands continued to require detailed study of the records. To publish a list as requested would involve disproportionate expense.

When records were no longer required they were returned to the Public Records Office.

Lord Avebury said that when he spoke to the records administration office yesterday they told him that a number of documents were still being retained. They expected a decision to be made shortly on their continued retention by the Foreign Office "depending on the political situation".

He asked: What changes in our relationships with Argentine have to be accomplished before these documents are returned to their rightful place?

Lady Young: I can confirm that in any one year about 5,000 documents are withdrawn from the Public Records Office and up to 1,000 may be held at any one time. Documents are returned when no longer required.

Lord Cledwyn of Penrhos, Leader of the Opposition, asked whether the documents were classified and why they were not being returned. Did the minister (he added) intend to convey that the question of sovereignty is being considered against the background of these documents which are at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office?

Lady Young: All the documents referred to in the question are not classified. On a subject that is as complicated as the history of the Falkland Islands it is inevitable that individual officials will have differing and in some cases conflicting views. Succesive British governments have made clear that they hav no doubt about our sovereignty over the Falkland Islands.

Lord Mishcon, for the Opposition, said that a lot of misunderstanding could be created by the minister's answer. Does she not realize (he *went on) that the implications of her* answer might be that the document which are being retained at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office are not being released because they are harmful to the case we which to present on sovereignty?

Lady Young: I hav nothing further to add to the answer I gave. As early as January 1983 a similar answer was given in a Foreign and Commonwealth Office memorandum.

Service for patients, not provider

HEALTH SERVICE

Money saved as a result of the privatisation of NHS catering services goes to patient care, Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services insisted at question time in the Commons.

Mr Michael Meacher Chief Opposition spokesman on health and social security, had said that the two main companies hoping to pick up the catering tab following privatization were Trust House Forte and Town and City Properties.

They have shareholders' lists (he went on) that read like a roll-call of the Tory Party, including a former Tory Party chairman, a host of Tory MPs past and present and some present Tory Government ministers.

Is it no clear that what *privatization is all about is forcing* down the pay of some of the lowest paid in the NHS in order to enhance the profits of greedy Tory shareholders, many of them the Secretary of State's own colleagues?

Mr Fowler: That is thorougly silly question. The point is that the *money which comes from savings in* contracting out goes to patient care.

I wonder what he thinks the health service is about. It is a service provided for the patients, not for the provider.

Foreigners who want to pay NHS

The Government is looking at the position of foreign visitors to Birtain who wish to pay for national health service treatment, Mr John Patten, Under Secretary of State for Health and Social Security, said during questions in the Commons.

Mrs Jill Knight (Birmingham, Edgbaston, C) had complained that some foreigners who tried very hard to pay for the services they received were prevented from doing so by hospital administrators

Mr Patten replied that Mr Kenneth Clarke, Minister for Health, was *reviewing the position.*

Race code to be amended

The Government intends to amend Section 47 of the Race Relations Act 1976 so that the Secretary of State for Employment will be able to amend the Commission for Racial Equality's code of practice on employment.

Mr Alan Clark, Under Secretary of State for Employment, indicating this in a Commons written reply, said the Government regarded as unsatisfactory the current code-making procedures in the 1976 Act as they gave the minister no choice but to commend or reject codes in their entirety and did not allow *him* to amend them.

It was therefore intended to amend the provisions to give the minister such a facility. Precise details had yet to be decided but the amending legislation would provide that codes already in operation would need to be re-submitted *under the new procedures.*

Taking tube and buses from GLC

TRANSPORT

London Transport had been thrown to the mercies of the Greater London Council in 1969 and it was time to end this unsuccessful 14-year experiment, Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, said in the Commons in moving the second reading of the London Regional Transport Bill which transfers control of LT from the GLC to the minister and renames it.

He said the GLC had been given a duty to promote the provision of integrated, efficient and economic transport facilities and services for Greater London. They now saw *transport services which were not* integrated, not economic and most certainly not efficient.

Costs had soared as passenger demand declined while capacity remained broadly constant. The inevitable consequence had been a huge rise in the total subsidy bill to LT from £6.5m in 1970 to a colossal £370m in 1982.

The GLC filled five vacancies on the board with its own nominees and later also appointed the *chairman of the London Labour* Party and the organiser of Mr Ken Livingstone's unsuccessful attempt to capture the Labour Party *nomination* for Brent East. He expected the next vacancy to be filled by Arthur Scargill who at least had undoubted experience in the underground.

It was wrong that the GLC should seek to turn LT into a political appendage of itself. Mr Livingtstone had castigated the Government's aim to *run LT* as a business. The expensive campaign to kill the Bill was a dishonest and reckless use of £850,000 of ratepayers' money. It was nothing less than scandalous. It was lucky that London buses had always been painted red, or no doubt the GLC would make the ratepayers fork out more money to do so.

No Government with the interests of Londoners at heart could sit idly by despite these extraordinary events. It was time to bring to an end this experiment with London's public transport, and quickly.



Ridley: Huge rise in total subsidy bill

The need was for LT to be allowed freedom to manage its affairs with a minimum of political interference and control, but within *clearly stated financial and policy* objectives. LT was important in a national context, thus the strategic control and some of the financial support should come from central Government. This was the Bill's starting point.

LT would be kept as it was but control would simply be transferred from the GLC to the Government. The change would occur on a day appointed by him as soon as possible *after* the enactment of the *Bill.* At the same time, the London Transport Executive would assume its new name, London *Regional* Transport, and its new identity while retaining, at least initially, its physical manifestation.

One of the most important long-term reasons for the Bill was the need for closer cooperation between London's bus and Underground services on the one hand and British Rail services in the London region on the other. The Bill would ensure that in future the two major operators in London would be subject to compatible policy and financial frameworks.

He intended to set up a liaison committee consisting of the two bodies under his chairmanship. These new liaison arrangements should secure the changes everybody wanted to see. If they did not, *the Bill* contained further important powers that could be activated at any time up to eight years from the Bill's enactment.

The main bus company would be encouraged to form smaller subsidiaries to take further the decentralization of their bus operations *already started by LTE.*

LRT would be under an obligation to involve independent suppliers in the provision of public *transport and other services* wherever this made economic sense.

New licensing arrangements would enable for the first time *independent bus services to be* provided in London through licences granted by the Metropolitan Traffic Commissioners. In this way (he said) we shall be seeking to loosen in the interests of healthy competition the monopolistic position that London Transport has held since 1933.

A contribution from the ratepayers (he continued) has in fairness to be secured. I will be accountable to the House for the amount levied.

There would be a separately identifiable item on the ratepayer's rate bill. Ratepayers were paying more now than they would pay in future.'

Concessionary travel was an important matter, *especially for the* million pensioners who benefited from the present concessionary fare scheme.

In the GLCs reprehensible pamphlet "Kill the Bill" they stated: "If the Transport Bill becomes law your free pass is at risk". That was not true. The Bill simply re-enacted existing powers to deliver a concessionary fare scheme. The GLC would be responsible for it until the council was abolished.

Mr Harry Greenway (Ealing North, C) said it was essential the passes continued. Will Mr Ridley (he asked) say he will, if necessary, seek powers to ensure these passes do continue? (Labour cheers).

Mr Ridley: I agree about the importance of the passes. I am not prepared to say that it would be right for the Government to propose legislation *to the House* to take away what is properly a function of local government.

The London Boroughs Association had already agreed in principle to work out the details of a scheme and to put forward proposals. His simple message to old age pensioners was "Don't be frightened by the GLC."

On December 7 he had informed the GLC that their protected expenditure level for revenue support to *LT for 1984-85* would be £125m, the same as for 1983-84. That did not make necessary any substantial *increases* in fares in *1984-85* provided that nothing was done to add further to costs or to block and squander the savings which the Executive expected to achieve in 1983-84.

In the longer-term, the level of fares would reflect the degree of success LRT had in cutting costs and improving efficiency. He say no reason why fares and charges should continue to outstrip the increase in prices generally, given the scope there was in LRT for substantial cost savings.

MEPs have no right to talk about Ulster

PM's QUESTIONS

The European Assembly has no business dealing with the political affairs of a member state, Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister, said during questions in the Commons.

Mr David Steel, the Liberal Leader, had invited her to give a general welcome to the report to the European Parliament this (Tuesday) morning by Mr Niels Haagerup, a Danish Liberal MEP, on Northern Ireland.

Mr Steel asked the Prime Minister particularly to pursue the suggestion, which the Government had been considering, of a parliamentary forum in which MPs, members of the Northern Ireland Assembly and of the Dail would discuss the *problems of Northern Ireland.*

Mrs Thatcher: I take the view that the European Assembly has no business to consider the political *affairs of a member state. That is a* view we adhere to and a view to which every state of the European Community must continue to adhere.

Anglo-Irish policy is a matter for the Parliaments concerned, and not for the Community.

Astronaut rumour denied

Mrs Thatcher denied reports that the British Government plans to send an astronaut into space, but amid laughter and counter-suggestions from Labour MPs, she added that there were some Opposition MPs on front and back benches that she would not mind sending.

Ministries still resisting efficiency drive

By Peter Hennessy

Continuing resistance in parts of Whitehall to Mrs Thatcher's efficiency drive is revealed today by Mr Ian Beesly, the under-secretary who heads the Prime Minister's Efficiency Unit.

In an article published by the Royal Institute of Public Administration on the Rayner scrutinies, the investigation technique pioneered by Lord Rayner, of Marks and Spencer, the Prime Minister's first efficiency adviser, Mr Beesly writes: "Some departments have progressed far; others are scarcely past the starting line.

"If the (efficiency) initiative is to survive it must push to get recommendations delivered without losing its bite. The *credibility barrier is establishing* that good management is not optional."

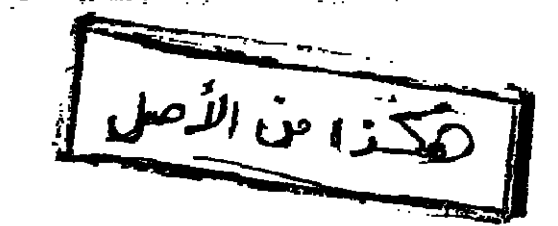
Mr Beesly's article is the first public statement from the unit of Lord Rayner's progress since he was succeeded by Sir Robin Ibbs, an executive director of ICI and former head of the Central Policy Review Staff.

The unit declined this week to name laggardly departments. But Whitehall's unofficial ratings of ministries enthused by the Rayner "rhythm" would put the Department of the Environment, the Department of Health and Social Security, the Ministry of Defence and the Inland Revenue in the upper brackets. The lower bracket would include the Department of Education and Science, the Lord Chancellor's Department, the Law Officers' department and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

Mr Beesly judges the "unswerving" personal support of the Prime Minister for Rayner scrutinies to have been crucial. He foresees the need for "high-profile leadership" from both ministers and top civil servants "for a good number of years yet."

Even a 1 per cent saving in one year on the cost of administration alone is significant in releasing resources for new policies. "It would more than pay for three new 450-bed hospitals and their running for a year."

Policy Analysis and Evaluation in British Government, edited by Andrew Gray and Bill Jenkins (RIPA, 3 Birdcage Walk, London SW1, £6.75).



Mr Ian Beesly: "Some of Whitehall's departments and ministries have progressed far; others are scarcely past the starting line".

Pop singer faces drug charge

Steve Strange, a pop singer, was granted bail yesterday after he elected to go for trial before a jury on a charge of possessing cocaine.

Mr Strange, aged 24, whose real name is Stephen John Harrington, of Hamilton Terrace, St John's Wood, London, appeared at *Highbury* Magistrates' Court.

He appeared with Eric Payne, aged 23, of east Finchley. Both were charged with having a bottle of 58m of a powder containing cocaine hydrochloride at the Camden Place Night Club in Camden High Street. Mr Payne was also given bail.

Arson attack

An intruder set fire to files yesterday at the London offices of Survival International, which campaigns for the rights of tribal peoples. The police were considering a political motive.

Penzance rescue

Mr Peter Tonkin and Mr Philip Gibbs, fisherman from Penzance, were rescued by a baval helicopter yesterday after their boat ran onto rocks in Lamorna Cove near Penzance.

Population trends: 3

The pensions time bomb

Projections to the year 2025 may seem like crystal-ball gazing but assumptions about the early part of the twenty-first century are vital in the planning of pensions for those who are now beginning their careers. In the final part of our series on population and public spending **DAVID WALKER,** Social Policy Correspondent, *looks at fears of a demographic time bomb ticking away inside the state's pensions scheme.*

Britain's population is likely to decline slightly between now and the end of the century, assuming there is no marked upturn in women's willingness to have children nor any dramatic medical advance that prolongs life.

Within that decline there will be a fall from the mid-1980s in the number of pensioners and a rise in the population of working age who, *if they do* work, will find the cost of old-age pensions easier to bear. For each pensioner this year there are 2.77 members of the labour force; in 2001 there will be 2.99.

What that ought to mean is that the amount of income tax and national insurance contributed by those in work to pay for state pensions should stabilize during the next 20 years and what the Prime Minister recently described as the "burden" of pensions should lighten.

Paying for Pensions

Year	Pensioners millions	People of working age per pensioner (assuming no birth boom
1981	9.6	2.7
1986	9.7	2.8
1991	9.7	2.8
1996	9.5	2.9
2001	9.3	2.9
2011	9.7	2.8
2021	10.8	2.4
2031	11.8	2.0

During the first decades of the next century the generations from the baby boom of the late 1950s and early 1960s reach the end of the their working lives and retire. By then however the generations from today's low rate of birth are in the prime of their lives. The result is that within 50 years from now the burden of the elderly does get appreciably heavier.

By 2030 there will be only 2.04 members of the labour force for each pensioner. Meanwhile, contributions from the working population for state pensions are going to increase for non-demographic reasons. Gradually the earnings-related pension scheme introduced in 1975 will be introduced, push*ing up pensioners' standards of* living but also increasing national insurance contributions.

In the research by Mr John Ermisch recently published by the Policy Studies Institute, combined employers' and employees' national insurance contributions will have to rise from 20 per cent of earnings in the year 2000 to 32 per cent by 2030.

According to Mr Ermisch the required rise in the contribution rate would knock about 0.4 per cent off the annual growth rate of disposable earnings, assuming that earnings are growing in the twenty-first century.

These figures are going to be hotly contested in the pensions review shortly to be undertaken by Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services. One conclusion is that the 1975 scheme needs to be unravelled at once before, in Mr Ermisch's words, "the generous benefits available under the present scheme are embedded in people's expectations concerning their retirement income".

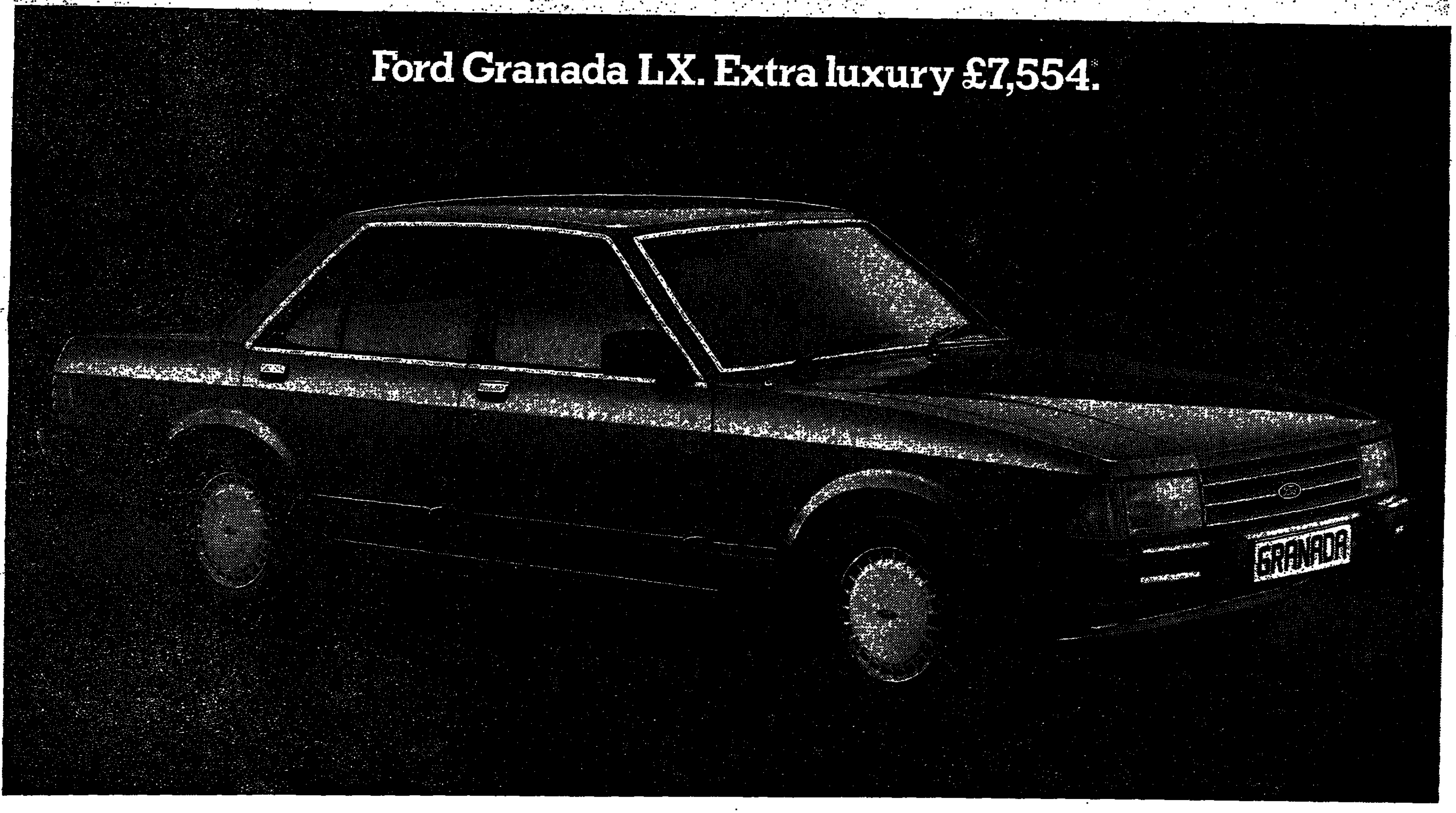
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Ford Granada L. Refined engineering £7,094*

Ford Granada LX. Extra luxury £7,554*



Decisions...decisions.

A dilemma isn't it?

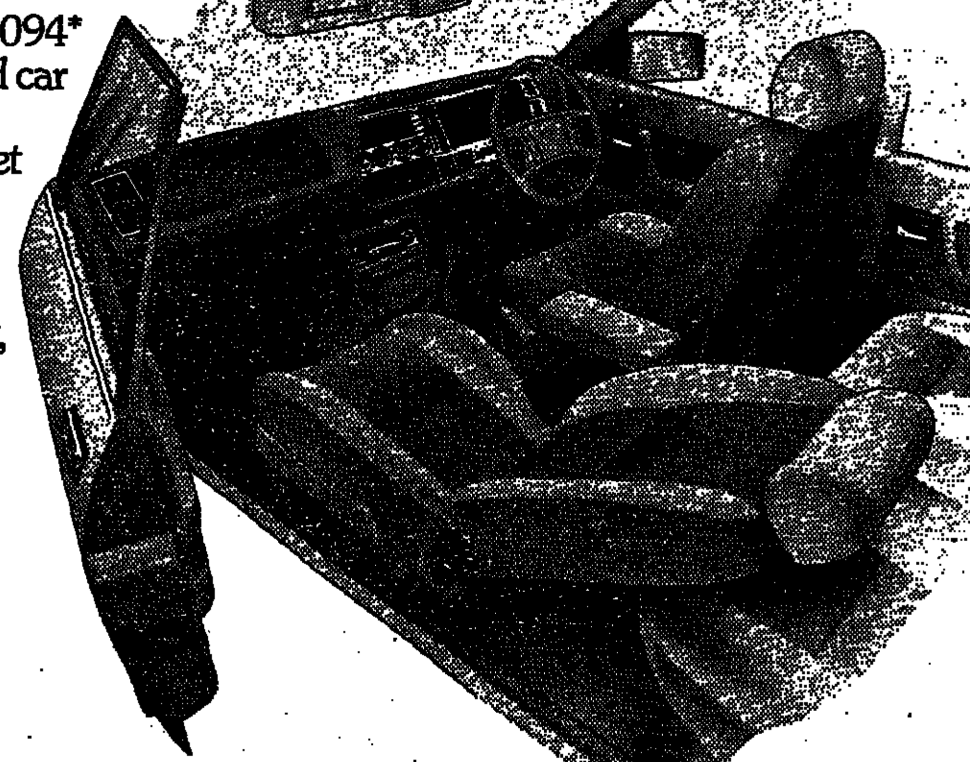
On the one hand, you could spend just £7,094* on the Granada L, a superbly well engineered car with 100 mph plus performance, a 5-speed gearbox, power steering and a splendidly quiet and comfortable ride.

Or, on the other hand, you could invest £7,554* in the new Granada LX, a car which offers you all the same engineering refinement, but which is even more luxurious. (These are the extra features you get on the right.)

Which will you choose?

Why not call in at your local Ford dealer, drive both, then decide.

*Maximum prices excluding delivery and number plates. Granada L illustrated is a 2.0 L saloon with optional black paint at extra cost. Granada LX illustrated is a 2.0 LX saloon.



The extras in the LX

* Tinted glass
* Electric front windows
* Central locking
* Electrically adjusted heated mirrors
* Rev counter
* Overhead console with warning systems and reading lights
* Multi-function digital clock
* Oil pressure gauge
* Ammeter
* Illuminated vanity mirror
* Woodgrain fascia
* Back seat reading lights (saloons only)

Drop in and drive both.



Palestinians and Arab nationals barred from leaving

Kuwait cracks down after wave of bombs

Kuwait (Reuter, AFP) – Kuwait strengthened its internal security yesterday after the series of bomb blasts which killed at least four people and injured more than 60.

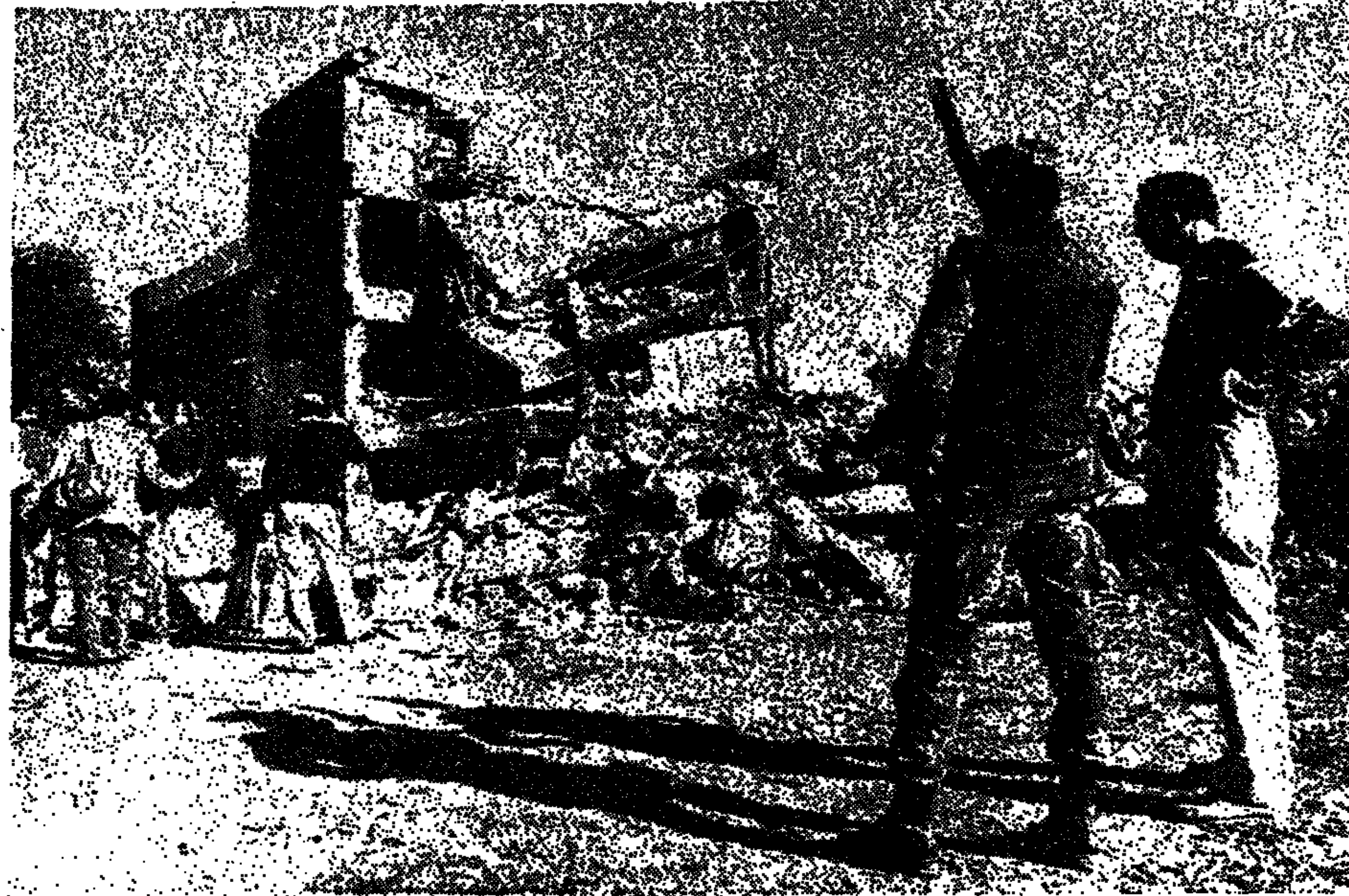
Key government buildings were under heavy guard and there was increased protection around the American, French, British, and Italian embassies, the four countries providing troops for the multinational peacekeeping force in Lebanon. Road blocks were set up outside the capital.

The Kuwait Parliament condemned the bombings on Monday as criminal. During the 90-minute wave of attacks, the US and French embassies, a Kuwaiti government office, the airport, and a big industrial complex were all hit.

Palestinians, who form nearly a quarter of Kuwait's population, and nationals of several Middle East countries have been barred temporarily from leaving the country.

Several suspects have been arrested. Sources said police had detained an employee of a Kuwaiti public company who owned the lorry used in the attack on the US embassy as well as several of the booby-trapped cars used against other targets.

An Interior Ministry official said further arrests could be expected.



On alert: A Marine standing guard outside the US embassy in Kuwait after the fatal bomb blast

The US embassy, where three people died and more than 30 were injured, was closed for business yesterday. Marines in full combat gear and flak jackets were seen on guard inside the compound.

Mr David Good, a spokesman for the embassy, said three local employees were killed when a lorry loaded with gas cylinders and explosives smashed through the metal main gate, swerved to the left into a car park and devastated the three-storey administration building.

Mr Good said witnesses had reported that there had been one man in the suicide lorry. A senior government official said yesterday that the driver, whose nationality was not known, had died in the explosion though earlier reports said he had survived.

Mr Good, who was in his office when the blast occurred, said: "I was typing out a cable and heard not a very loud thump, which I surmised afterwards was the truck hitting the gate.

"This was followed about two seconds later by a tremendous sharp deafening bang and a kind of enveloping pressure which went all around my body and throughout the room.

"Broken glass came flying in through my window and hit the opposite wall. Fortunately I was sitting just beneath the window which was about 5ft above my head. The glass went straight across and hit the other wall and I only had some glass and some debris and dust falling on my head."

A Muslim exremist group, Islamic Jihad claimed responsibility for the attacks. Islamic Jihad also claimed responsibility for the recent attacks on the US Embassy and American and French military units in Beirut which killed more than 360 people.

The Kuwait bombings have shocked other Gulf states, which are already jittery over the course of the three-year war between Iran and Iraq.

● LISBON If the terrorists attackers of the American and French embassies and othe installations in Kuwait could be clearly indentified, then steps could be taken in retaliation, Mr George Schultz, the American Secretary of State, said in Lisbon yesterday (Martha de la Cal writes).

Mr Schultz said that terrorism was a serious intenational proble and that steps did need to be taken, but he did notwant to comment on what action might be taken by the United States.

What happened in Kuwait was "a great tragedy", he said adding that the bomb attacks were "aimed at the United States, France the Government of Kuwait and at the general concept of law and order".

● *DAMASCUS:* Thousands of Syrians joined a government-sponsored rally against the United States and Israel yesterday but the authorities barred the marchers from American and Israeli embassies

Syrian security guards armed with assault rifles closed roads leading to the two embassies.

Safety of Britons will be pressed on Gemayel

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

Mrs Margaret Thatcher will be putting President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon under pressure to provide evidence of progress towards political reconciliation in his divided country when they meet in Downing Street today.

The Government is mindful of growing concern about the safety of the 100 or so troops *who make up Britain's contri*bution to the multinational peacekeeping force in Beirut.

The call for an imminent withdrawal of the contingent is far from irresistible and observers believe that the force, now consisting of troops from the 16/5th Lancers, is less likely *than its French and American* counterparts to be targeted by Islamic terrorists.

But the Prime Minister and Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, who will hold talks with the Lebanese President, want to make it clear that the British contingent is not meant to remain for ever.

President Gemayel who will also see the Queen during his 48-hour stay, arrived last night amid tight security.

He comes at the Government's invitation at a crucial point in the history of his country – whose warring factions mandated his after last month's reconciliation talks in Geneva – to tour Western capitals in an attempt to secure the withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon.

But he has also said that he wants to buy British aircraft to supplement the eight elderly Hunters still flying with the Lebanese Air Force.

The multination force is needed to prop up the authority of the Beirut Government until its own emergent forces are strong enough to enforce law and order.

But growing sceptism on the Labour benches over the role and usefulness of the force – and the dangers to which it is exposed – lies behind meetings which President Gemayel will also have with Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, and Mr Denis Healey, shadow Foreign Secretary.

Light across the Jordan river

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

Amid the current mood of pessimism gripping the Middle East, there have been a number so small but significant pointers recently towards a possible avenue for future Israeli-Arab dialogue.

The latest is a strong indication that the Government of Mr Yitzhak Shamir may agreed to permit any moderate West Bank Palestinians appointed next year to the recalled Jordanian National Assembly to cross the Allenby bridge to take their seats in Amman.

Although no Cabinet decison has yet been taken, senior advisers to Mr Shamir are sympathetic to the idea of permitting pro-Jordanian West Bankers to attend the Parliament. They feel this would further curcumvent the flagging influence of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

One official told me that the King's plan to recall the assembly – *which consists of* 30 members from each bank of the Jordan – in effect nullified the 1974 Rabat summit declaring the PLO " the sole and legitimate" representative of the Palestinians. "It also makes a mockery out the EEC's Venice Declaration", he added,

When recalled, the Parliament can nominate new West Bank delegates to replace those who died since it last sat before the 1967 war. There is speculation that such a delegation could form the nucleus of a future Palestinian team which would then be in a position to join talks with Israel alongside King Husain.

Already the King's announcement has caused a flurry of behind-the-scenes activity in the West Bank, including consultations among pro-Jordanian elements as to whom would be endorsed for the Parliament if and when the summons was issued from Amman.

Copies of pro-Jordanian petitions are also being circulated in moderate Arab circles in the main cities. At a later stage they will be circulated among the general public for signature after they have received the formal approval of the Jordanian authorities.

Other pointers have been the unprecedented statements of condemnation of last week's PLO bus bomb in Jerusalem issued by five radical Palestinian leaders from the West Bank and separately, by prominent Arabs from the occupied Gaza Strip.

The West Bank statement was signed, among others, by two deposed mayors previously closely associated with the PLO, Mr Karim Khalaf of Ramallah and Mr Mustapha Natche of Hebron. "Violence against civilians, carried out by either side, is counterproductive to a just solution to the Israeli-Palestinian problem", it concluded.

The statement was hailed by Mr Shamir as "a positive trend" and by the opposition Labour Party as a sign of a possible new readiness on behalf of the West Bank Arabs for coexistence with Israel. Less radical leaders such as Mr Elias Freij, the elected mayor of Bethelem have been pressing this point.

Less well publicized was a similar condemnation by Gaza leaders including the Mayor of Khan Younis, one of the largest towns under occupation there and leaders of several Palestinian refugee camps.

Arms race futile, say scientists

From Alan McGregor
Geneva

Soviet block and Western scientists meeting together at the Pugwash Conference here declared yesterday that both sides already had more than enough nuclear weapons to serve any valid purpose.

"The key fact is that nuclear weapons have no useful military function other than to deter others from using theirs, and for this purpose both sides already possess more than enough," the committee's statement said. "It follows from this that pursuit of numerical parity in every subcategory of nuclear weaponry – a pursuit which negotiations often have encouraged and perpetuated – is neither necessary nor desirable."

The committee of about 40 scientists – eight from the Soviet block and including a Russian General on active service – regarded the recently adjourned Start negotiations on strategic missiles as having collapsed as completely as the INF talks

It described tension between the superpowers as "probably unequalled since the Cuban missile crisis"



Mutual vote: Herr Brandt and Fräulein Seebacher, who married last Friday photographed voting together at the West German general election last June

Brandt remarries in secret

From Our Correspondent, Bonn

Herr Willy Brandt, the former West German Chancellor, who will be 70 on Sunday, has secretly married his 37-year-old former assistant, it was disclosed yesterday.

The Social Democrat chairman who was forced to resign as Chancellor in 1974 over a spr scandal, married Fräulein Brigitte Seebacher in an evening civil ceremony in the town hall of Unkel, a small wine town on the Rhine near Bonn, last Friday.

The after-hours ceremony was performed by the conservative Christian Democrat mayor, Herr Hans Hafener, who agreed to the unusual timing at Herr Brandt's express request "to preserve secrecy at least over the weekend". It was the former Chancellor's third marriage.

The newlyweds have lived together in Unkel since early 1979 when Herr Brandt and his second Norwegian wife, Rut, separated after 31 years of marriage.

Democracy plea to Chile by 15-nation rally

Santiago (Reuter) – Christian Democratic leaders from 15 countries sponsored a rally here and called on Chiles military rulers to move towards democracy.

Señor Andrés Zaldivar, the Chilean politician who recently returned from exile and who is president of the Christian Democratic International, told the meeting of 5,000 people sponsored by CDI that military governments in Latin America had been uniformly disastrous..

"At this moment, Argentina is emerging into democracy and we salute it with joy. Tomorrow, it will be Uruguay and Brazil – and why not Chile?", *Señor Zaldivar said.*

Solidarity priest held on martial law anniversary

From Roger Boyes
Warsaw

The Polish authorities yesterday celebrated the second anniversary of the introduction of martial law by detaining Father Jerzy Popieluszko, one of the Catholic Church's most oputspoken critics of the Jaruzelski Government and its human rights record.

Mr Jerzy Urban, the Government spokesman, told reporters that Father Popieluszko – whose sermons regularly attract thousands of Solidarity sympathizers – was taken into custody on Monday unde. suspicion of abusing his priesty status.

Security police later searched the priest's appartment and found a "large number of illegal objects that a priest should not have in his possession," he said. The police therefore made use of their right to hold him without charge for 48 hours before deciding whether to arrest him formally.

Officials refused to say whether the "illegl objects" were underground documents.

Cardinal Josef Glemp, the Primate of Poland, has been informed of the detention which is sure to become a couse célèbre for the Solidarity underground.

Both the Government and the church leadership have repeatedly denied that there are serious strains in their relationship. However, church advisers admit privately that the level of church-state cooperation has reached a plateau, that negotiations on a church fund to help private farmers were moving forward too slowly and that the Government is not averse to striking tough poses towards radical priests, like Father Popieluszko.

Neighbouring communist countries, such as Czechoslovakia, and hardline Marxists *within the country have been* sharply critical that Poland is allowing the Catholic Church to act as a springboard for opposition and anti-communist activities.

At the change of the afternoon factory shifts yesterday, it appeared that the most workers had decided to mark the anniversary of martial law quietly,

Riot police units were deployed around some of the key industrial troublespots, such as the Ursus tractor factory outside Warsaw, but the main alert was expected after nightfall

Scottish au pair in court clash with Mauritian governess

From Peter Nichols, Livorno

Witchraft and the paranormal took a back seat at the trial here yesterday of the Scottish au pair girl Carol Compton.

Miss Compton, aged 21, has been held in prison awaiting trial since August, 1982, on charges of being responsible for five fires of which one was intended to kill a three-year-old child in her care.

Yesterday she took part in a dramatic confrontation with Miss Nicole Annaswany, a striking woman from Mauritius who was employed in the same household as Miss Compton in July, 1982, in the northern Italian town of Ortesei.

Miss Annaswany, elegantly dressed in red leather trousers, high heeled boots, a leather jacket and silk shawl gave an account of the first five fires. It conflicted on several points with Miss Compton's versions.

Miss Annaswany spoke in fairly fluent Italian. Her remarks were translated for Miss Compton who dismissed them with the angry comment: "Everything, almost everything is lies".

Miss Annaswany, according to her testimony, was returning from the centre of Ortesei on July 11, 1982, to the house and saw smoke coming from a bedroom window while Miss Compton was outside with the child.

Miss Compton has claimed that all three were together when the fire was first seen and that Miss Annaswany had returned home because she wanted to see a World Cup match on television.

Miss Annaswany denied interest in the match and added that when Signor Mario Ricci, the child's grandfather went to the door of his bedroom Miss Compton said: "Don't open", He did and found a fire which has started on his bed.

This fire damaged the house and the Ricci family moved with Miss Compton to a flat close by. Two days later a small fire occurred in a rubbish bin in the kitchen. After another two days a more serious fire damaged another bedroom and Miss Compton was sent back to Rome. No charges were brought against her.

She found work with another family and went with them to Elba. The day after they arrived a fire broke out on a bed. Two days later another fire occurred, this time in the bedroom of the three-year-old girl who was in Carol Compton's charge. For this last fire she was accused of attempted murder. She denies all the charges.

Miss Compton yesterday could be seen reacting with some irritation as her first employer, Signora Emanuela Ricci, who had taken her to Ortesei, told the court: "I was very disappointed in this girl." (She spoke the word "disappointed" in English presumably to get her point straight home to the accused.)

"I discovered letters which talked badly of me and my child. She was a hypocrite. I do not want to hurt the girl with my testimony."

Her evidence nevertheless went a long way towards removing the paranormal from the trial. In earlier testimony she had said that her maid in Rome spoke of a vase that had inexplicably fallen to the floor in Carol's presence as well as a picture of the Madonna. But the objects could, she said yesterdy, have been knocked down quite naturally.

The hearing continues today. The verdict is expected by the end of the week.

Argentina imposes price freeze

From Douglas Tweedale
Buenos Aires

Argentina's new civilian Government has begun implementing a package of emergency measures aimed at pulling the country out of its worst economic crisis. The tough measures include an immediate price freeze on staple food stuffs.

Señor *Ricardo Campero, the* Trade Secretary, placed a 60 per cent limit on mark-ups by wholesalers and retailers. The price controls are an extreme measure designed to curb the *rate of inflation that, of 400 per* cent, has threatened to get out of hand in recent months. The *Government said the restric*tions would last only 40 days.

President Raul Alfonsin, who *took office last Saturday after* nearly eight years of military rule, has promised to bring the *country's inflation rate down* to double-digit figures during his first year of office. Predictions *by economists say the year's* inflation rate will be well over 400 per cent.

The severity of the new economic measures took the Argentine business community by surprise.

President Alfonsin was due to meet his top advisers to discuss, *among other things, further* economic measures to be sent to the newly-elected Congress, *expected to begin* an extraodinary sessions today or tomorrow.

Before calling Congress into session, however, the President is expected to decree an emergency wage increase for state and private sector workers, a step demanded by the powerful Peronist trade unions.

The first package of emergency measures Señor Alfonsin will submit to Congress will include a thorough reform of the country's financial system, a food assistance programme for poor families, a minimum wage law, and a reform of the laws governing trade union organization.

President Alfonsin alos met yesterday former President Isabel Perón.

Mme Rozès: Eminent, frank-speaking lawyer

Woman gets top French judicial job

From Diana Geddes
Paris

Mme Simone Rozès, who is 63, has been appointed president of the Appeal Court, the highest judicial office in France. The first woman to hold the post, she replaces M Robert Schmeick who retires at the end of the year.

Called to the Bar in Paris in 1947, Mme Rozès is an eminent, frank-speaking lawyer. She became in 1973 the first woman to hold the post of departmental director in the Ministry of Justice, when she was appointed head of the prison education section.

Three years later, she became the first woman president of the Paris Court of Justice, but was moved again in March 1981, just before the Socialists came to power, to become Attorney General at the European Court in Luxembourg.

Many saw that appointment, although it carries great prestige, as a form of punishment for her outspoken criticism of the Government's controversial Security and Liberty Law, since repealed by the Socialists. She said at the time: "My departure will not displease certain people".

She proved herself no less outspoken, however, when she resigned in July 1981 from a commission of inquiry set up by M Gaston Defferre, the Socialist Minister of the Interior.

Romanians in daring flight to West

Vienna – Twenty Romanians were seeking political asylum in Austria after a daring escape at the weekend which fooled Romanian, Hungarian and Austrian border guards (*Richard Bassett writes*).

The Romanians, including six children, hid themselves *under boxes of ball bearings in* a large container lorry and remained undetected for 48 hours in freezing temperatures until they reached Vienna late on Saturday.

A somewhat embarrassed spokesman for the Austrian police announced their presence yesterday saying that their arrival had been kept a secret while a full inquiry was launched into how they had not been discovered at the Austrian frontier.

The Romanians exhausted after their two days of concealment have now been transferred to the Traiskirchen refugee camp south of Vienna.

Iran caps wells to save Gulf

Gland, Switzerland (AP) – Iran has capped all but six of its offshore oil wells to prevent damage from Iraqi missiles, the World Wildlife Fund said here, quoting unnamed industry sources. The wells would need redrilling to get back into production once the war ended.

Iran has capped the wells, 75 in the Nowruz field and all those in the Ardeshir near by, to avoid further oil spillage into the Gulf if missiles hit them, the fund said.

Comoros plot

Perth (AFP) – Three Australians allegedly involved in a plot to stage a commando-style raid to overthrow the Govern*ment of Comoros – Walter John* Pilgrim, 54, Edward Arthur Greengrove, 42, and Frederick John Patrick, 46, all of Armadale, Western Australia – were sent for trial by magistrates here.

Off the air

Moscow (AFP) – Vladimir Danchev, the Soviet radio commentator dismissed in May after several times referring to the "Soviet occupation" of Afghanistan and to the *mujahidin's* "struggle against the Soviet invader" is back at work at Radio Moscow, according to reliable Soviet sources. But he is not broadcasting.

Rio's loss

Rio de Janeiro (AFP) – Most of Rio's magnificent white sand beaches are so badly hit by pollution that they can no longer be used for swimming or sunbathing. Last year the Botafago and Flemengo beaches were ruled unfit. Sewage has now drifted on to the Leblon and Ipanema.

Cabbage Patch

San Francisco (AFP). – Mr Martin Brandfon, who was adopted as a child, filed a *$100m action against* the manufacturers of "cabbage patch" dolls, claiming they have *an extremely negative effect on* adopted children who wonder if they too were born in cabbage patches.

Birthday killer

Bonn–The Hamburg public prosecutor has charged 72-year-old Arnold Strippel, a former SS lieutenant, with hanging 40 Jews on Hitler's birthday 38 years ago. Twenty were children.

On your bike

Peking (Reuter) – Wang Qingshun, 27-year-old Peking economics graduate assigned to work in Tibet, cycled there, all 6,200 miles of it, the New China news agency reported. It took him 82 days.

Inside story

Jakarta (Reuter) – Fishermen at Labuan Lombok in eastern Indonesia, slicing up a 9ft shark they had netted, discovered a human skeleton inside.

Recriminations over failed Athens summit

Britain condemned for mean-mindedness

From Ian Murray, Strasbourg

Britain was slated for mean-mindedness and lack of vision yesterday when the European Parliament reviewed the failure of the Athens summit to reach any decisions on essential reforms for the EEC.

While 3,000 farmers outside the building demonstrated angrily about failures of the *common agricultural policy*, Mr Andreas Papandreou, the Green Prime Minister, who presided at the summit and Mr Gaston Thorn, the Commission President, gave their views to Euro-MPs about why there had been failure.

While neither actually named Britain, it was perfectly obvious from their references that Mrs Margaret Thatcher's hard line at the summit was seen as a main reason.

Mr Thorn promised that he meant to stop the "flagrant violation" of Community rules, which had led the Council of Ministers to put forward it own proposals. The Commission, he said, would restrict the Council to its proper role of decision taking. He meant to get answers from it to all the technical agricultural questions which had been sidestepped at Athens.

At the same time Mr Thorn sought to reduce the scale of the budget problem to manageable proportions. "To have no ambition for Europe and to measure meanly the means for its future development is without any doubt the surest method to make the Europen Council fail," he said.

"For, in the end, what is it all about? the Community budget is less than 1 per cent of the total gross domestic product of Europe. The budgetary imbalances to correct relate to amount which do not exceed a fraction of a per cent for the countries which are complaining about them."

Jopling detects change of mood on farm prices

From Our Own Correspondent, Brussels

There is no money available for any general increase in EEC farm prices next year, Mr Poul Dalsager, the Agriculture Commissioner, told ministers in Brussels yesterday. They were preparing for the annual farm price fixing, aware that Commission proposals could be out before Christmas.

He said that failure at the Athens summit to agree on savings of £600m and on a new tax on oil and fats worth £300m, meant that the Community faced a shortfall of about £1,000m next year.

He seved warning that the Comission had virtually no means of making real savings. It could legally continue its present freeze on some advances, it could suspend a number of export restitutions and premiums, and it could stop buying some produce. But the effect of these measures, he said, could even give rise to highter costs as they would add to existing surpluses.

Mr Michael Jopling, the British minister, said afterwards that nobody wanted to rush into dicisions on new measures yet. But he detected a change in the mood of the farm ministers, who have a reputation for always wanting to spend more.

"I detect a growing awarness that the Community is in a crunch situation, and a growing realization that there are no short cuts or easy ways to buy ourselves out of it. There is a concentration of minds."

● **New Zealand butter:** The agriculture ministers agreed on a two-month interim deal to allow Britain to import 13,833 tonnes of New Zealand butter in January and February. This is one-sixth of the 83,000 tonnes quota which the Commission has proposed should be the limit on New Zealand imports next year.

Managua rejects talks with rebels but makes peace offering

Managua (NYT) – Señor Humberto Ortega Saavedra, the Defence Minister, says Sandinista forces defeated a guerrilla campaign last month aimed at seizing a part of Nicaraguan territory and setting up a provisional government there.

In an interview here, Señor Ortega rejected recent suggestions that his Government negotiate with leaders of the guerrilla force, but he said the Sandinistas were seeking the "reconciliation of the great Nicaraguan family" through talks with the domestic opposition.

He also said Nicaragua wanted to reach an understanding for coexistence with Washington.

"The United States should accept us as we are and not try to impose conditions", Señor Ortega said. "In this relationship, we will respect the reality represented by the United States."

Señor Ortega, aged 36, is a senior member of the nine-man Sandinista national directorate that holds power in Nicaragua. He portrayed rebel bands as scattered and broken up but predicted they would start a new wave of attacks after they have time to regroup in Costa Rica and especially in Honduras.

He said the appearance of a rebel air force had introduced a new element into the hostilities. Its use had been curtailed recently. Four of the ancient rebel planes had been shot down and use of the planes was embarrassing to the US "because it made the involvement of the CIA so obvious". Guerrillas fighting to overthrow the Sandinistas have received millions in covert aid from the US. According to Señor Ortega, anti-government rebels based in Honduras, including groups of disaffected Miskito Indians, planned to seize an area near the Atlantic coast town of Puerto Cabezas last month in coordination with other rebel datachments based near the Costa Rican border.

"They were unable to achieve their goal because of our defensive strength, in this case the strength of the territorial militias, which held off the aggressors in many encounters in that part of the country", Señor Ortega said.

"The counter-revolutionaries are in the process of returning to their bases in foreign territory. If they were not able to do this and had to operate only within Nicaragua, we believe we could wipe them out in a matter of weeks."

A leader of the rebel guerrillas, Señor Adolfo Calero Portocarrero of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, said in a telephone interview from Miami that rebels had not tried to seize a liberated area in November, but that such a project remained an option.

"When they don't have victories, they invent them", Señor Calero said of the Sandinistas.

Señor Ortega said the military situation in Central America has become more tense due to the presence of about 6,000 American soldiers in Honduras, where they are holding extended manoeuvres. He said American naval vessels were patrolling both Nicaraguan coasts, with the strongest presence on the Atlantic.

He asserted that peace in Central America "depends more on the United States than on us. We are a reality in the region, with our own ideas and idiosyncrasies. The first step the US must take is to stop trying to destroy us. Then we can look for a different kind of policy, a coexistence in which differences can be slowly overcome or, at least, can be managed peacefully."

Señor Ortega said the Sandinista regime was willing to hold talks with the American government, but not with rebel leaders.

"If this were a civil war, we would be willing to talk with the enemy", he said. "But the counter-revolutionary bands represent a foreign aggression, not a domestic uprising. There cannot be negotiations with the bands."

Señor Ortega indicated that gestures toward domestic critics of the Sandinista regime would continue. In recent weeks, the Sandinistas have eased press censorship, held talks with several opposition leaders, decreed amnesty for Miskito Indian prisoners and offered some exiled businessmen and anti-Government guerrillas the right to return home without punishment.

Goethe image under attack

From Michael Binyon
Bonn

When the Colombo branch of the Goethe Institute, West Germany's equivalent of the British Council, planned a showing of a homosexual film recently, the German Ambassador stepped in and vetoed the performance.

Wolfgang Petersen's television film of a love affair between two men was one of nine films sent out by the institute's Munich headquarters for use in promoting German culture in Goethe Institutes in South-East Asia, but the Sri Lanka censor forbade its public showing.

In normal circumstances the ambassador's veto would have raised few questions: according to the 1976 agreement bewtween the Goethe Institute and the Foreign Ministry, Bonn's diplomats have the final say over anything with political implications. The showing of a censored film might fall into that category.

But at the moment the Institute's defenders are on their guard against any further encroachments on their hard-won independence. For in recent months conservative politicians, especially in Bavaria, have mounted a concerted attack on the respected quasi-independent cultural organization, accusing it of portraying an unflattering image of West Germany and not responding to the changed political climate.

The dispute came to a head last month during Chancellor Helmut Kohl's visit to Japan. While opening one of the institute's new branches in Kyoto, he enunciated in a speech the liberal principles on which it would operate. It was to represent the federal republic as it really was: a free democracy based on the free exchange of ideas and opinions. The Kyoto branch would represent both Germany's past and present, the views of the opposition as well as of the Government.

These promises were short-lived, however. A journalist showed the Chancellor a folder produced by the new intstitute which included among 46 video cassettes on aspects of Germany, four on the subjects of plutonium, the Nuremberg trials, the Green MP General Gert Bastian, and the controversial new runway at Frankfurt airport.

Dr Kohl was incensed and let journalists accompanying him know of his anger. Accusations began appearing in the organ of the right-wing Christian Social Union that the Goethe Institute was engaged in "international cultural subversive activity". The conservative *Die Welt* made charges of "atrocious one-sidedness."

Proposals have been put forward for a cut in the institute's budget of DM150,000 (about £38,000) and for stricter accountability so that in future all funds made available for musical activity should be spent only on music.

The Foreign Ministry, to which the Goethe Institute is ultimately responsible, rejected the accusations of bias as lacking any basis. A statement last month said the institute's work was, as previously, independent of political parties and did not need alteration.

The ministry admitted that twice there had been lapses: once when Herr Jo Leinen, a leader of the anti-nuclear peace movement, criticized nuclear power plants in Brazil, and once when Herr Günter Grass, the author, had represented the viewpoint of opponents of development

Mining deal threatens Amazonians

Brasilia (AFP) – About 25,000 Amazonian Indians are threatened by a government decision which allows private companies to enter Indian territores to prospect for gold, diamonds and other minerals.

The presidential decree is being challenged by Senhor Mario Juruna, Brazil's only Indian deputy, as unconstitutional. He described it as one more initiative to do away with the indians.

A government spokesman recently defended the decision. "The non-exploitation of natural resources, which are vital to national security and to the development process, cannot be justified by the single fact that these resources are located in indigenous lands".

The Government says it is acting in the best interests of the Indians, pledging to mechanize mining as much as possible to reduce the intrusion of outsiders and to supervise the private companies.

Uruguay paper silenced

Montevideo (Reuter) – Uruguay's military Government has shut down one of the country's leading newspapers for three days for publishing an interview with an exiled politician.

El Dia is the second publication to be silenced in less than a week for publishing stories on Senŏr Wilson Ferreira, an exiled leader of the opposition Blanco Party.

President Gregorio Alvarez said in a statement that the *El Dia* interview with Senŏr Ferreira, published on Sunday, violated a law barring news reports on people deprived of political rights.

The military government closed down *Somos Idea* magazine, the journal of the Blanco Party, for 12 weeks for carrying a cover picture of Senŏr Ferreira. Since 1981 the Government has closed 18 news publications, four of them permanently.

Dress rehearsal for next year's election

The great American divide



From Nicholas Ashford
Washington

Two of the most influential US politicians, sons of immigrants who followed different political tracks, have provided Americans with a clear picture of the choices which face them in next year's presidential election campaign.

In a debate in Washington last week, Mr Mario Cuomo of New York and Mr George Deukmejian of California, the two most populous and powerful states, showed clearly that, despite their similar backgrounds, they represent the growing split between the left and right in American politics.

Both are native New Yorkers, classmates at law school in the 1950s. Both confounded pollsters during gubernatorial races last year by pulling off upset victories and both are being mentioned as likely candidates in the 1988 presidential election.

But there the comparision ends. Mr Cuomo, born of Italian parents, is an advocate of the "new deal" school of liberalism that has been at the heart of the Democratic Party for the past 50 years. "Mario Cuomo can make liberalism again," said Mr Ben Wattenberg, co-editor of *Public Opinion* magazine, who chaired last week's debate.

Mr Deukmejian, who is of Armenian stock, is a classic example of the new Republican conservatives who have risen to



Right and left: Mr Deukmejian (left) and Mr Cuomo (right)

prominence since President Reagan took office. "Deukmejian is so conservative he still believes in arithmetic", Mr Wattenberg said.

There was a political edge to his joke. Whereas Mr Reagan failed to balance the budget when he was Governor of California, Mr Deukmejian succeeded in doing so without raising taxes, simply by slashing spending by $1,500m (£1,030m). Referring to the $200,000m federal deficit, Mr Wattenberg said: "Some conservatives are now saying 'Let Reagan be Deukmejian'."

The Cuomo-Deukmejian debate, which formed part of a public poiicy week organized by the American Enterprise Institute, a conservative Washington think-tank, was essentially a dress rehearsal for the real battle in the presidential elections next year.

Mr Deukmejian quickly put his finger on what the Democrats are up against as they prepare to select their candidate to fight an expected second-term attempt by President Reagan.

"There is a tremendous problem facing the Democratic Party and that is how to run against a popular president in the middle of a robust economic recovery and during a period of renewed national pride."

Even Mr Cuomo had to admit that in Mr Reagan, the Republicans have an asset which the Democrats could not match. "You're not going to beat Reagan on charisma," conceded Mr Cuomo, who has endorsed Mr Walter Mondale as the Democratic presidential candidate.

But the core of Mr Cuomo's attack – which is likely to be a central theme of the Democratic campaign next year – was the unfairness of the President's programme. Whatever progress had been achieved during the past three years had been enjoyed by the rich and had been at the expense of the poor.

After the debate, it was generally agreed among the largely conservative audience that Mr Cuomo had won on points, mainly because of his charisma and his flair as a speaker. These are qualities which will ensure him a key role in next year's campaign and why an increasing number of Democrats are looking to him to become the bearer of their standard in 1988.

THE ARTS

Almost a generation after its birth, Ron Moody (right) tonight at the Aldwych returns to *Oliver!*, the musical that made his name: interview by Sheridan Morley

Archetype of the genuine English musical classic

"I'm a lonely man: I never married, have no children. This seemed a great way to spend Christmas." Thus Ron Moody, explaining why after 23 years he is at last back to picking a pocket or two and reconsidering the situation in the musical that made his name – Lionel Bart's *Oliver!* – which previews at the Aldwych from tonight at the start of a five-week Christmas season. Not that this was set up as a conscious exercise in showbiz nostalgia. What happened was that the impresario Cameron Mackintosh, he who also has *Abbacadabra* and *Blondel* and *Cats* and *Song & Dance* and *Little Shop of Horrors* around London this Christmas and who started out a couple of decades ago as a stagehand on *Oliver!*, happened to have a tour of it going around the country with Roy Hudd and Jimmy Edwards. Most of that cast reckoned they would be through by Christmas, and accordingly booked themselves into pantomimes elsewhere: the *Aldwych then fell vacant*, *Oliver!* seemed about due for yet another Christmas return to London, and Mackintosh was short of a Fagin. What more natural than to go back to the first?

"He made me an offer that my agent said I couldn't refuse", says Moody now. "Mind you, I'd refused a lot in the past. Originally they offered me a million dollars to do it in America, but in those days I was keen to work on other London musicals so I turned them down. They say Harrison got two million for going back to *My Fair Lady*, and Brynner and Channing seem never to have left *The King and I* or *Hello Dolly*, but somehow with me it never worked like that. I got very bored after that first year in London and I always swore I'd only ever do it again on ice. But then the film came along. Nobody ever thought of me first as Fagin: for the stage show they wanted a star like Sid James or Max Bygraves and for the film they wanted either Harrison or Peter Sellers, but eventually it came down to me both times and now I am back to it at the age of 59, which is probably about the age I should have been originally for Fagin.

"At first even I never wanted to do it. They told me there was this musical of *Oliver Twist* so I went to see the Alec Guinness film which I found so anti-Semitic as to be unbearable. But Bart is as Jewish as I am and we both felt an obligation to get Fagin away from a viciously racial stereotype and instead make him what he really is – a crazy old Father Christmas gone wrong. The curious thing about the show is that it can never really fail: I went to see the tourning version and at first I was appalled by how broad it had got and how far away from our original, but then the kids come on and that marvellous Sean Kenny set comes to life and the tears are in the eyes. What we've got here is perhaps the only genuine English musical classic and what we must do now is to get it back towards Dickens after the years in which it's been allowed to slide downhill into a kind of pantomime. Then maybe at last I'll do it on Broadway: I think I'm about ready now."

The son of a master plasterer at Elstree Studios, Moody started out there as a wages clerk when he was 16: "I used to carry a bit of paper around to make me look official and with that I got on to all the sets in the days when there was still a lot of filming going on down there – all the old Alistair Sim, Will Fyffe, George Formby comedies. Films still fascinate me more than anything else: concentration, pacing, it's all there."

But, after four years in the RAF, Moody decided that what he really wanted to be was a writer: "I was an istructor in current affairs, got fascinated by Shaw's theories of socialism and decided the first thing I had to get was a proper education. So from the RAF I went to study sociology at the London School of Economics, and that was where it all started". Not the sociology, you understand; the showbusiness. Fenella Fielding happened to be doing a friend a favour by appearing in a student revue there, and some writers came to have a look:

"Peter Myers and Ronnie Cass: they saw me and suggested I might like to work in some of the sketches they were then writing for little theatre clubs like the Irving and the New Lindsey, and so by day I did sociology and by night I did the jokes. Then I gave up the sociology and spent about five years on Shaftesbury Avenue in revues like *For Amusement Only* and *For Adults Only*. Then an American director saw me and thought he might like me to be in *Candide*: in rehearsal he couldn't believe that I had no training of any kind, had never been to drama class, voice class, movement class, nothing. Just the LSE and then revues. So he bagan giving seminars in drama which lasted all through rehearsals and were fascinating: unfortunately the show wasn't, and we closed in a fortnight. It was supposed to have been a critical success but even the critics hated it. Still, Peter Coe, who's always been my great supporter, saw it and asked me to audition for Fagin. Lionel walked out of the audition because he said he wanted a star, but Coe persuaded him I could do it and the rest you know. Once I got over the anti-Semitism I knew there was something remarkable there: like Rasputin and Svengali, Fagin is a mesmeric figure."

But Moody left the original run after the first year, largely to set up his own musical about Grimaldi which in the event took him five years and lost him most of his savings: "We couldn't even give away free seats. I did nine rewrites for about five different managements, finally they brought in Waterhouse and Hall, it ran two weeks and people still blame me for not getting it right. Some things are better left unstarted, but I got fascinated and that was that."

Since that original Fagin, Moody has done a lot of interesting and even distinguished work ranging form a Mel Brooks film *(The Twelve Chairs)* to a *Richard III* in Canada and an American television Iago: in tems of world fame and hard cash he has never done anything to live up to his filming of *Oliver!* two decades ago, but his has never been a career that anybody, least of all himself, meant to judge by money or fame. He lives modestly and alone in Southgate, writes intelligent and quirkily unusual novels (the latest, published this autumn, is called *Very Very Slightly Imperfect* and is largely based on his own recent and catastrophic romantic and professional entanglements in the world of American television) and thinks a lot about not being pigeon-holed:

"I think I'm a straight actor who occasionally does musicals; most people think I'm an eccentric comedian. It's amazing how many years you can spend in this business just sorting out something as simple and basic as that. I seem to spend a lot of my time turning down quite good jobs – most recently the National Theatre's *You Can't Take It With You* and years ago Disney's *Bedknobs and Broomsticks*. I could probably have retired on the money they were offering for that one, but I really don't see any piont in doing a script unless I'm intrigued by it. I quite often get intrigued by very bad scripts, of course, but that's the risk you take, and I don't have a mortgage or children to worry about, so I don't at all mind being left alone to get on with another novel for a year or so.

"I don't think a professional agent or theatre manager would say my career had gone as well as perhaps it should have after that first *Oliver!* success, but then again I was never really intending to have a career in the professional theatre in the first place. Considering that I set out to be a sociologist, I think I've really done quite well."

Concerts

Discovering delight

Sinfonietta/Atherton
Queen Elizabeth Hall

Three months ago the Royal Opera House gave us the coloured frontispiece in their magical production of *L'Enfant et les sortilèges*; now the pages of the Ravel/Varèse Festival have begun to turn in earnest, but with quite the same liveliness and delight. The festival is continuing over the next eight weeks, and clearly, if Monday night's opening concert is anything to go by, no musical winter is going to be complete unless brightened by at least one visit.

I suppose one's expectation was that these concerts would have their most remarkable discoveries in the music of Varèse, born a hundred years ago into a world wholly unprepared for music of such violent beauty: it is so still, which is why Varèse continues to shock on the rare occasions his music is heard. This first concert, however, suggested we are going to be learning just as much about Ravel, if not more.

Partly this was a matter of programming. Varèse was represented by his two weakest scores – by, indeed, the only two weak scores in his output. In *Offrandes* he was still finding his feet, or rather cutting loose from his Debussian past, while at the same time succumbing to an unfortunate taste for bathetic specimens of surrealist incantation. *Nocturnal* comes from the other end of his career, when he had abandoned hope so far as to go with Anais Nin into her *House of Incest* and come out with some awful bits of religious-sexual fantasizing. A foretaste of the vocal style of the Daleks here is not the happiest inspiration of Varèse the musical prophet.

Both works had a soloist of ardent faith in Dorothy Dorow, appearing at short notice, but for the real Varèse one had to wait for the solo flute piece *Density 21.5*, to which Sebastian Bell brought all the skill, daring and strong purpose of someone delivering heroic Handel aria.

The Ravel part of the evening was all on this level. At the start there was the quirky little Fanfare, with solo woodwinds sounding like toy trumpets, and then from another part of the nursery came the complete *Mother Goose* score. David Atherton and the London Sinfonietta, main partners in this whole enterprise, wrapped the piece up in all its sumptuousness of colour and smoothness of contour, but without forgetting that at the heart of it there is something small and real.

The marriage of extreme sophistication with a childlike clarity and immediacy is central to Ravel, and it was celebrated again in the G major Piano Concerto. Paul Crossley packed volumes of moodiness and wit into brilliant, multi-facetted musical objects, and challenged every orchestral soloist to the same vividness and virtuosity. A masterpiece was made new.

Paul Griffiths

RPO/Weller
Festival Hall

There is no reason why short, dark days should necessarily produce long, pale concerts, but it does happen, and Monday night at the Festival Hall was a case in point.

The popular programme of Mozart and Dvorak had drawn a sizeable audience of all ages, and children and grandparents alike in their Sunday best were rewarded by playing that lacked, alas, any comparable sense of occasion.

Mozart's *Nachtmusik* had never seemed less *kleine*: what set out to be a pleasingly no-nonsense period of serenading ended up weary from the shallow breathing of its phrasing and the lacklustre tempi and dynamic shaping.

Next came Tamas Vasary with Mozart's K456 Piano Concerto in B flat. Walter Weller, the Royal Philharmonic's principal conductor, can pull out plenty of *fortes* when he wants to, particularly, for example, in the orchestral responses to the piano's delicate filigree variations in the slow movement. But finesse and nuancing of phrasing are not among them: the energy of the outer movements was sapped by musical lines whose beginnings and endings were left very much to their own devices.

The rather skittish rhythmic life that resulted seemed to set Mr Vasary on edge too, for he ran away with his opening, smudged ornaments and scale-passages, and left the centre of the work as anonymous in reticence as the orchestra had been in assertion.

Dvorak ended the evening, and his Eighth Symphony at least gave the orchestra a blood transfusion. The trumpets and horns had the time of their lives; the Scherzo, deaf to any sense of cross-metre, seemed nearer Vienna than Bohemia; and the finale had all the colour and vitality of a rather clumsily keyed fairground Gavioli.

Hilary Finch

● Salvatore Accardo tonight performs what is thought to be an unique combination of roles within a single evening, in a Mozart concert at the Festival Hall. He not only directs the Chamber Orchestra of Europe but is also violin soloist in the "Haffner" Serenade and makes his London debut as viola soloist in the Sinfonia Concertante.

Television

Sensational kind of humanity

When Thomas Keneally wrote a novel about the subject of last night's Schindler (Thames) there was some controversy over its status as either fact or fiction. The same question necessarily arises with television documentaries (especially, one might add, when they are narrated by Dirk Bogarde, who would make the Scriptures sound faintly suspect): although this one was described as the "true story", its mixture of archive material and contemporary reminiscence suggested the presence of art as well as reality.

The lineaments of Oskar Schindler's history, at least, are sufficiently well known. He was a minor German industrialist who, during the war years in Poland, rescued and protected the Jews in his employment; he bribed his friends in the SS to secure the release of certain Jews, and created his own "concentration camp" to secure them from the attentions of his compatriots.

The human facts of the matter are still harrowing, and some of the pictures from the concentration camps were difficult to watch, but as a result Schindler's actions seem all the more extraordinary. The horror and inhuman tyranny provoked in most a feeling of powerlessness, and yet for Schindler it became an opportunity for action. It is difficult to know where such strength comes from – he was a vain man, a philanderer who liked to be the centre of attention, but it is often in such people rather than in those of a more claustral disposition that true heroism springs.

Last night's documentary might be described as an "adventure story", if the conditions of the time did not render such an expression ludicrously inappropriate. The testimony of the Jewish survivors was terrible in its factuality and its restraint, which is why their obvious respect and affection for Oskar Schindler was all the more powerful. This was an extraordinary programme, which took a sensational story and lent it a human face.

Peter Ackroyd

Theatre

Mother Goose
Palace, Watford

Before the Christmas deluge gets under way, spare a thought for this modest entertainment, a throughly workmanlike job in every department, from its cartwheeling dances to its well-sustained audience routines, adding up exactly to the promised traditional family pantomime.

If that description raises a yawn, you have reckoned without Peter John, veteran panto author and dame, whose idea of a traditional show by no means excludes what lies outside the Palace Theatre.

As a panto theme, *Mother Goose* is almost as free as *Old King Cole*, and Mr John has invented most of his story from scratch. He may bring on a demon king and a good fairy, turn out cross-talk for the squire and the village idiot, and go to town on an underwater ballet and a transformation scene. But his villain (David Gant) is a demon of discontent who tries to seduce the dame into buying furniture on the never-never, and who persuades the squire to drive a motorway from the idyllic cardboard landscape straight through Mother Goose's cottage.

When the search party arrive (by yellow submarine) to rescue the kidnapped Golden Goose, Mr Gant is waiting for them with a computer programmed to indoctrinate them with advertising jingles. It is a warning that would strike home anywhere; but particularly among the ring roads and shopping precincts of what is left of Watford.

Mr John plays a robust dame, well able to coax strong men from the house to flap a basket full of knickers in a laundry chorus; Stephen Bent makes firm friends with the audience as his idiot son, and Cheryl Pay offers an amazingly long-legged principal boy. Bob Carlton's production is handsomely dressed.

Irving Wardle

SPECTRUM

André Previn takes over as music director of the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra in 1985. But he is a compulsive musician, and already he is at work with the RPO on a nine-hour series for television – the medium that brings to life his versatility

Four ages of a musician for all seasons

By Norman Lebrecht

It is entirely characteristic of André Previn that he should have started work as music director of the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra almost two years ahead of his official installation in June 1985. Whatever else may have changed (and much has) in the four years since he ceased to be a fixture in London's musical firmament, Previn's enthusiasm and appetite for work remain insatiable.

For four months of each year he is committed to the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra, whose music director he has been since 1976. The rest of the time he flits about guest-conducting the world's major orchestras in Berlin, Vienna, Amsterdam, London, Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia and New York. In addition he goes on chamber music tours with the principals of the Vienna Philharmonic, records two LPs every three months (he has contracts to fulfil with both EMI and Philips), composes and writes (his *Guide to Music* is published this month by Macmillan). He also makes television programmes and commercials. "I don't know how not to work so hard," he says flatly. "I'm crazy about my profession. When somebody offers me two weeks in Amsterdam or Boston, before I know what I've said, I've said 'yes'."

When his new wife, Heather, suggested a holiday in Bermuda, Previn's instinct was to respond: "Why Bermuda? There is no orchestra in the Caribbean."

Of late Previn has been guiding his new orchestra through a nine-hour television examination of the symphony, a series scheduled for 1984. While members of the RPO filter into the studio, Previn sits tautly in a latrine-like BBC dressing room, as tense as if this were his TV debut. He can scarcely bring himself to eat or drink before the arduous filming session.

In conversation he is dull, evasive, and distracted, becoming animated only when discussing intricacies of make-up and costume for the show. Yet the flickering of a camera signal will transform this terse, morose conductor, brusque to the point of incivility, into the familiar living-room fount of bonhomie, wit and musical wisdom. Associates speak wonderingly of his ability to switch moods instantaneously.

On television, his versatility is unique among musicians, surpassing the raw passion of Bernstein's pioneering programmes with a sophisticated array of devices calculated to lure the least musical of viewers. Previn is at home on television, more so perhaps than anywhere else.

He is German by birth, American by citizenship, part-British by domicile. He claims England as his home, established during 11 years with the London Symphony Orchestra and reinforced by his new three-year arrangement with the RPO. He has kept the house in Surrey following his divorce from Mia Farrow and returns there regularly from his global peregrinations. "He also had the common sense," says Heather Previn dryly, "to take an English wife and an English secretary." The arrival of an English child is expected shortly.

The Previn who has set out to recapture a dominant position in musical London is no longer the glib, flip pixie who galvanized it in the early 1970s. Previn is on the threshold of his fourth period.

The first, now almost a childish irrelevance, was the Hollywood era as jazz pianist, film composer and Oscar accumulator. The second saw his rise to musical respectability via Houston and the LSO.

IN THE third, his Pittsburgh leadership and Public Broadcasting Service programmes won him acceptability in the US. The fourth period, his re-entry into a now-troubled London music arena, could well determine the conclusive verdict of history on this meteoric performer. He is not unaware of the significance of that verdict.

At 54, Previn is beginning to show signs of age. There is a hunching in his shoulders, a thinning in his cheeks. He has been stricken by an arthritic complaint in one foot and let it be known he would call off the BBC television series rather than submit to the indignity of having to conduct from a stool. He has cancelled a number of concerts in December to have surgery on the offending foot and will be chair-bound for a month. "But the doctors say I'll be back playing tennis afterwards," he says cheerfully. Nonetheless the whizzkid has, inevitably, begun to slow down.

The third period, however, has also brought greater maturity as a conductor. His musical relationship with the Pittsburgh added administrative experience to his musical authority. As Music Director (at the LSO he was merely Principal Conductor), he is responsible for everything from hiring and firing players to programming the children's concerts. He will undertake similar responsibilities at the RPO and, he believes, it is no coincidence that the LSO has swiftly upgraded Claudio Abbado's status to Music Director.

"When I came to work here in 1968," he reflects, "it was absolutely undeniable that London was the greatest musical centre in the world. That position is much shakier now – for reasons of inflation, recession, the decline of audiences and the record industry. It used to be taken for granted that a good programme, or soloist, or conductor, would fill the Festival Hall. That is no longer the case."

Previn promises to spend a lot of time in the next year researching new programming possibilities for the RPO. He is unwilling so far to reveal any of his ideas, but maintains that the other London orchestras have reacted to the slump by becoming "wildly conservative". That is not a course he is likely to follow.

In Pittsburgh he has enjoyed considerable freedom with programming and is keen to emphasise his promotion of new music. "In any of the big cities of America, orchestral subscriptions are sold for the whole season and music directors can afford to be adventurous. If I want to put on an evening of, say, Messiaen and Elliott Carter, there may be a lot of empty seats – but they have all been paid for."

He has also persisted with the advancement of British music that he began in London. It was Previn, more then any other, who restored Vaughan Williams and Walton to general circulation – and has given the US premiere of Tippett's Triple Concerto, as well as works by John McCabe, Oliver Knussen and Nicholas Maw. He has also, while on tour, given innumerable local premières of more familiar works.

One of the highlights of his career was to take Britten and Walton to Russia with the LSO In 1970. "They were about as friendly as Britten and Walton were going to be," he laughs, "but I was just pleased to be in the same room. Sir William was thrilled with the screaming ovation – about twenty minutes of it – that his First Symphony got in Moscow." Previn treasures a photograph of himself and Walton in full concert dress clutching cans of beer as Russian officialdom toasted them in vodka.



André Previn: 'I don't know how not to work so hard' (Photograph by Dmitri Kasterine)

On the Soviet tour Previn established his own reputation as an outstanding interpreter of Russian music. In the meantime, however, since collaborating with Tom Stoppard on *Every Good Boy Deserves Favour*, a musical set in a Soviet psychiatric hospital, he is no longer welcome in the Soviet Union. An attempt last year to return with an American television network to cover the International Tchaikovsky Competition was discreetly but efficiently blocked. "It was just after the Barbican revival of *EGBDF* opened in Vienna, he found himself unable to enter East Germany to record the Brahms Requiem in Dresden. "I had a very kind letter from the orchestra, saying how sorry they were."

His forthcoming compositions are less controversial. There is a long-promised piano concerto for Vladimir Ashkenazy which he expects to complete by next summer, and an orchestral piece commissioned by the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra for the 1985 Salzburg Festival.

Despite the pedigree of his clients, Previn makes no undue claims for himself, as composer or conductor. He is acutely aware of his own limitations and of market realities, refusing for example to consider the possibility of recording a Beethoven cycle, the conductor's ultimate accolade. "If someone goes into a record shop and asks for the *Eroica*, and he is then given a a list of everyone since Nikisch who recorded it, why wouldn't he pick some gigantic interpretation? No, I never think of records as a vanity. I'd like them to have some validity and I'd like them to sell enough so that the company isn't sorry they were made." In fact his sales record is such that he has made more recordings than any but three or four other conductors in the history of the gramophone.

It would appear that the Beethoven cycle is one of numerous unfulfilled ambitions that Previn hints at but will not disclose. He insists, however, that he does not hanker after any other musical positions: Pittsburgh and the RPO will suffice until the late 1980s.

For a man who overextends himself so consistently, Previn has reduced his failure rate to a barely perceptible minimum. He no longer has to fly by the seat of his pants, learning music as he conducts it. The whizzkid is still whirling, but a purpose and direction may be discerned as he prepares his return to London.

moreover... Miles Kington

Just half a juggler

Because this column does not deal much in wars, death or economic disaster, it is assumed by many to be humorous, an impression I try to foster as much as possible. One strange side-effect of this is that publishers occasionally send me humorous books, being quite unaware apparently that humorous columnists are traditionally morose people who hate dogs, people and work, in no particular order. But some of these books have been so life-enhancing that I have been driven to utter the occasional grunt or to think to myself that I ought to give them to someone for Christmas, and in gratitude I would like to mention their names so that they can stand up and take a bow.

The Meaning of Liff by Douglas Adams and John Lloyd (Pan £1.95) is a small dictionary giving fictitious meanings to placenames, such as Widdicombe: "The sort of person who imitates Trimphones", or Skellow: "Descriptive of the satisfaction experienced when looking at a really good dry-stone wall". This book has been widely criticised because Paul Jennings did the same thing years ago. Well, he didn't quite. Jennings was primarily interested in the sound and flavour of the placename; these two are much more interested in meanings for which there is no known word, and have amassed a great collection.

For instance, this is the first time I have seen the brilliant concept of "nervously indecisive about how safely to dispose of a dud lightbulb" expressed. The fact that they have matched it with Clathy is irrelevant. And what about "One of the rather unfunny newspaper clippings pinned to an office wall, the humour of which is supposed to derive from the fact that the headline contains a name similar to that of one of the occupants of the office"? It's a Snitter, actually, but a snitter by any other name would read as dully. NB: Some of the definitions are risqué. Not enough, but some.

The Oxford Book of Pseuds ... No, I didn't laugh at that. *Sweet and Sour* is a marvellous mixed salad of comic verse from the kitchens of Christopher Logue (Batsford £6.95) which occasionally gets a bit too near poetry but most of the time is full of unknown wonderful tastes. It's only just exceeded by *The New Ewart: Poems 1980-82* (Hutchinson £4.95) and I don't care if this was published in 1982 – I've only just got round to Gavin Ewart's superb verse, which I suppose is my own silly fault.

I would have nominated *The Rainy Day Biff* as comic drawing book of the year (Chris Garratt and Mike Kidd's switched-on postcards are maturing faster than Glen Baxter's stuff) if I hadn't encountered Hunt Emerson's *The Big Book of Everything* (Knockabout Comics £3.95). Emerson's style derives a bit from California, a bit from Krazy Kat, a bit from jazz... oh, who cares about influences, its just mind-blasting free-wheeling stuff which would make the man famous here if Britain showed the respect for humorous drawing that France, Germany or America does. Personally, I'm proud to be British along with a man like this.

Second From Last in the Sack Race by David Nobbs (Methuen £7.95) is the funniest and saddest novel of the year. From the Reginald Perrin workshop, it seems to dig deeper without losing a sense of humour. If I said it was the story of a northern childhood you would run screaming, so I won't. Put it this way: Turn to page 93 and read the first big paragraph starting: "His reading was wide and various. He read *Biggles Flies North, Biggles Flies South, Biggles Flies East, Biggles Flies West, Biggles Flies In, Biggles Flies Out* and *Biggles Sweeps the Desert*. They were written by Captain W. E. Johns, whose main virtue was that he was the greatest writer who ever lived..." and I challenge you not to read more.

I see that the great *Ascent of Rum Doodle* is out again, which does for mountaineering what P. G. Wodehouse did for valets. But the book I have read most often is *Juggling for the Complete Klutz*, by Cassidy and Rimbeaux (Fontana £4.95 including three juggling balls) which has left me half a juggler. It hasn't made me laugh, but it has made me cry, groan, whoop, grunt and scream (as all three balls fell behind the bed just when I was getting the hang) which is more than *War and Peace* ever did.

FINDINGS

A series reporting on research: **Applied geography**

Real cost of flooding

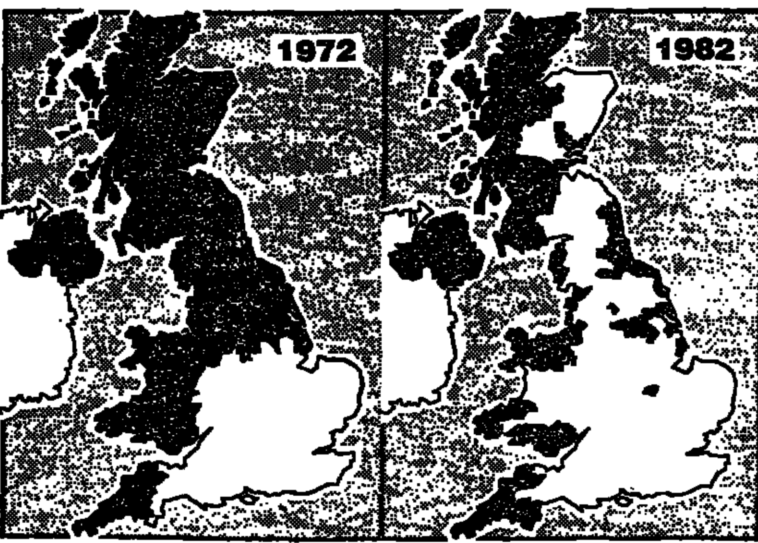


Prediction of the location, frequency and severity of flooding, both coastal and by rivers, is a matter of major practical significance. Water authorities and some local authorities routinely make such assessments. The Thames Barrage, for instance, was only constructed after exhaustive appraisals of the likely risk of a tidal surge inundating low-lying areas of London. Most such studies incorporate a cost/benefit analysis.

One topic in which academic geographers both in the United States and in Britain have played a leading part is in establishing not only the real but also the perceived hazard and in comparing these. Specifically, the Flood Hazard Research Centre in Middlesex Polytechnic is run by geographers and has carried out a series of studies under contract to various agencies. One of their recent projects was an assessment of the benefits of coast protection proposals for Swalecliffe, carried out at the bidding of Canterbury City Council. The area suffered flooding in 1978 and 1979: Parker, Green and Penning-Rowsel have shown that, to those involved, the intangibles of worry, disruption of life and health effects rank even higher than damage to house and contents (which currently form the basis of cost-benefit appraisal of flood-control schemes).

Regions in crisis

Half a century has passed since the first major government legislation on regional assistance. By the 1970s, there existed in Britain a notable degree of concensus on the need for an active policy aimed at reducing the gross economic disparities between regions. The incoming Labour Government of 1974 retained the "Conservative" 1972 Industry Act as the basis for its regional policy. The concensus has collapsed in the last few years and the present Government has progressively reduced both the areas qualifying for aid and the level of the aid itself.



Charting industrial decay: the changing face of Britain

What has not existed until now is a comprehensive, consistent and a detailed survey of the impacts of the recession in the regions of Britain. This has now been provided by the Regional Studies Association through a panel of geographers, economists, planners and sociologists interpreting the findings of dozens of local experts throughout the country.

Drawing also upon the computerized employment and unemployment information system set up by geographers for the Manpower Services Commission, the survey paints an unequivocal picture of industrial decay in some regions, of some desperate attempts to restructure local economies, of the relative buoyancy of less urbanized areas of southern England and of the impacts on male and female employment.

Perhaps unsurprisingly, the authors of the study do not nurture rosy views: they forsee the probability of an increase in unemployment in certain regions, they recognise the difficulty of providing regional aid when there is no growth to "steer" and are realistic about the need for political acceptance of the case for a stronger regional policy. Nonetheless, they make out a good case for and describe the objectives of Regional Preferential Assistance, suggest criteria for eligigility and propose the formulation of regional economic strategies.

Armageddon located



Thanks to the work of Openshaw and Steadman, we now know that the Home Office descriptions of the likely impact of a nuclear strike on Britain are seriously in error. The official estimates have now been acknowledged by the minister as fallacious, resulting from a series of computational mistakes and unreasonable assumptions. The duo contributed important evidence to the British Medical Association inquiry on the medical effects of nuclear war; they have now gone further and produced an assessment of the likely effects of various different attack strategies.

Their results, published in *Doomsday: Britain After Nuclear Attack* (Blackwells) are based upon popular data for no fewer than 150,000 areas in Britain and use arguably the best available assumptions on blast damage and fallout, provided by the US Department of Defence: protection from buildings and meteorological and many other factors are taken into account.

Their computer models predict and produce maps of the geographical extent of the holocaust. Locally, the variations in survival rates are, of course, extremely great: with the "most realistic" strategy, in which missiles are aimed at industries and targets of military and strategic significance, the survival rate within counties varies from 0.6 per cent (Lancashire) to 99 per cent (East Sussex).

Geography of cricket



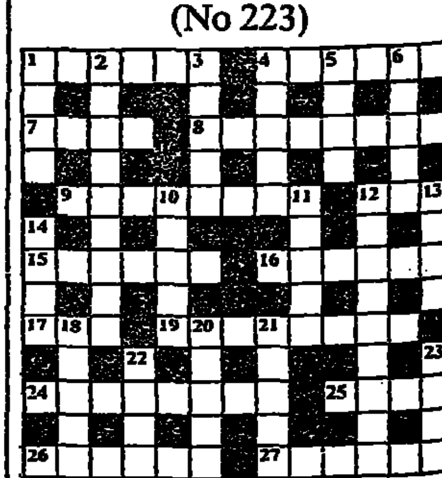
Cricket lovers will need no reminding that fortunes in their favourite game are intimately linked to British weather. The events of last summer, in which a number of games in the early part of the season were washed out and many games were subsequently played in debilitating heat, amply confirm this contention. But what if the effects are not random, i.e. what if some teams consistently suffer more frequently than others from the vagaries of the weather? Clearly where teams are in good form and liable to win, then the abandonment of matches deprives them of points in the county championship.

The climate of different parts of Britain is, therefore, a matter of real concern to counties and to the MCC. Thornes has conducted an analysis of the direct effects of rain on cricket and used as data the 170 county matches played in 1974, one of the wettest cricketing summers on record. Of these, 85 were rain-affected in one way or another. Two matches were abandoned without a ball being bowled, including Hampshire's final fixture against Yorkshire – which probably cost them the championship.

Taking into account the changing incidence of rainfall through the season and the variations throughout Britain, all based on data for a 30-year period, Thornes concluded that the effects of rainfall were substantial and should be compensated by the addition of weather-compensation points, related to the time lost in a game.

David Rhind

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 223)

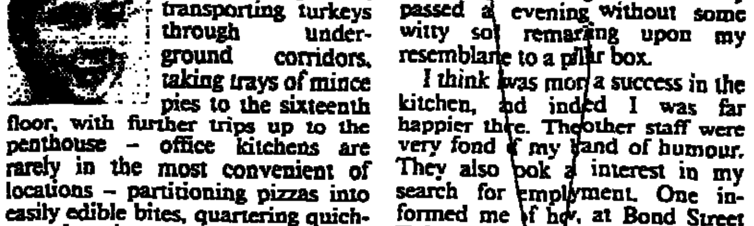


ACROSS
1 Wealth (6)
4 Washbasin (6)
7 Abundant supply (4)
8 Other self (5.3)
9 Indulged (8)
12 Moisture drops (3)
15 Insincerely (6)
16 Grinder (6)
17 Urge on (3)
19 Debar (8)
24 Bearing (8)
25 Chew away (4)
26 State of uproar (5)
27 Subtle point (6)

DOWN
1 Mammal hindquarters (4)
2 Secondary wife (9)
3 Usual chaos (5)
4 Turning cutter (5)
5 Undergo change (4)
6 Railway truck (5)
10 Cowslip and primrose hybrid (5)
11 Seed furrow (5)
12 Deterioration (9)
13 Caution (4)
14 Curious (4)
18 Dodge (5)
20 Kingdom (5)
21 Unsoiled (5)
22 Seed appendage (4)
23 Askew (4)

SOLUTION TO No 222
ACROSS: 1 Mentor 5 Dibs 8 Taunt 9 Control 11 Euphoria 13 Atop 15 Dalai Lama 18 Hide 19 Palpable 22 Calculi 23 Whiff 24 Grey 25 Notary
DOWN: 2 Equip 3 Tot 4 Rectification 5 Dune 6 Biretta 7 Steep 10 Lope 12 Ogle 14 Warp 15 Diddler 16 Chic 17 Beefy 20 Briar 21 Bury 23 Wat

WEDNESDAY PAGE



DIARY OF A JOB HUNTER

I have been buttering bridge rolls, serving sausage rolls, transporting turkeys through underground corridors, taking trays of mince pies to the sixteenth floor, with further trips up to the penthouse – office kitchens are rarely in the most convenient of locations – partitioning pizzas into easily edible bites, quartering quiches, chopping cucumbers, slicing sandwiches, peeling prawns.

For such a job, I have to thank my father – the advantage of "contacts". In his efforts to find a caterer for his own office party he spoke to a firm suffering from a shortage of staff.

If he had hoped that catering work would extend my cooking repertoire in time for Christmas he has been disappointed. Stuffing dates with marzipan to feed 300 – allowing three per head – demanded perseverance rather than culinary expertise or artistic ability. Stronger arms were also required. Creative cuisine has remarkable similarities with manual labour. My first task – I had to whip sufficient cream to decorate Yule logs and pineapple and ginger meringues with only the use of a fork – was very hard work. I would, however, recommend it to anyone wishing to lose weight.

Plates too tend to be very heavy. They are made of some form of unbreakable concrete. I can vouch for this as not a single one broke when I was promoted to waitressing and fell over.

I had been informing my friends that I found waitressing easy, that their stories of turned-over trolleys, muddling salt and sugar, spilling soup, and other mishaps were gross exaggerations, plagiarisms of *Fawlty Towers* and such like, and that I no longer believed them. I will be less hasty in future.

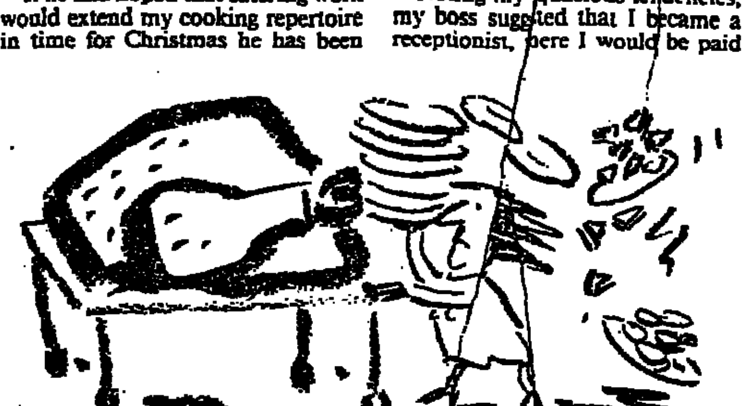
In fact I must have created quite an impression as a waitress. There was no danger of my being mistaken for a guest. We all had to wear shirts with collars like aeroplane wings and long red tunics. I clearly looked positively stunning as I rarely passed an evening without some witty soul remarking upon my resemblance to a pillar box.

I think I was more a success in the kitchen, and indeed I was far happier there. The other staff were very fond of my brand of humour. They also took an interest in my search for employment. One informed me of how, at Bond Street Tube Station, she heard what she described as "two elderly Sloane Rangers" discussing their daughters' activities – Amanda had been plucking turkeys at 60p a time. This might not seem much but it is possible to pluck three per hour.

Noting my loquacious tendencies, my boss suggested that I became a receptionist, where I would be paid to talk. (Such a remark had been prompted by my comment on the day that I had been date-stuffing for the 300, that there really did seem to be a very, very large quantity of food. This made her extremely anxious that she had in fact over-ordered.

In fact I was quite content catering for Christmas parties. My father, however, soon regretted finding me this work. Subscribing to an "out of sight, out of mind" philosophy he has spent the past three years without unduly concerning himself with my activities. But my return to his four walls has encouraged unprecedented solicitude. When catering for the more sophisticated stomachs who prefer *to dine at 9.00. I have missed the* last train home, he has suffered.

Since I will not be leaving Pinner as yet, I fear he will continue to suffer. In return I am to cook the Christmas dinner – with instructions to prepare sufficient quantities to save cooking again until the New Year. My experience of catering for large numbers will no doubt prove useful.

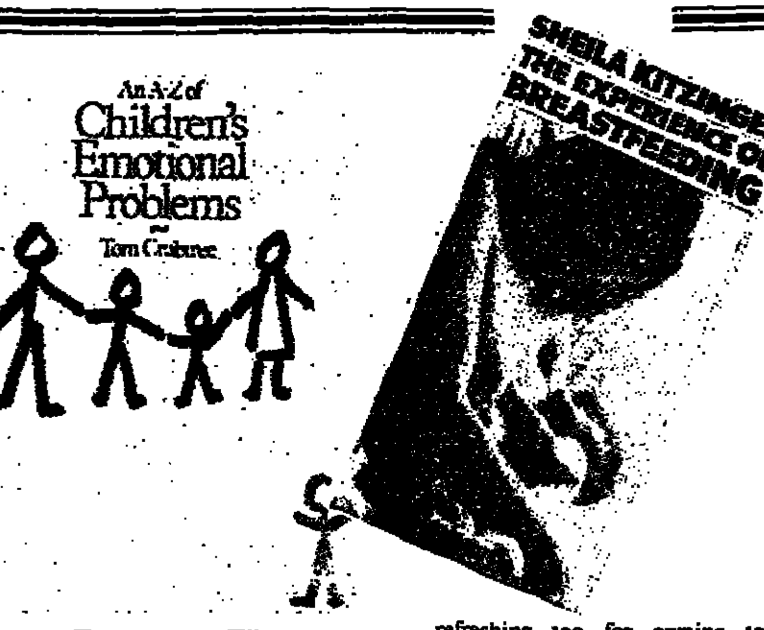


Sarah Foot









Bringing up baby

Babies do not arrive with operating instructions and a service manual: *this is clearly perceived as a lack* both by new parents and by publishers, for bookshops are bulging with glossy books without which, if you believe the blurbs, no parent could ever rear a child.

Spock's *Baby and Child Care* is *the granddaddy of them all*. Excellent on illnesses, he is antiquated about behaviour: he favours very early weaning to avoid over-dependence on the mother, hates the family bed idea and fears that a toddler will be unhealthily "stimulated" *by the sight of a nude parent*.

A woman struggling to breast-feed a newborn baby will do better to find a sympathetic helper, perhaps through the National Childbirth Trust, but books can be handy when things go wrong. The most practical one, which is also least likely to blind with science, is Sheila Kitzinger's *The Experience of Breastfeeding*: this describes a gentle breast-pump that really works and has the great advantage of being home-made from a jamjar – a woman with mastitis and a soaring temperature is not in a fit state to cart her baby on a tour of surgical suppliers.

Cookery books for slightly older tinies are by contrast a tremendous fraud. They would gull parents into *spending hours mushing together* such horrors as carrot cloud or fish and cheese dinner and they are rabidly against using tins or packets to provide the teaspoonsful or so of sludge which a six-month-old child is expected to eat.

Anna Haycraft's *Natural Baby Food* is dauntingly old-fashioned with its recipes for tripe, brains and beef tea. But the smuggest of them all, which I in my time have loved to hate, is Barbara Griggs; *Baby's Cookbook*: her children, we learn, are wonders of health and paragons of behaviour thanks to the sterling work put in by the mother's help "with chopping-board or grater, *mouli, grinder, blender or mincer*". I tried all this in a half-hearted way with our first baby, and he spat it out as freely as he did the stuff from jars; the second baby spat out from the start what we were having anyway, and I minded a lot less.

Another favourite single subject is child psychology, a good seller for those times when any baby will seem mad, bad and incomprehensible.

Penelope Leach *Babyhood* shows off the writer's learning with a bibliography of more than 200 academic references and tends to be authoritarian, with charts and lists of *what a baby should be doing at* different ages: my babies did not fit her schema at all yo-yoing between wondrous precosity and alarming dull-wittedness almost by the day.

Martin Herbert's *Problems of Childhood* is more aimed at child-*care professionals, while Winnicott's* re-issued *The Child, The Family and the Outside World* which claims to be lay reading is in fact heavily and technically psycho-analytic, providing strong meat indeed for parents in its highly theoretical discussions of infant sexual fantasies and a baby's emotional relationship with his excreta.

The book that does seem to get it right is Tom Crabtree's *An A-Z of Children's Emotional Problems*. An educational psychologist, Crabtree has obviously read the research literature himself but forbears to ram it down his readers' throats; he is witty and sympathetic both to the young and their struggling parents, and is refreshingly opposed to earnest self-immolation on the altar of perfect parenthood.

Books on rearing children fall into two very different classes: there are the cosy and general ones, full of pictures ad keen to offend no one, and there are the didactic and bossy ones, usually pushing a particular *viewpoint with missionary zeal*.

The carefully general books tend to be dull compendiums of clichés despite their bizarre moments: a book put out by the magazine *Mother* and "compiled by an experienced family doctor" solemnly recommends putting a *piece of* onion into boiling water as a strategem to mislead hungry husbands into thinking supper will soon be ready. The *Reader's Digest/Mothercare Book* fills its pages nostalgically with *Boy's Own Annual* stuff on stamp-collecting and brass-rubbing and even *includes* that old mainstay the hoofprints of the fallow deer. When not encouraging meek middle-class hobbies, this book concentrates on puffing Mothercare rattles, cots and draw-*string nightgowns*.

Claire Rayner's *Baby and Young Child Care* is the best of the cosies in spite of its rather nasty strip cartoons showing a silly mother and a sensible one coping with feeding problems and the like then talking it *over in the kitchen*, as in a washing-powder advertisement. A good old-fashioned nurse, Claire Rayner is big on lists: hers is mercifully the only book with a chart entitled "Observation on Stools" against which the hapless parent is supposed to check colour, form, odour, quantity and so on like some ancient haruspex.

These books are ultimately as bland as Cow and Gate, and about as demanding. The same is not true of the big and bossy ones. These are usually the word of the medical profession: there is Dr Jolly and Dr Miriam Stoppard, Dr Penelope Leach (although she is a psychologist not a physician) and the double-act of Drs Andrew and Penny Stanway.

Mothers who work or who would like to return to work while their children are small would do well to avoid Penelope Leach and the Stanways: Dr Leach especially has the vapours at the idea of a mother going out to earn bread (or even worse jam) and is not above careful editing of the research evidence on bonding and separation to back up her views.

I am a demand-feeder myself but cannot supress some resentment at these women who *can earn lots of* money by sitting at home writing books that tell other women not to work: the Stanways graciously suggest, for those without medical degrees and a good publisher, telephone selling from the house or "*making things at home*" *which is* presumably a euphemism for out-of-work – a horrific prospect.

The Leach and Stanway cadre manages to imply that nursery staff and childminders are monsters akin to Grendel's mother who will *probably tie your child in a chair all* day and beat him when he sneezes. Miriam Stoppard in her *Book of Baby Care* admits to being a working mother herself and treats the whole subject far more sympathetically: despite her clear preference for "an experienced nanny" she is at least prepared to countenance less high-flown alternatives. She is refreshing too for owning to a sleepless child who simply cries *himself* into a vomiting fit when treated to the Penelope Leach approach of saying goodnight calmly but firmly then refusing to lift the child from the cot.

Both Leach *The Parent's A-Z* and Stanways *The Baby and Child Book* are *in an alphabetical format and* this means that they can cover more topics than Stoppard: handicapped and dying children for example are beyond her brief but are well handled in both the alphabetical books.

My personal favourite among the bossy doctors is Hugh Jolly, and not just because of his cheery name. In his *Book of Child Care* he can be as dogmatic as the rest of them, but admits to having changed opinions to a more laisser-faire attitude over the years, as in his approval of the "family bed" which so many parents have forced upon them willy-nilly by their babies. He describes childhood illnesses and handicaps clearly and with a calmness that has clearly come from long years working as a paediatrician; the effect on a hysterical parent at three in the morning is ineffably soothing.

The best *guide for emergencies* is in Leach's *The Parents' A-Z* where most horrors from adder bites to skull fractures are clearly listed under "accidents" with the appropriate action.

There are dozens of books clamouring to be bought, from the banal to the technical: after my enforced overdose of reading the lot I am left bitterly depressed at my poor standard of parenting compared with these know-alls, so would counsel anyone against reading too many. People who are confident enough will manage fine without any of them especially if their *confidence extends to their GP*.

Rachel Cullen

Talking turkey

THE TIMES COOK



Shona Crawford Poole

Maybe it was a mistake to ask colleagues what sort of recipes they would find most useful for the forthcoming festivities. I had been thinking in terms of *frivolous* party titbits, wildly extravagant puddings, and truly stunning hot punches.

Why was it a surprise that the most common request, by far, was for good things to do with turkey leftovers? The suggestion *that buying smaller turkeys* would solve the problem failed to wow them and resulted in a tart briefing to the effect that any bright ideas I might have "must answer the following vital criteria".

After the *hassle* of preparing The Meal, the recipes must be simple. After digesting it, they must not be too rich. And not only must the cold turkey be well disguised, but the dishes should call for fairly routine ingredients because the shops are shut for days.

Here goes then. For slices of breast meat an adaptation of a classic Italian *vitello tonnato* is a great success for lunch, supper or a buffet party. Traditionally, sliced veal is masked in a rich, tuna flavoured mayonnaise; and for turkey, which is very lean and tends to be dry, this is an effective moisturizing treatment. As the dish is best made a day or two before it is served, memories of the roast bird will have receded too.

To use up meaty chunks from the legs, wings and underside of the bird, a hot pie is hard to beat. Fresh leeks and mushrooms enliven a filling of turkey in a light sauce topped with a crisp crust of short, flaky or full puff pastry.

If feeding the cat (own, borrowed or holiday lodger) is not the most appropriate fate for the last earthly remains of the *bird*, they can always be used up, if not disguised, in soup, fried rice, croquettes or pancake fillings.

Tacchino tonnato
Serves six to eight

680 to 900g (1½ to 2 lbs) cooked turkey breast, *sliced*
350 ml (12 fl oz) home made or very good bought mayonnaise
200 g (7 oz) tin tuna in oil
4 or 5 salted anchovy fillets
2 tablespoons capers
300 ml (½ pint) olive oil
4 tablespoons fresh lemon juice
Salt
Lemons and parsley or fresh bay leaves to garnish (optional)

The slices of turkey will, ideally, be about 3mm or ⅛ inch thick, and the serving dish will probably be rectangular or oval with low sides, so that the meat can be arranged in one long, overlapping layer. The mayonnaise for this dish is best flavoured with lemon juice rather than vinegar.

Combine the tuna fish and its oil with the anchovies, capers, olive oil and lemon juice and blend or process the mixture until it is smooth. If this has to be done by hand, pound the tuna, anchovies and capers to a paste before adding the oil and lemon juice. Stir the fish mixture into the mayonnaise and add salt if the sauce needs it.

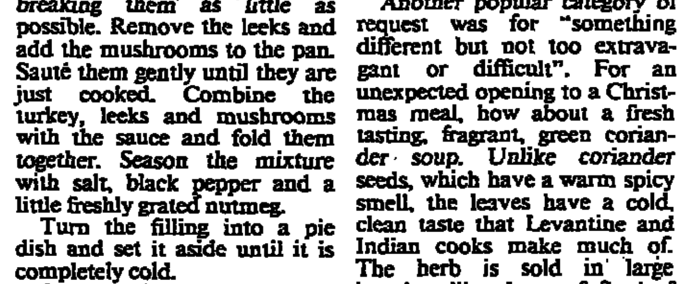
Spread a thin layer of the tuna sauce in the serving dish. Arrange the sliced turkey on it in an overlapping layer, spreading a little of the sauce between each slice. finally mask the *slices completely* in sauce. Cover the dish with plastic wrap *and refrigerate it for at least 24* hours.

Just before serving decorate the *tacchino tonnato* with a border of lemon wedges or fresh bay leaves, or sprinkle it with chopped parsley.

Anyone embarking on extensive advance preparation can make the pastry and sauce for a turkey pie a day or two in advance and keep them in the refrigerator. The leeks and mushrooms could be sautéed and chilled too. To make a larger or smaller pie, double or halve the ingredients listed and add or subtract five minutes or so to the cooking time.

Turkey pie
Serves four

450 g (1 lb) cooked turkey)
450 g (1 lb) leeks, white part only
225 g (8 oz) tightly closed button mushrooms
55 g (2 oz) butter
450 ml (¾ pint) bechamel sauce, not too thick
Salt and freshly ground black pepper
Nutmeg, freshly grated
340 g (12 oz) short crust, flaky or puff pastry
1 egg yolk mixed with 1 tablespoon water, to glaze



Trim the turkey of skin and cut the meat into good bite-sized chunks. Wash the leeks and cut them into 2 cm (¾ inch) lengths. Wipe the mushrooms.

Melt the butter in a frying pan and fry the leeks very gently until they are just tender, *breaking them as little* as possible. Remove the leeks and add the mushrooms to the pan. Sauté them gently until they are just cooked. Combine the turkey, leeks and mushrooms with the sauce and fold them together. Season the mixture with salt, black pepper and a little freshly grated nutmeg.

Turn the filling into a pie dish and set it aside until it is completely cold.

Roll out the pastry to cover the pie. Cut a strip to line the edge of the pie dish and stick it down with glaze. Place a pie funnel in the centre of the dish and top with the pastry lid. Press the edges well to seal them, and trim away the excess pastry. Decorate the pie with pastry trimmings and just before baking, glaze the top with egg.

Bake the pie in a preheated moderately hot oven (200°C/400°F, gas mark 6) for about 30 minutes, or until the crust is a rich golden brown and the filling is bubbling. If the pastry colours too quickly, reduce the heat to moderate (180°C/350°F, gas mark 4) until the pie is cooked.

Another popular category of request was for "something different but not too extravagant or difficult". For an unexpected opening to a Christmas meal, how about a fresh tasting, fragrant, green coriander *soup*. Unlike *coriander* seeds, which have a warm spicy smell, the leaves have a cold, clean taste that Levantine and Indian cooks make much of. The herb is sold in large bunches like those of flat-leaf parsley which it resembles. Greek and Indian food shops are sure sources of supply if the green grocer fails.

Green coriander soup
Serves four to six

1 large bunch coriander
225g (8oz) fresh spinach
55g (2oz) fresh mint, or parsley
225g (8oz) potatoes, peeled and chopped
1.75 litres (3 pints) good chicken stock
4 large cloves garlic, peeled and sliced
2.5cm (1inch) cube fresh ginger, sliced
1 tablespoon whole cumin seeds.
6 whole cardamom pods
2 bay leaves
Salt
Juice of 1 fresh lime, or a lemon
300 ml (½ pint) single cream

Wash the coriander, spinach and mint or parsley and chop it roughly, stalks and all.

Put the stock in a large pot with all the greenery and potatoes. Add the garlic, ginger cumin seeds, cardamom pods and bay leaves and bring to the boil. Simmer the soup, uncovered, for about 30 minutes, *then fish out the cardamoms* and bay leaves. Pass everything else through a coarse sieve or a mouli-legumes.

Rinse the pan and return the puréed soup to it. Reheat, adding salt and lime or lemon *juice to taste, and finally* the cream Serve very hot.

The article and interviews on tipping on this week's Monday Page were written by Compton Miller.

TALKBACK

From Mrs Sue Baker, Grange Farm Cottages, Pax Hill, Lindfield, West Sussex

I was interested to read Hilaire Gomer's article on the pros and cons of amniocentesis testing (Wednesday Page, December 7). As I am 38, and expecting our third child, we decided it would be sensible for me to have this test, which was offered as a matter of routine. On the day, I was slightly apprehensive, but not unduly so, *and used the* waiting time to practise deep breathing, and calming exercises. When the needle was inserted I felt at first what Michael House (the consultant mentioned in your article) described as a "*pin prick*", but followed immediately by intense pain as the needle went through the wall of the uterus.

The test itself, which took approximately 20 minutes as the amniotic fluid came into the syringe very slowly and in minute amounts, was extremely painful, accompanied by severe nausea and faintness. Eventually I asked the doctor to stop, as I felt that such an extreme reaction might indicate possible foetal distress.

After the test the pain grew worse, gradually turning into contractions, which lasted about seven hours, and then returned on the third day for about three hours. *Drugs*, bed rest and good nursing care prevented me from miscarrying, and although the *test could* not be carried out because of a small sample obtained, we have refused the offer of another test.

I write, not to be alarmist, but to point out that there are a minority of women for whom the test is not virtually painless, nor a "pin prick".

I should be interested to know if any correlation *has* been made between reactions to the test and subsequent miscarriage rates.

From Mrs Celia Bowring, Barlby Gardens, London, W10

I read Hilaire Gomer's article "To be or not to be a mother" with considerable sadness. It spoke of the uncertainties and dangers of amniocentesis but made no comment about the fact that modern babies seem to have to satisfy certain specifications to qualify for entry into the human race. When still more tests are developed to detect blindness, lameness, a cleft palate, and so on, will the visa to life be even more difficult to come by? How far are we from aborting the "wrong" sex?

The well worn party-line that it is more loving to abort (or allow to die when newly born) certain handicapped children may well be true for the unfortunate family and to the economically orientated society we live in, but to the small Downs baby it is wicked rubbish.

From Alison Davis, 6 Green Lane, Parsons Heath, Colchester

Speaking as one who would *undoubtedly have been aborted* had amniocentesis been available when my mother was *pregnant* (as she was then 37 years old, and I was born with spina bifida), I can only be eternally grateful that she was not put in the position of having to "choose" whether I lived or died. I consider myself to be a normal, equal human being, with the same capacity for life, love and happiness as everyone else and *I would* maintain, so too are handicapped babies, unborn at *present*.

THE TIMES DIARY

Domestic tiff

Jo Richardson, Labour's women's rights spokesperson, is finding it difficult to muster enough indignation among Labour MPs to oppose the Government's Matrimonial and Family Proceedings Bill when it returns to the Commons next month. In a paper to the Shadow Cabinet due for discussion tomorrow, Ms Richardson suggests that the entire Parliamentary Labour Party should opposed the Bill. If this suggestion were to be followed, it would mean the imposition of a three-line whip. However, male Labour MPs, like most other men rather approve of the Bill, which is thought to show more sympathy to divorced men in their financial dealings with their ex-wives. Bryan Davies, secretary of the PLP, said he was aware that the party's women MPs supported Jo Richardson, but the Bill fitted into a traditional free-vote pattern, and that was the party's "basic predisposition".

... coming to blows

An advertisement in *The Caribbean Times* headed Marital Arts, offers an alarming view of the wedded state: "We are looking for staff qualified to at least black belt level.... We would like one of these posts to be filled by someone who can lead our young women's self-defence class."

Open secret

The release of the Mosley papers reveals a rather feckless attitude on the part of MI5. One of the letters recently made public is about the disappearance of Mosley's passport. It is addressed to a Mr Bellet at the Home Office and bears a huge "Secret" stamp, *which seems not to* mean very much since the letter ends: "If you are not the proper person to whom this request should be addressed, would you mind passing on this letter". The telegraphic address on the letter is, rather jokily, "Snuffbox".

● **It is being discreetly pointed out to those Tory MPs not quite sure that abolition of the GLC would be a good thing that a vacated County Hall could house at least one government department now situated in Whitehall. These offices in turn would provide comfortable offices for MPs now working in cramped conditions in the House of Commons.**

No show

It's not only ground traffic indicator lights that do not work at Madrid's accident-prone Barajas airport. On the morning after last week's fatal collision, a member of *The Times* foreign staff changing planes there found that his flight was not on the electronic departure board, which was running badly behind actual flight departures. The harassed official at the information desk said he did not know the departure gate number, or the flight time and there was no way of finding out. The automatic hand-driers didn't work either.

BARRY FANTONI



'Nigel's furious. The fake he bid for has turned out to be an original'

Front office

Blackpool's first package holiday has been launched. For £60 you are transported from anywhere in Britain or Ireland to spend four nights in the Lancashire resort. The press office promoting the event is in Brighton.

Written off

Hambro Housley, Legal Protection Ltd, are offering journalists free insurance schemes with cover of £12,000 "to encourage a better understanding of the market". How the firm can afford this generosity might interest those who actually pay for such cover. "The cost to us," they write, "is negligible."

Scared off

Children getting a book called *Worzel Gummidge King of the Scarecrows* this Christmas may be puzzled by some of its unfamiliar characters, such as Rooney, Father O'Malley and Mrs O'Riley. Although the cover says "Based on the television series", the series referred to has never been made. The plan was for it to be made in Ireland – where costs are substantially lower than in England – by James Mitchell, who produced *The Irish RM* series. HTV agreed to help finance the series, provided it became "an HTV production". Large sums were spent on scripts; production plans advanced. Then the HTV union shop demanded full ITV crewing levels and pay *and* location allowances. HTV cancelled the production and wrote off the money spent. Negotiations are now going on for production to start in 1984.

PHS

Time is running out, Mr Brittan

by Robert Kilroy-Silk

The Home Secretary has repeatedly promised that prisoners on remand would no longer be held in police and court cells by the end of this year. He has little time left. At the last count, on November 24, 478 prisoners were held in prison cells, among them nine youths and 17 women and girls. *Earlier this year the practice was confined to* the Metropolitan Police area. Now it has spread to 15 others.

The number of prisoners in police custody varies from day to day. The average is somewhere between 150 and 250, though a record of 511 was recently achieved. But whatever the number, the conditions in which they are held are, as the police are the first to point out, often appalling. Court cells are designed to hold prisoners for only a few hours, not for several nights or even weeks. Yet this is now the daily routine in London and elsewhere.

The worst conditions of all are probably at Camberwell court in south London, where two prisoners share a cell much smaller than the Victorian prison cell designed for one. The prisoners sleep on adjoining mattresses, one of which is on the floor, are locked up for at least 23 hours in every 24, are allowed exercise only if sufficient police are available to guard them and have no educational, vocational or training facilities. Washing and toilet facilities are inadequate and there are no facilities to receive visitors, including legal advisers.

Such visits, as I witnessed earlier this year, take place with the visitor standing in the corridor and talking through the spyhole *in the* cell door. The whole procedure is degrading to the prisoner, the visitor and the police. Yet these are the lucky ones, at some other centres visitors are not allowed at all.

These prisoners, let us not forget, are on remand. They are still innocent, still unconvicted. Many, indeed will be acquitted, or if convicted be given a non-custodial sentence. Yet every one will have spent weeks, if not months, in dungeon-like conditions.

The Home Office now says it cannot calculate the number of police officers employed in dealing with remand prisoners in police cells. Last February, however, we learnt that about 26 sergeants and 90 constables were guarding 202 prisoners at 26 locations. As the number of prisoners and loctions has increased, so, no doubt, has the number of police guards.

We know also that the cost to the Home Office of police overtime alone amounted to £1,725,865 between January and October 1982. This is an expense we could do without, particularly at a time of extensive cuts in the health, welfare and social services.

Moreover, the police have better things to do with their time. Those officers currently acting as turnkeys joined the police force, we assume, to catch criminals. Given the increase in serious crime, especially in London, that is clearly where they are most needed.

So the Home Secretary's promise to end this disgraceful practice by the end of *1983* is welcome. But can he keep it? It is no good his saying that he has embarked on a prison building programme that will provide 10,000 new places by 1991. We need them now.

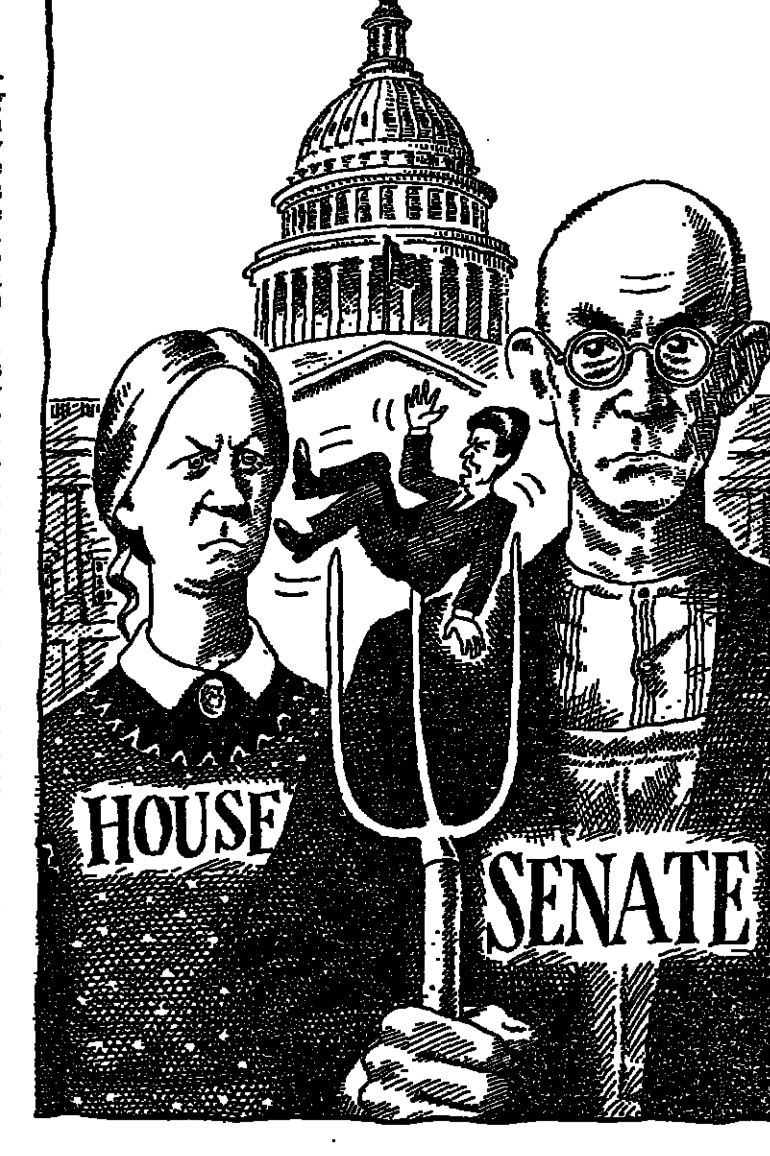
He has added to the prison population by the changes he has made in the parole system for long-term prisoners. The release *of short-term, non-violent* offenders will not be on a sufficient scale to help him fulfil his promise.

Something more immediate and more radical is needed. The question then is, has Mr Brittan the political courage to provide it? We do not have long to wait to find out.

The author is Labour MP for Knowsley North and chairman of the Parliamentary Penal Affairs Group.

One lame duck after another

As Congress continues to thwart Reagan's economic policies, Godfrey Hodgson asks if the US can ever be effectively governed



Ronald Reagan's bold assertions of presidential authority in Grenada and in Lebanon contrast strangely with his utter inability to achieve the central goal of his administration's economic and domestic plans three years ago: a balanced budget. Instead, Americans are learning to live with the prospect of a budget deficit, year in, year out, of $150-200 billion.

The contrast drives home a paradoxical truth. Whether he is activist or hesitant, liberal or conservative, Democrat or Republican, the president of the United States, so powerful abroad, is often almost impotent at home. So when most Americans are already yawning with impatience at the dated ballyhoo that the candidates will inflict on them, many of their more thoughtful fellow-countrymen are *thinking not so much about who will* be elected president in 1984, but how to change things to enable him to govern more effectively.

The reform of the presidency as an institution is now very much on the agenda. The trouble is that though there is wide agreement about what is wrong, no one so far can agree on what to do about it.

In the summer of 1980 Lloyd Cutler, a Washington lawyer, wrote an article which argued bluntly that the American system of government didn't work. He pinpointed the cause of the trouble as the utter lack of cooperation between president and Congress.

"A particular shortcoming," ran the key passage in the article, "is the structural inability of our government to: propose, legislate and administer a balanced programme for governing. In parliamentary terms, one might say that under the US constitution it is not now feasible to 'form a government'. The separation of powers between the legislative and executive branches, whatever its merits in 1793, has become a structure that almost guarantees stalemate today."

Legal adviser at different times to General Motors and the *Washington Post*, Cutler is in the tradition of those Washington lawyers, like Dean Acheson and Clark Clifford, who have great influence whether they are in or out of government. But at the time, Cutler was in. He was, in fact, President Carter's special counsel, which made it, in British terms, rather as if the secretary to the cabinet had suddenly pronounced that cabinet government was unworkable.

Cutler, even then, was far from being the only eminent authority in the United States to say the same thing. A year earlier, among many former high officials, White House aides and political scientists, Douglas Dillon, who was Secretary to the Treasury in the Kennedy administration, said publicly that the US was entering "what our French *friends* would call a *crise de regime*, which is best translated as a crisis in the operation of our basic system of government."

Today Dillon and Cutler are the two co-chairmen of the committee on the constitutional system. Among its members are such heavyweights as Robert McNamara, once Secretary of defence, and until last year president of the World Bank.

Cutler has just returned to the United States after a term based at All Souls, Oxford, where he studied the British, West German, French, Irish and other constitutions in search of ideas that could be adopted in the United States – a strange reversal of the process by which the Americans long exported *their* constitution to the world.

The committee is still tabulating and analysing dozens of proposed changes in the American constitution that have come from politicians, political scientists and public bodies of every kind.

Some of these could be adopted without formal amendment of the constitution. That would be the case, for example, with changes in the party nominating conventions which choose presidential candidates: they are not mentioned in the constitution.

Given the American readiness to experiment, even with something as sacred as the constitution, most of the proposed reforms that do not involve formal amendment have already been tried:

● The organization of Congress has been profoundly changed – and it is now more fragmented and ungovernable.

● A new congressional budget process has been tried – and in most people's opinion has failed.

● The laws on campaign finance have been overhauled – and money speaks louder in Congress and in campaigns than ever.

Of the reforms that would need constitutional amendment, one group aims at linking the president more closely to the leadership of his party in Congress, either by bringing congressional leaders into his cabinet or by giving cabinet members some role in Congress. Either would run into jealousy on Capitol Hill. More seriously, for almost half of the past 30 years, one house of Congress has been controlled by a party different from the president's which would make this kind of cooperation unworkable.

A second set of proposals seeks to link the president's fortunes more closely with those of *members of* Congress by synchronizing elections. In theory, congressmen would then feel under more pressure to support the president's legislative programme.

Thus, members of the House who now sit for two years, might sit for four years. Or presidents could be limited to a single, six-year term, *like senators. Or Senators*, congressmen and president could all be elected for four years.

Apart from the extreme unlikelihood of the Senate, for example, voting to limit its own term, a major difficulty is that most members of Congress now collect far more votes in their own district than the presidential candidate of their own party, and would presumably have no additional stake in the success of the president's programme.

Other proposals – for the dissolution of Congress if it does not pass the president's programme, or for the compulsory passage of the budget in certain circumstances – are even less likely to be passed. Nobody can imagine Congress voting to curtail its own power.

According to the constitution, any constitutional amendment must be proposed by either two thirds of both houses of Congress, or two thirds of the States, must then be ratified by three quarters of the States.

What that means is that any constitutional change drastic enough to make the machinery of government in Washington work more effectively is unlikely to become law. And any change that has a chance of becoming law is not likely to have an effect commensurate with the problem.

In the circumstances, what most realistic observers in Washington consider the best hope at, confronted by the difficulty of getting a majority of both houses of Congress to pass the legislation the president believes the country needs, the present adversary relations between the White House and Capitol Hill will soften.

As Lloyd Cutler wrote in his original article, after watching the Senate turn down the Salt II treaty which Mr Carter had spent years negotiating, "the most one can hope for is a set of modest changes that would make our structure work somewhat more in the manner of a parliamentary system, with somewhat less separation between the executive and the legislature than now exists."

But Americans, never quick to acknowledge that they have anything to learn from foreign examples, are even less in a mood to do so at the moment. So in spite of all the earnest discussion of reform, the odds are that not only the candidate elected in 1984, but his successors in 1988 and 1992 as well, will have to do their best to operate the presidency under the same rules as Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan.

The author's story of the American presidency, All Things To All Men, was published in 1980.

Efficiency – the force that could pull the Soviet empire apart

At official exchange rates, Soviet oil is already $2 costlier than the world market price. Considering that the official exchange rate for the rouble could be as much as double its real value, according to Jan Vanous of Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates in Washington, the price of Soviet oil remains attractive to Eastern Europe. But the Soviets also accelerated their demands for repayment for their oil in goods of higher calibre than the East Europeans have hitherto had to provide. Moreover, the Kremlin wants the satellites to commit themselves to paying a greater share of the cost of developing Soviet sources if they want to benefit from the results of explorations.

While the Soviets are being put on the defensive for suddenly foisting these demands on the satellites, they have obviously delayed the confrontation with Eastern Europe to the detriment of their own economy. According to estimates published by the United States government, oil subsidies to Eastern Europe, from 1974 to 1978 alone, cost the Kremlin almost $100,000m, amounting to $78 for every man, woman and child in the recipient countries.

Originally, Stalin arranged that the satellites' economies after the Second World War would become heavily dependent on Soviet raw materials and oil. The countries were given huge steel plants in new cities, often named after Stalin, in Moscow's unique form of exploitation. Where previous empires had been run by technologically advanced countries that wanted the colonies' raw materials, the Soviets in this case were more backward than the satellites, and exploited them by foisting cheap raw materials on them in excessive quantities and getting manufactured goods in return.

After Stalin's death, the harshest forms of exploitation were abandoned, but the same system of reliance on Soviet raw materials remained. It continued to be a good deal for the Soviets until 1973, when the long enjoyment of cheap raw materials in the post war period came to an end. At that point, the exploited, as designed by Stalin, became the exploiters, since the Soviets were increasingly subsidizing Eastern Europe's energy needs.

Forcing Eastern Europe to suffer the rack of economic efficiency changes the ground rules of governing those countries. No longer will the Communist Party be the ultimate authority on how those economies operate. Where the party rules the economy, managers are judged by loyalty, not skill; industries are supported by handouts from politically-motivated ministries rather than by loans from banks expecting repayment; and output is measured by directives from central planning, not by the quality or saleability of the products.

In fact, it is precisely against the Communist Party that the new economic order has to work, with economists, bankers and managers replacing party directives and high government appointments made strictly from the *nomenklatura*, the list of important party functionaries.

This is a road that few East European leaders can contemplate with equanimity. It is nothing less than the first step in the dissolution of the Soviet empire, not from uprisings and overthrow, but from the inside, from the very entrails of a system that has allowed a small cabal to dominate all parts of a country's life by strangling its economy.

Because the meeting had been so long postponed, the mere fact that Comecon's prime ministers gathered in Berlin last month was news. As well as confirmation of the existing conflicts and Moscow's intransigence towards the satellites' pleas for more oil, came a growing awareness that Moscow is going to make the East Europeans take the brunt of reform measures. Rather than further sacrifice the Soviet economy, it is prepared to force efficiency on Eastern Europe.

The Soviets were understandably reluctant to hold the meeting because Comecon's rolling price formula has raised Soviet oil prices by 50 per cent in the past two years. While the Hungarians argue for a real, transferrable rouble and even *the lame Bulgarians* demand higher prices to send food to Russia, the Soviets had to ward off a chorus of complaints about their unwillingness to guarantee future oil supplies, even at present levels which are 10 per cent below those of two years ago.

If the satellites feel hard done by, their resentment is overshadowed by the Soviets' increasingly grudging largesse, which fostered the communist bloc's increase in energy use in the 1970s from 15 per cent to 22 per cent of world consumption. Like any addict, the satellites' increased use led to further demand, to the point where the Soviets were sacrificing their own economy for the satellites' benefit.

Frank Lipsius

Jock Bruce-Gardyne

Hoofing it to EEC harmony

You pays your money and you makes your choice. In Monday's *Times* I read the rival verdicts of Pierre Mauroy, the French Prime Minister, and Labour's Euro-spokesman, Robin Cook on the Athens summit. Mr Cook thinks, not unexpectedly, that it left us further away from securing agreement on our terms than we were six months ago. M Mauroy – also not unexpectedly – thinks that, on the contrary, "the crisis which was revealed in Athens could be salutory". I agree with M Mauroy, if not for the same reasons (and he does have a nerve to assert that dumped EEC farm exports "fulfil its duty to the Third World": tell that to the Mauritians, M Mauroy).

There were three real hazards surrounding the summit, and all three were avoided. *It ascending* order of probability, they were that in return for the release of our "promised" refund of £30m for 1983, a promise of further specified refunds for 1984 and 1985 and some Solomon Binding words about restraint of agricultural spending, there would have been agreement to raise the ceiling on VAT transfers to *the Community chest from one per* cent to 1.4 per cent; that in the absence of any agreement we should have embarked forthwith on withholding our budget contributions in whole or in part; and that the heads of government should have set their names to a declaration incorporating commitment to agricultural reform, fairer budget shares and increased VAT revenues, with the details to be settled later. Mrs Thatcher refused to have any truck with "fudged compromises".

The dangers have not disappeared. After her return the Prime Minister told the Commons that if the EEC were to default on its obligations, "we should have to take steps to defend our position". In plain language that seems to mean that if the Community fails for whatever reasons to hand over the £430m by the end of March, we are minded to deduct a corresponding sum from payments due in.

It is true that the Stuttgart summit in June agreed we should get back £430m. But it is also true that President Mitterrand added the rider that this depended on agreement on the future developments of budget revenues – i.e., raising the VAT ceiling. The member of a club who decides to withhold his subs until a dispute about his bills is settled is liable to be invited to take his custom elsewhere.

In the light of the outcome of the Athens summit – and this was not the least of its virtues – this would surely be a shortsighted ploy. For barring droughts or floods across the northern hemisphere, the cash to sustain the minister of agriculture in style will be exhausted by next autumn. We can veto any increase in guaranteed farm prices this spring, and explain that our motive for doing so is that we have no intention of handing over extra VAT revenues to be squandered on cut-price food for Russia. Provided only that we have not put ourselves beyond the pale by withholding payments due under existing rules we should be in an unassailable position.

Our own Ministry of Agriculture is unsurprisingly already coming up with all sorts of arguments against the adoption of such a stand. In particular it will claim that our experience in 1982, when our *partners decided to implement farm* price increases in defiance of our resistance, proves that in this respect the so-called Luxembourg compromise (by which each government is deemed to have the right of veto over Community decisions when it believes its essential national interests are threatened) is a broken reed.

That is rubbish. What happened in 1982 was that Peter Walker, as our minister of agriculture, made it clear that he was just as keen as any of his colleagues on higher prices for the farmers; but that he would have to dig his heels in until Britain had first obtained satisfaction over budget refunds. Our partners, quite logically, decided that Britain could not invoke the Luxembourg compromise to block a farm price increase which our own minister had positively endorsed. Who could blame them?

Resistance to farm price increases based on a firm refusal to seek parliamentary approval for an *increase in VAT transfers* would be a totally different proposition. Of course it would only be the key to force the issue, not a solution in itself. Having concentrated farming ministers' minds on the prospects of imminent bankruptcy, we would need to offer constructive suggestions to begin to put things right. The Brussels Commission's plans for super-levies to tax the over-production of milk would be all too likely to pass straight on to the *consumer, thereby cutting consumption* and pushing up the surpluses.

The real need is for a drastic cut in cereal prices. For the greatest of all the follies of the common agricultural policy is the manner in which it is shrinking livestock production, for which western Europe is well suited, and trying to match the prairies. But there isn't a *chance of a start on fundamental* reform unless the cash is seen to be running out. That is up to us.

Gillian Tindall

How green was the Vendée

No tract of country belongs only to the national government which happens to be its custodian. It belongs, in essence, to the workland *to anyone who is likely to go there or* to benefit from it, whether it is a European shore, the mountains of Nepal or an Amazonian rain-forest. If a national government is not being an efficient and honourable custodian of the land within its mandate, then the rest of the world should raise an alarm.

The rolling Atlantic coast of western France has, historically, been a modest place and a lonely one. With more than a touch of *Lincolnshire fen about it*, at summer, it has been rich in birds, fish, oysters, lobsters, salt and solitude. Fishermen and walkers have gone there; painters and people in small boats tack down from Brittany. But although Brittany has already been heavily colonized by tourism 20 years ago, the delicate and understated landscapes of the Vendée, even 12 years ago, still retained their fragile distinction.

This state is no more. Fragility and understatement are two commodities which even the most sensitive tourist board cannot hope to exploit – and sensitive is in any case not the word to describe what has happened to the Vendée: "rape" would be better.

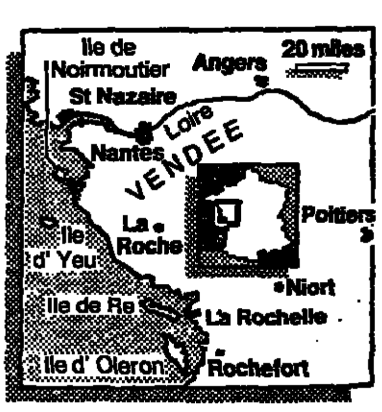
Some of the violation was probably unavoidable. The increase in French prosperity during the 1960s and 1970s brought about a corresponding increase in the size of the towns on and around the lower Loire – Angers, Nantes, Poitiers Niort, La Roche sur Yon. The new industrial proletariat, unlike its Sunday-fishing fathers, has cars, will *travel – and what more natural place* for people to travel than the sandy beaches closest to hand?

But was it desirable to *promote* this invasion by a government programme to finance golf courses and yacht marinas? With an *extensive development going on in* the south (Roussillon-Languedoc) and a chain of little seaside resorts along the Normandy coast from which the tide of fashion has receded, might it not have been more sensible to consolidate and *revamp installations* that were already there or planned, rather than divert funds to one of the few undeveloped coastal regions left in Europe?

The point is not a simple one, either practically or ethically. What can be said, however, is that there were certain spots along the Atlantic coast which had a natural protection from exploitation, and that this, at least, should have been respected. In particular, two islands – the Ile de Noirmoutiers in the north, off the Pays de Retz, and the Ile de Ré in the south off La Rochelle – should, say the ecologists, have been left to sun, wind, pine woods and the limited number of visitors and their cars that could crowd on to ferry boats.

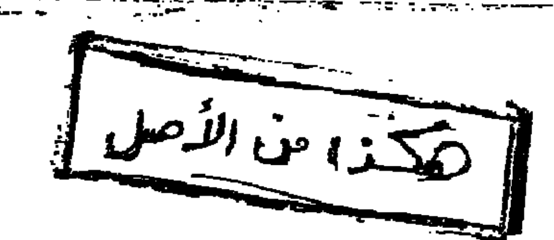
The ecologists are right. But the French government is not listening to them – which means that it is not listening to its own environmental experts, convened to *report on this* very matter. Noirmoutiers has been the first to fall victim to officially sanctioned rapacity because it is the most vulnerable. At low tide it used to be joined to the mainland by a thin stretch of rock and shingle. At the end of the last century a bumpy road *(le passage du Gois)* usually negotiable for a few hours each day at most seasons, was built.

Then in 1971 a bridge was built. Not a simple bridge suited to serve *an insignificant place*, but a great Severn Estuary-style monster feeding on to the island a four-lane motorway. In physical and social terms the effect is rather as if the M3 now had a spur leading straight on to *the Isle of Wight. In passing, I* would like to pay tribute to whatever authority has such an understanding grip on the Isle of Wight that its small-scale, charm remains largely intact to this day.



Anybody can make a mistake, but making the same mistake twice is less forgivable. Incredible as it may seem, the French government is now planning similar treatment for the even smaller and simpler Ile de Ré. If you want to see the island in a relatively unspoilt state, go within the next year. Otherwise it will be too late.

The naive, pseudo-egalitarian argument of "more enjoyment for more people" ignores the enormous variation in the resilience of different landscapes to human pressures. There are many places which, even when heavily colonized by holiday-makers, retain their essential quality. You cannot tame an Alp; you cannot reduce the cliff-hung, beachless coast of Dalmatia to the level of the Costa Brava; you cannot make the Swiss, Italian and Austrian lakes, however polluted, less than beautiful. But a landscape which essentially offers not drama but gentleness, not "fun" but contemplative relaxation, is not shared or "opened up" or "made more accessible" by the attentions of the tourist juggernaut: it is destroyed.



TIMES PAST THE TIMES

P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

VICTORY FOR THE LAW

When the TUC general council meets today it will have before it Mr Joe Wade's account of what his union might do if the leaders of the movement supported its policies for the further prosecution of the Warrington dispute. The NGA might impose another 24-hour strike, he said, or reintroduce mass picketing, or begin an indefinite stoppage. His actions and his words indicated the character of the NGA's commitment: having squandered £750,000 of its members' funds to no purpose, it is prepared to persist with illegal action so long as it is the rest of the movement that shares responsibility for the consequences. If not, not. This was the prospect that Mr Len Murray saw opening up beneath his feet on Monday night, causing him to repudiate with unprecedented force the earlier decision of a senior TUC committee.

The frenzy of the NGA is an embarrassment to the whole of the movement, its political as well as its trade union wing. To endorse the NGA's open-ended promise of conflict would be to reject more than a century's history of campaigning to protect the interests of the movement's members within the law. To make the TUC itself party to the activities which have brought down a series of injunctions in recent weeks would be to bankrupt it not only financially but also politically. Mr Murray appreciates the danger, as he made clear yesterday. If the TUC had been as forthright in its earlier temporising statements about the dispute, the dreams of omnipotence which infected the employment committee on Monday might have been dispelled sooner.

The leaders of the NGA have no illusions of omnipotence. They see plainly that their cause can only be won if the TUC can be persuaded to take it up as a battering-ram in a constitutional challenge to Parliament and the courts. But the Warrington dispute is the worst possible ground from which to launch a political challenge. The timing is wrong, with the Government endowed with a fresh mandate and the TUC in delicate negotiations with ministers about the next round of legislation on industrial relations. The NGA corresponds as little as any union in Britain to the "Banner Bright" stereotype of the impoverished proletariat struggling to resist the exploitations of powerful management.

The principle the union is fighting for is the right of a union to insist that workers become members against their wishes – of all union objectives, the one that attracts the least public sympathy. The means the union has adopted on the streets have been illegal not only since the Tebbit laws but at any time this century. And of course, if the union won, the implications of success through such methods would be something that future governments would have to live with, whatever their colour.

It is bad luck on Mr Neil Kinnock that the new era that the Labour Party looked forward to under his leadership should so quickly have been thrown into yet another crisis, obliging the leader to compromise, prevaricate or button the lip to avoid confronting the party's dreamers with real life. Mr Kinnock's silences in the last two weeks have been as ignominious as Mr Foot's reversals, without the excuse that in the months leading up to a general election it is better not to rock the boat. It was welcome yesterday to hear him confess at last that he did not condone breaches of the law, and add (if only at second hand through Mr John Smith) that he is glad the NGA have suspended their one-day strike.

The Labour front bench has concentrated on the line that what is needed to restore peace in the industry is ministerial intervention. But faith in the conciliatory abilities of one's opponents is not sufficient policy by itself. Labour has stressed the need for peace, without dwelling on the terms that peace should enshrine. The new laws, the argument goes, have transformed a minor dispute, easily soluble under the old dispensation, into a "national industrial volcano." This ignores the fact that under the old dispensation the dispute would have been resolved by the dragooning of unwilling workers into the NGA, or else lose their jobs.

Now the new laws have triumphantly arrested a threat of major industrial action Mr Kinnock, as the proponent of peace, can scarcely do less than welcome that. No doubt he can trust Mr Murray today to save the TUC from giving its blessing to renewed hostilities, and from endorsing the doctrine that muscle should prevail. But a general observation from Mr Kinnock to the effect that people who believe the law to be wrong ought to change it, not break it, or words to that effect, might have reinforced Mr Murray's arm. It is what the country expects from a leader who aspires to lead.

WHEN GENERALS DISMOUNT

After the approval yesterday of Mr Turgut Ozal's cabinet by President Kenan Evren, Turkey is now once again formally under civilian rule. It has achieved this only three days behind Argentina, where military rule was introduced, in rather similar circumstances, four and a half years earlier.

The circumstances of the return to civilian rule, by contrast, could hardly be more different in the two countries. The Argentine military rulers not only outstayed their welcome long enough to mismanage the economy quite as spectacularly as their civilian predecessors; they actually managed to involve their country in an unnecessary and disastrous war, thus dashing any hope that they might retain the authority to dictate the terms of their own departure and insure their impunity for the violations of human rights committed under their aegis. How different from General Evren, who last year was able to procure himself a seven-year presidential mandate by an overwhelming plebiscite and, even if he did not get his first choice elected as prime minister, has been able to ensure that the new government is headed by a man who defends the human rights record of the military regime, and even that civilian government will coexist, for another three months at least, with continued martial law.

The Turkish counterterror has been, unquestionably, a better managed and less anarchic affair than that of Argentina in the late 1970s. Not many people have just "disappeared" without trace. If the number of people detained for political reasons increased vastly after the military intervention of September 1980, that was justified, in the eyes of most Turks, by the need to stamp hard on the terrorism of left and right which had reached such alarming proportions in the last months of civilian rule.

But that argument cannot justify the continued and systematic use of torture, evidence of which has been carefully collected by Amnesty International. Nothing indeed could justify the barbaric treatment of Kurdish prisoners, including the former mayor of Diyarbakir, Mr Mehdi Zana, which has been described in detail by Mr Huseyin Yildirim, who started as a lawyer for the accused and then found himself for six months sharing their ordeal, while being subjected to inhuman treatment which he has described in horrifying detail.

Imprisonment of large numbers of suspected terrorists during investigation, and execution of some of the worst offenders when duly convicted, are clearly quite a different matter. But many of those still imprisoned in Turkey for political reasons have not even been accused of terrorism.

Mr Özal enjoys a considerable fund of Western goodwill, both as a competent economist capable of ensuring Turkey's continued creditworthiness and as a civilian who has come to power by popular choice, even if the field of choice was artificially limited. Turkey herself, even if some feel she is the main obstacle to a solution of the Cyprus problem, is generally seen in the West as a reliable and indispensible ally. But the reason that civilian, democratic government is regarded as a valuable feature in an ally is that the Western alliance aspires to be an alliance of peoples, not only of governments. Over time, the true character of an ally's government will inevitably be judged by its ability to do away with and do without repressive methods. Mr Ozal knows the West quite well enough to be aware of that, and on that understanding we can all wholeheartedly wish him luck.

AID TO AN ADVERSARY

Russia has relied heavily on Western experts and know-how since the time of Peter the Great. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries Western capital and technical assistance flowed into new industries. After the revolution Western assets were seized but Lenin soon granted concessions to Western companies. Even when these were abolished Western firms continued to sell goods, plant and know-how. After the war East-West trade declined during tensions and then revived in the 1970s. Today Soviet imports of Western machinery continue to rise in spite of the cooler political atmosphere.

There is, however, a slow change in Western policy under way. Prodded by Washington, the Nato allies have been tightening procedures designed to prevent the Soviet Union and its allies acquiring advanced technology that could be of critical value to military programmes. A review is under way of the list of goods restricted by the Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls (Cocom) based in Paris. Cocom is also to receive better facilities and more expert advice, though it seems unlikely to get the military panel suggested by the Americans. At the same time counter-espionage and customs surveillance have been increased in many Nato countries, particularly in the United States.

The whole issue is complex and difficult because it impinges on many sensitive areas, such as academic freedom, commercial profits and above all trading relations with allies, as the pipeline dispute showed. It also runs into differences over the political implications of trade with the Soviet block. At the same time modern technology has made it more difficult than ever to distinguish between civilian and military applications.

The problem is to find the right response. Overall Soviet growth may not have been significantly helped by imports from the West, but there are obviously certain key areas of the economy which have gained, and in some of these there have also been military benefits. One of the examples most often cited in the United States is the Soviet purchase of American grinding machines which produced precision bearings for missile guidance systems. On the other hand Admiral Inman has testified in Washington that about seventy per cent of Soviet military gains attributed by the CIA to Western technology were acquired by Soviet and East European intelligence services using clandestine, technical and overt collection operations. Therefore legitimate trade is probably not the main culprit, and where it has been helpful to the Soviet military it has often been supplying electronic goods which are freely available over the counter in a great many parts of the world.

It is thus very difficult to find means of control which are not at the same time damaging to Western interests. Cut down on academic publication and you limit innovation. Limit the movement of modern technology and civilian applications will suffer. Tighten controls on exports and domestic firms lose contracts to competitors outside Cocom. Press the Europeans too hard and they stop relying on American suppliers and licences. Try to guess which innovations are going to have vital military applications in five years' time and you face a hopeless task. Yet the Soviet Union clearly cannot be allowed to have an easy ride, even if its failure to catch up with the West in spite of all the help it has had suggests it will continue to lag behind for the foreseeable future.

The best thing to do is to concentrate efforts where there is already agreement among the allies. There is little dispute over the need for better counter-espionage and more expert customs controls. Nor is there any disagreement that high technology with obvious military application should be denied to our main adversary. The Americans are also right to argue that know-how is more important than products. (This has been emphasized in a report by a Pentagon task force headed by Mr Fred Bucy Jr.) If significant progress can be made in all these areas it would help to restrict the relatively small (though still significant) contribution which legitimate trade can make to the Soviet military potential.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Concerted plan for conveyancing

From Lord Benson

Sir, The House Buyers Bill, which is shortly to be debated in Parliament, is crudely drawn and ill thought-out. The provisions which are necessary for the protection of the public are spelt out either inadequately or not at all, such as the definition of the transactions which are to be encompassed by the Bill; education and training; post-qualification education; protection of clients' money; standard of professional work; discipline; insurance; compensation and many others.

My purpose, however, is not to labour the obvious imperfections in a clumsy piece of drafting but to emphasise a more important point of principle. The professions in this country on the whole compare very favourably with those in any other part of the world and in many respects they are the acknowledged leaders. This is because, by their written constitutions and by tradition, they seek, year after year, to improve the quality of service which they give to the public.

It is achieved by imposing on their members the very constraints which are not properly dealt with in the House Buyers Bill, namely, high standards – beyond those required by law; education and training; professional disciplines; and protection for the public against loss, negligence and dishonesty.

These services will be destroyed if Bills are brought before Parliament which establish a second grade of performance, not even professional in character, which does not provide the skills and protection to which the public is entitled.

There is much complaint about the delays in concluding conveyancing transactions, which waste time and money. A major reason for delay is not the dilatoriness of the lawyers but the difficulty encountered by buyers in finding the cash while they sell an existing property. Very often there is a long chain of transactions all of which are held in abeyance until a particular transaction can be brought to a conclusion.

Nothing will eradicate these problems. Nevertheless, a much-needed overhaul of the conveyancing process is long overdue. The legal profession has, I think, been slow to respond to changes which are necessary, but in its own limited field it is now taking vigorous steps for improvement.

But it would be wrong to load the whole, or even the major part, of the blame on the legal profession. Many others involved in the conveyancing process have, for years past, been equally sluggish, including Government departments, local authorities, building societies and others.

All of them should work together on a concerted plan. This was examined with care and set out in painstaking detail in the report of the Royal Commission on Legal Services, which was published in 1979. It would, I suggest, be a convenient starting point for the reforms which are necessary for the public benefit.

Yours faithfully,
BENSON.
House of Lords.

From Mr T. P. FitzPatrick

Sir, For years we lawyers have toasted the home-made will maker as a fruitful source of work and income.

I shall look forward to raising many a fine bumper in the direction of Mr Austin Mitchell and his licensed conveyancers.

Yours faithfully,
T. P. FITZPATRICK.
T. P. FitzPatrick and Co.,
Meeds' House,
70 Station Road,
Burgess Hill,
West Sussex.
December 8

Need for openness in public life

From Mr Alex Henney

Sir, I used to work for the Civil Service. I welcome Sir Douglas Wass's call in the Reith lectures for open government. But the issue is wider than he suggests.

In the new year the LECC (London Electricity Consultative Council) will publish "Making the London Electricity Board more publicly accountable", which includes detail on consumer access to LEB information. I am glad to say that it records the progress the board has taken to become more open. But the LEB is unusual in this.

In 1972 *Nationalized Industries' Relations with the Public* (Cmnd 5067) recommended a greater exchange of information between the Central Electricity Generating Board and consumer councils. It advocated fuller dialogue on "the implications for consumers of bulk tariffs and investment plans". The CEGB said that it accepted the proposals.

It did very little for the next 10 years. And this month the Chairman of the CEGB was party to a document stating: "It is accepted that it is inappropriate for the board's capital investment programme to be made available to the Electricity Consumers Council". Yet the board now has a duty under the Energy Act, 1983, to inform the ECC of its "general plans and arrangements for performing its functions", a statutory term of art that covers its capital programme.

Why cannot the British public know the plans of a corporation it owns, and which is supposed to operate *pro bono publico*? It is easy to find out such details about privately owned American utilities: you ask and you receive.

The ECC itself, nominally the consumer's watchdog, is little better. The first formal motion it passed on becoming a statutory body was to exclude the press and public from its meetings. It spent a third of its next meeting berating me for refusing to accept its confidentiality proposals.

At its third meeting it refused to associate itself with the 1984 campaign on Freedom of Information. And at its fourth meeting, yesterday, it declined to press the CEGB in a forthright manner for the information to which it is legally entitled; it was more concerned to get on with the industry than to get on with its job.

Secrecy is an endemic disease of British public life. It breeds the sloppiness and trimming that characterise so much behaviour. We need openness in public life to discipline performance and make it accountable.

ALEX HENNEY, Chairman,
London Electricity Consultative Council,
Newspaper House,
Great New Street, EC4.
December 8.

Calke Abbey

From Mr A. M. Alexander

Sir, It seems churlish to embellish your second leader (December 9) but despite the protestations in the Commons by the minister on Wednesday, the trustees of Calke Abbey have only words to add to their already generous, and complete, offer to the nation.

The responsibility for this state of affairs lies with the Secretary of State for the Environment, not the Treasury as Mr Cormack implied (December 7). The necessary funds would be available if Mr Jenkin exercised his discretion.

The minister's assertion that there still remain unconsidered alternatives is illusory. Other solutions have been exhaustively considered by the owners and the National Trust, and others over the last two years. Mr Macfarlane in the Commons took up Lord Charteris's suggestion (December 7) of a partnership of interest. The National Heritage Memorial Fund, the trustees, and the National Trust are consulting, yet again, with any other interested parties to try to find the £7.5m required.

The Historic Buildings Council fully supports the attempts being made to save the property. The Harpur-Crewe trustees have offered heritage property, at a cost to themselves of an additional £2.9m in tax and £1m in interest, whilst the negotiations continue; so much for the "advantage" to them and the contribution expected of them.

What then is Mr Macfarlane's "significant contribution?"

He is prepared to permit the trustees their statutory right to hand over the heritage property, but not its support, in lieu of tax; thus he denies the nation the benefit of such exercise – it seems as a punishment because, as you indicate, the trustees did not practise tax avoidance to the tune of the £7.5m, which could have saved Calke and made them, not the nation, that much richer.

Is it not ironic that on the same day that a West German local authority pays £8m to save a single book as part of its heritage, the Secretary of State cannot let the taxpayer hand over a slightly lesser sum to save a vital piece of England capable of bringing delight and employment to an area where all agree, including the Government's advisers on such matters, that action is necessary?

Yours faithfully,
A. M. ALEXANDER
Royds Barfield, Solicitors,
2 Crane Court, EC4.
December 9.

French press ruling

From Professor R. Errera

Sir, *Re* your editorial, "Stop Press" (December 12), it would be inappropriate for me to comment on the merits of the dispute involving the NGA. However, it might interest your readers to know how an analogous problem was dealt with in France.

Th Constitutional Council has the power, upon a reference by 60 members of the National Assembly or of the Senate for example, to decide whether statutes are in accordance with the French Constitution, after a statute has been passed by Parliament and before it is promulgated.

In October, 1982, the Constitutional Council decided that a statutory provision conferring a complete immunity upon trade unions, workers and shop stewards against tortious liability for damage arising out of industrial disputes (except for criminal conduct) was unconstitutional. The basis for the decision was that such an immunity was contrary to the constitutional principle of equality before the law.

The inequality was twofold: in conferring an immunity upon particular groups and individuals; in denying legal redress to the victims of tortious conduct who, as the Constitutional Council observed, could well be workers and members or other unions.

Yours faithfully,
R. ERRERA,
Visiting Professor of French Law,
Faculty of Laws,
University College London,
4-8 Endsleigh Gardens, WC1.
December 13.

Sentences on Turks

From Professor Emeritus Peter Worsley and others

Sir, Over the last two years more than 600 academics have been sacked from Turkish universities; the establishment of a Higher Education Council has enabled President Evren to appoint university rectors and dispense with university autonomy and laws.

Now (*The Times*, November 15), after an 18-month trial, savage sentences have been passed on a number of academics and intellectuals prominent in Turkey's peace movement.

It is extraordinary that in a member state of Nato and the Council of Europe distinguished professors such as Melih Tumer, Dean of the Political Science Faculty of Istanbul University, should be sentenced to eight years' hard labour and 32 months' exile, and Metin Ozek, of the university's Medical Faculty, to five years' hard labour and 20 months' exile, for expressing views similar to those voiced by CND in this country.

We are equally concerned about the plight of Dr Gencay Shaylan, Senior Lecturer in Public Administration; Dr Haluk Tosun, Head of the Department of Electrical Engineering at the Middle East Technical University; and Dr Erdal Atabek, President of the Turkish Medical Association.

Mr Ali Sirmen, foreign affairs columnist of the prestigious daily newspaper, *Cumhuriyet* and author of several books on Turkish foreign policy, has also been sentenced to eight years' hard labour. The prisoners are being kept 18 to a cell, in cells measuring 20 square metres, without heating or ventilation.

We find it utterly repugnant that these distinguished and elderly people should be sentenced for "crimes of thought" under articles 141 and 142 of the Turkish Penal Code, which were borrowed from Mussolini's Italy.

Whatever one's views on the means of achieving world peace, these activities surely cannot be construed as "against the national interest" and tantamount to treason.

The North Atlantic Treaty, to which Turkey is a signatory, commits its members to "safeguard the freedom, common heritage and civilisation of their peoples, founded on the principles of democracy, individual liberty and the rule of law". The verdicts passed by the military tribunal in Istanbul cast doubt over the validity of the claim that Turkey has returned to democracy.

Yours etc,
PETER WORSLEY (University of Manchester),
DAVID BEETHAM (University of Leeds),
T. B. BOTTOMORE (University of Sussex),
BERNARD CRICK (University of London),
GERAINT PARRY (University of Manchester),
RAYMOND WILLIAMS (University of Cambridge),
ALAN WILSON (University of Leeds).
30 Mauldeth Road,
Heaton Mersey,
Stockport,
Cheshire.
December 6.

Oxford admissions

From Professor H. Lloyd-Jones

Sir, Professor Ronald Mellor (December 6), referring to a letter in the *New York Times*, published in 1980, in which I ventured to suggest that President Reagan was not a stupid man, writes that I "assured its readers that European intellectuals had the highest regard for the mental capacities of candidate Reagan". So it is not surprising that his comment on my recent letter (November 14) about admissions to Oxford needs some elucidation.

I was concerned to point out that any change in the admission procedures of important universities results in changes in the schools. Since the fifties, when all academic testing in the United States was committeed to the College Entrance Examination Board, with standardized tests (even before the invention of the computer) graded mechanically, the universities have reported a decline in certain basic skills, especially in the writing of English. Also, since there is no longer any common subject matter in the school curricula, one can no longer assume that sudents who have done three years of high school English will have studied Shakespeare, much less predict which of his works they are likely to have read.

During the last few years, the scores registered on the CEEB tests have fallen; universities are finding that they must make up for what the schools do not teach by putting in core curricula, as at Harvard, or required courses in expository writing, as at Wellesley.

When, after the Second World War, American universities dropped Latin as an entrance requirement, Latin in the schools declined. Later, when many universities dropped their language requirement, language programmes in the schools were much reduced.

If Oxford examines candidates for entrance one year earlier, school curricula are likely to be adjusted; if it abandons them altogether or offers alternative routes, allowing A levels to substitute wholly or in part for entrance examinations, Oxford will no longer be able to ensure that candidates for entrance possess certain kinds of knowledge.

American universities are obliged to take what they are offered, which can be of high quality, but varies greatly; Oxford will then be in a similar position and will have to deal with entrants in ways which it does not at present reckon with and to reduce its own curriculum to suit entrants of a lower standard.

I am, Sir, yours etc,
HUGH LLOYD-JONES,
Christ Church,
Oxford.
December 6.

Looking after parks

From Mr Robert Holden

Sir, Leslie Lane is right to argue (December 10) that a park such as the Lea Valley, which benefits the whole of London, should continue to be funded on an all-London basis.

If the GLC is abolished this principle should also be applied to the main metropolitan parks owned by the GLC. I have in mind Hampstead Heath and Blackheath, which straddle London borough boundaries, and the GLC's major new parks, Mile End and Burgess Park, whose financing and completion would otherwise be an undue financial strain on the respective London boroughs of Tower Hamlets and Southwark.

Administration of this parks system could be by a joint board, as proposed by the White Paper for other functions, or by expanding the remit of the Lea Valley Regional Park Authority to become a London Regional Park Authority.

Such an authority could then landscape London's road approaches in the way Joseph Dean suggests (December 9) and indeed as the Parisians have been doing for the last 20 years.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT HOLDEN, Chairman,
South East Chapter Landscape Institute,
3 Merrick Square, SE1.
December 11.

Going it alone

From Professor Alan Thompson

Sir, Peace is not disarmament. It was the recognition of this simple fact which led Mr Attlee's Labour Government, in 1949, to join with other countries in establishing Nato – perhaps the most outstanding voluntary decision ever made by sovereign nations determined to defend their freedom.

Today the nations of Nato represent one of the few effective regional defence groupings which genuinely mirror (with perhaps one or two qualifications) a common heritage of democratic government and shared values in the pursuit of freedom. This is in marked contrast to the UN where, out of 158 members, barely 40 subscribe to the principles of parliamentary democracy and human rights and whose delegates defend democracy in name at the General Assembly while denying it in substance to their own citizens.

Of course the world needs the UN: equally it needs smaller regional groupings (as recognised under article 51) which can contribute to stability and security in their own areas. If another world war occurs it is more likely to be ignited in Europe than elsewhere. Hence the need for the firm, resolute pursuit of peace in the European theatre.

The collapse of Nato would be fraught with danger to world peace and I cannot believe that any of our political parties represented in Parliament (as distinct from the CND) could contemplate such a possibility.

As someone who was recently privileged to meet the Russian leaders attending the Edinburgh conversations (including two Russian generals) I do not for a moment believe that the USSR is plotting immediate war against us. There is a mood of cautious realism, coupled, I believe, with genuine fears inherited from the brutal and unprovoked invasion of their territory in World War II, among the Russian leadership.

But this realism and this caution are due in no small measure to the existence of Nato. So long as Nato continues to argue from strength and involves itself continuously in genuine disarmament negotiations, it deserves the full and *explicit* support of MPs and the electorate.

Nato supporters do not capture the attention of the media by mass rallies and pickets, but they are as sincerely committed to the cause of peace as those who passed the anti-Nato resolution at the CND conference. We all have the same aim, but we differ as to the means.

I believe that the balance of argument comes down in favour of Nato and I have no doubt that this view is held by the majority of the British people.

Yours faithfully,
ALAN THOMPSON (Chairman, Edinburgh Committee, Peace through Nato),
11 Upper Gray Street,
Edinburgh.

The name's the thing

From Mr Andrew MacLean Watt

Sir, I'm sorry *The Times* felt it appropriate to be so cute and condescending about the Japanese use of English-derived or English-sounding brand names (Ross Davies, December 2).

It is true that many sound strange to a native English speaker, but our feelings are irrelevant to Japanese manufacturers selling products in the Japanese market.

Quite naturally, all they are concerned about is the response of Japanese consumers. (It's quite another thing of course, in export markets.)

Poxcari Sweat does indeed seem a bold name for a soft drink. But it has been one of the most successful new products in years.

Yours truly
ANDREW MacLEAN WATT
Watt International,
22 Great Marlborough Street, W1.
December 6.

What Keynes meant

From Professor Richard Rose

Sir, Professor Silberston (December 3) has done a useful service in reminding us of the context in which Keynes wrote: "In the long run we are all dead."

Perhaps another reader would like to confirm whether, when Keynes first said this in Cambridge, a colleague responded: "No, in the long run, *each* of us is dead."

If so, what did Keynes reply?

Yours sincerely,
RICHARD ROSE, Director,
Centre for the Study of Public Policy,
University of Strathclyde,
McCance Building,
16 Richmond Street,
Glasgow.
December 7.

COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
December 13: His Excellency Mr Samuel J. O. Sarr was received in audience by The Queen and presented the Letters of Recall of his predecessor and his own Letters of Commission as High Commissioner for The Gambia in London.

His Excellency was accompanied by the following members of the High Commission who had the honour of being presented to Her Majesty: Mr Ahmad T. Sallah (Counsellor) and Mr Hassan A. Gibril (First Secretary).

Mrs Sarr has the honour of being received by The Queen.

Sir John Leahy (Deputy Under-Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs) who had the honour of being received by Her Majesty was present and the Gentlemen of the Household in Waiting were in attendance.

Mr James Robertson had the honour of being received by The Queen and delivered up the Badge and Star of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle worn by his late Father.

His Excellency Mr D. Gian Nath was received in audience by The Queen on his appointment as High Commissioner for Mauritius in London.

Mrs Nath had the honour of being received by Her Majesty.

The Right Hon Margaret Thatcher, MP (Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury) had an audience of The Queen this evening.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Senior Fellow of the Fellowship of Engineering, this afternoon at Buckingham Palace presented the MacRobert Award for 1983.

His Royal Highness, President of the Royal Society of Arts, this evening presented the Presidential Awards for Design Management at the Design Management Symposium, and subsequently presented the Albert Medal at a dinner at the Royal Society of Arts, John Adam Street, WC2.

Mr Richard Davies was in attendance.

The Queen was represented by The Prince Edward at the State Funeral of the Right Hon Sir Keith Holyoake (formerly Governor-General and Prime Minister of New Zealand) which was held in St Paul's Cathedral, Wellington this morning.

By command of The Queen, the Baroness Trumpington (Baroness in Waiting) was present at Heathrow Airport, London this afternoon upon the arrival of The President of the Lebanese Republic and welcomed His Excellency on behalf of Her Majesty.

Lady Susan Hussey has succeeded Mrs John Dugdale as Lady in Waiting to The Queen

KENSINGTON PALACE
December 13: The Prince of Wales, Colonel-in-Chief, The Gordon Highlanders, this morning at Kensington Palace received Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Peebles on relinquishing command of the 1st Battalion and Lieutenant-Colonel A. I. G. Kennedy on assuming command.

His Royal Highness this afternoon visited the Dobson Exhibition at the National Portrait Gallery.

Major David Bromhead was in attendance.

The Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, this evening gave a Reception at Kensington Palace to mark the publication of the Dartmoor Report.

KENSINGTON PALACE
December 13: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, Deputy Colonel-in-Chief The Royal Anglian Regiment, today received Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Thompson on relinquishing his appointment as Commanding Officer The 3rd Battalion, and Lieutenant-Colonel C. Groves on assuming this appointment.

Her Royal Highness was present this evening at a Gala performance of *Cinderella* held at the National Theatre in aid of the National Theatre Foundation.

The Hon Mrs Wills was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
December 13: The Duke of Kent, Colonel Scots Guards, today visited the 2nd Battalion at Chelsea Barracks, London.

Captain John Stewart was in attendance.

The Duchess of Kent, Patron of the "Not Forgotten" Association, this afternoon attended the Association's Christmas Party at the Royal Mews, Buckingham Palace.

Mrs David Napier was in attendance.

A memorial service for Stuart Hibberd will be held today at 10.30 at All Souls, Langham Place.

A memorial service for Lionel Robinson will be held today at noon at St George's, Hanover Square.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr C. J. Down and Miss K. E. Trench
The engagement is announced between Christopher John, son of the late Mr F. W. Down and of Mrs James Maynard, of Moorhouses, near Tumby Woodside, Lincolnshire, and Katherine Elizabeth, daughter of Sir David and Lady Trench, of Church House, Shilling stone, Dorset.

Mr H. A. C. Boucher and Miss F. J. Lowe
The engagement is announced between Hugh Alexander Comyn, eldest son of Mr and Mrs R. C. Boucher, of Lynsted, Kent, and Fiona Jane, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs H. B. Lowe, of Mereworth, Kent.

Mr D. O. Elton and Mrs J. E. Glass
The engagement is announced between David Elton, of Regent's Park, London, NW1, and Jane Glass, of Virginia Water, Surrey.

Mr R. H. Etherington and Miss H. M. Boex
The engagement is announced between Robert, eldest son of Mrs Mary Etherington, of Piddlehinton, Dorset, and Mr D. W. Etherington, of Toronto, Canada, and Henrietta, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. J. Boex, of Mawnan Smith, near Falmouth, Cornwall.

Mr S. R. Kennedy and Miss H. L. Green
The engagement is announced between Simon Ralph, son of Dr and Mrs A. R. Kennedy, of Heath House, St Albans, and Harriet Lucy, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs R. A. Green, of Stonebrook House, Downton Castle, Ludlow.

Mr J. L. Liebetrau and Miss N. P. F. Cotran
The engagement is announced between Johan Lourens, only son of Mr And Mrs J. L. Liebetrau, of Ladybrand, Orange Free State, Republic of South Africa, and Nicole Paula, only daughter of Chief Justice T. S. Cotran, CBE, and Mrs Cotran, of Maseru, Lesotho.

Mr R. P. T. Mair and Miss L. K. V. Spittal
The engagement is announced between Roderick, son of Mr and Mrs Robert Mair, of Wick Farm, Udimore, Sussex, and Louise, daughter of Major and Mrs John Spittal, of White Gables, Sandhurst, Kent.

Mr J. N. Woolcock and Miss J. E. Rose
The engagement is announced between Jeremy Nicholas, eldest son of Mr and Mrs C. E. Woolcock, of Stafford, and Jill Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mrs J. Rose and Mr T. Rose, of Sittingbourne, Kent.

The marriage announced between Mr Adam Holloway and Miss Gabriella Sexton will not take place.

Marriages

Mr W. Manser and Shirley Ann, Lady De Freyne
The marriage took place in London on December 13 between Mr William Manser, of 13 Cheyne Court, Flood Street, London, SW3, and Shirley Ann, Lady De Freyne.

Mr A. J. P. Summers and Miss S. C. Robertson
The marriage took place on December 10 at Old St Mary's, Battersea, between Mr Jamie Summers and Miss Sue Robertson. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Miss Diana Robertson, Miss Mary Wordsworth and Miss Sarah and Miss Rebecca Thomson-Glover. Mr Minnow Powell was best man.

The honeymoon is being spent in Yucatan, Mexico.

Christening

The infant daughter of Mr Richard and the Hon Mrs Spring was christened Sophia Romilly Alexandra by the Rev Christopher Courtauld at St Paul's, Knightsbridge, on December 13. The godparents are Mr James Hervey-Bathurst, Viscount Quenington (for whom the Hon Charles Hennicker-Major stood proxy), Mr Richard Rutter, Mrs Anthony Iremonger, Lady Ralph Kerr and Mrs Nicholas Pearson.

MacRobert Award

The Duke of Edinburgh, Senior Fellow of the Fellowship of Engineering, presented the 1983 MacRobert Award to Ruston Gas Turbines Limited for the development of industrial gas turbines and particularly the "Tornado" at a private ceremony at *Buckingham* Palace yesterday. The Gold Medal was presented to Mr A. J. R. Veale, Chairman of Rustons, and the cash award to Mr J. Bellamy, Mr K. A. Bray, Mr G. B. R. Feilden and Mr J. R. Tyler.

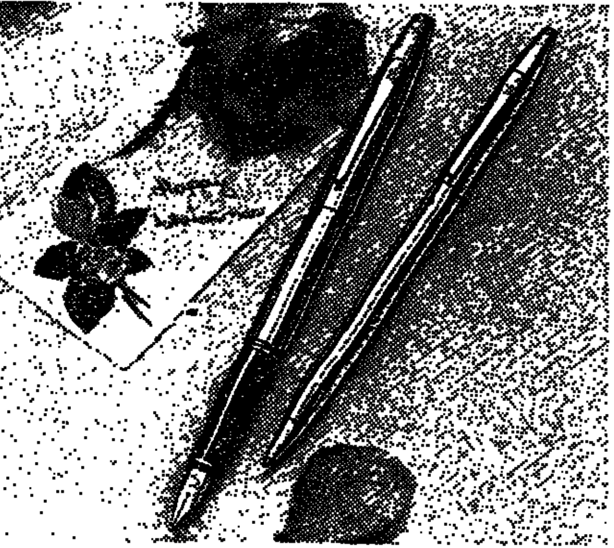
Buckingham Palace Luncheon

The Queen held a luncheon party at Buckingham Palace yesterday. The guests were:

Miss Jean Muir (designer-director and co-owner Jean Muir Ltd), Mr Christopher Bailey (curator), Mr Timothy Burnett (librarian, keeper of manuscripts, British Library), Mr Geoffrey de Deney (assistant under secretary of state, Home Office), Mr James Murray (second senior officer, General Medical Inspectorate and Allied Trades Union), Mr (managing director general, Independent Broadcasting Authority), Mr Terry Wogan (broadcaster). The Ven Wilfrid Wood (Archdeacon of Southwark).

Prince at funeral

Wellington – Prince Edward represented the Queen at the funeral of Sir Keith Holyoake, the former Governor General and Prime Minister of New Zealand, held in Wellington yesterday (W. P. Reeves writes).



Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:

Mr J. G. M. Compton, Prime Minister of St Lucia, to be a Privy Councillor.

Major-General A. K. F. Walker to be Colonel Commandant Royal Tank Regiment on December 12.

Dr D Pooley to join the Department of Energy on secondment from the United Kingdom Atom Energy Authority on December 12. He will succeed Dr J. A. Catterall as Head of Energy Technology Division and will be the department's chief scientist.

Mr John Last to be a member of the Museums and Galleries Commission, in succession to Mr D. W. Tattersall.

Professor Geoffrey Barrow, and **Dr Valerie Pearl**, to be members of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts.

Professor Richard Atkinson to be chairman of the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales, in succession to Mr Hubert Savory whose term of office expires on December 31.

Lieutenant-General Sir Roland Guy to be Adjutant General, Ministry of Defence, in March. He is also to be a member of the Army Board of the Defence Council.

Brigadier D. E. Ryan to be Director Army Education, Ministry of Defence, in March in the rank of Major-General.

Brigadier C. N. Thompson to be Director Military Survey, Ministry of Defence, in March in the rank of Major-General.

Mr Peter J. Purton to be chairman of the Family Welfare Association.

Birthdays today

Mr Alfred Bestall, 91; Sir Thomas Bromley, 72; Mr Richard Cassilly, 56; General Sir Desmond Fitzpatrick, 71; Major-General F. C. C. Graham, 75; the Most Rev J. B. R. Grindrod, 64; Sir Anthony Kershaw, MP, 68; Judge Sir Ian Lewis, 58; Mr Berthold Lubetkin, 82; Mr Robert Mitchell, 70; Mr C. R. Morris, 57; Mr Alberto Morrocco, 66; Sir John Osborn, MP, 61; *Dame Ruth Railton*, 68; Miss Lee Remick, 48; Mr Stan Smith, 37; Colonel Sir Cennydd Traherne, 73; Professor Alfred Ubbelohde, 76.

Eton College

Michaelmas Half at Eton College closes today. There are 125 boys leaving including the captain of the school, J. C. N. R. H. Butterfield, KS, and the captain of the Opidans H. M. C. Morley, OS. Mr G. I. Brown is retiring after 38 years' service. The Newcastle Classical Prize has been awarded to R. J. B. Hoare, KS, and the Rosebery history exhibition to D. S. W. Runciman, OS. In the final of the House Association, Mr R. P. C. Forman's defeated College by one goal to nil. School opens for the Lent Half on January 10.

Latest wills

Latest estates include (net, before tax paid):

Dawson, Mr Frank Edward, of Stratfield Saye, *Hampshire* £345,100

Goolnik, Mr Solomon, of Finchley, London £350,170

Parry, Mrs Elizabeth May Macrory, of West Chiltington, West Sussex £291,646

Terry, Miss Zipporah Eugenie, of Weston-super-Mare £286,903

Pearce, Mrs Ethel Elizabeth, of Streatham, London £222,584

Pollard, Dr Bernard, of Dollis Hill, London £221,585

Diary date: Sir Peter Scott, the naturalist, with Lady Scott, at the Foyle's luncheon held in the Dorchester hotel yesterday to mark the publication of his latest book *Travel Diaries of a Naturalist*. (Photograph: Harry Kerr.)

Luncheon

Mr F. S. Law
Mr Frank S. Law gave a luncheon at Boodle's yesterday which was attended by:

The Moroccan Ambassador, the Belgian Ambassador, the Hon Nicholas Ridley, MP, Mr H Blandford, Mr R H W Bullock, Lord Carr of Hadley, Lord Chalfont, Mr H K Garton, Mr J E Gordon, Mr A Grisar, Mr G M Hallowes, Mr H P Hart, Sir Robert Lawrence, Lord Marsh, Sir Peter Parker, Mr P Petrie, Dr J M Rae, Mr R Rogers, Mr F M Russell, Sir Ronald Swayne, Mr P A Thompson and Mr K A C Thorogood.

Reception

Commonwealth Parliamentary Association
Sir Peter Mills, MP, deputy chairman and Mr Ted Garrett, MP, joint hon treasurer, were hosts at a reception given in the Houses of Parliament yesterday by the UK Branch Executive Committee of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association for members and associate members of the UK Branch.

Dinners

HM Government
Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host at a dinner given at Lancaster House yesterday in honour of the Angolan Minister of Planning, Senhor Lopo Do Nascimento.

Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators
Prince Michael of Kent was present at the annual dinner of the Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators held at Guildhall yesterday. Mr Ron Bounds, president of the institute, presided. The other quests included the Lord Mayor, Dame Mary Donaldson, Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, and the High Commisioners for Australia, New Zealand, Singapore and Nigeria.

Chatham Dining Club
The Chatham Dining Club met on Monday at St Ermin's Hotel. The principal guest was Mr W. A. Brister and Mr R. S. Llewelyn was in the chair.

British Association of Surgical Oncology
On the eve of the tenth anniversary meeting of the British Association of Surgical Oncology and in conjunction with the Marsden Surgical Society and Farmitalia Carlo Erba Ltd, a dinner was held at the Stafford Hotel, St James's Place. The guest of honour was Professor Geoffrey Slaney, President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, who will deliver the sixth Ernest Miles' Lecture at the college today.

National Liberal Club
The political and economic circle of the National Liberal Club last night gave a dinner in honour of Monsignor Bruce Kent, general secretary, *Campaign for Nuclear* Disarmament. Mr Viv Bingham presided.

United & Cecil Club
Mr Sydney Chapman, MP, presided at a dinner held by the United & Cecil Club at the House of Commons yesterday. The guest of honour and speaker was Mr Rhodes Boyson, MP. Professor Holmes-Walker also spoke.

Party

"Not Forgotten" Association
The Duchess of Kent, Patron of the "Not Forgotten" Association, cut the Christmas cake at the annual Christmas party for disabled ex-servicemen and women held at the Royal Riding School, Buckingham Palace, yesterday. Lord Glenarthur, an Under Secretary of State for Health and Social Security, gave an address. A concert, arranged by Miss Anne Shelton, was given during the afternoon.

University news

LSE
Appointments with effect from October 1

Lectureships: C R Bean, MA (Cantab), Ph D (MIT), economics; Patricia W Birnie, BA *(Oxon), Ph D (Edin), law; C Coker, MA* (Cantab), D Phil (Oxon), international relations; A L Hall, BA (Sheff), M Phil, Ph D (Glasg), social planning in developing countries; A C Howe, BA, D Phil (Oxon), international history; J H Moore, BA (Cantab), M Sc (Lond) economics; P T Muchlinski, LL B (Lond), LL B (Cantab), Law; D B O'Leary, BA (Oxon), public administration; Susan Powell, M Sc, Ph D (Lond), operational research; Rose Rachman, BA (Witwatersrand), M Sc (Lond), social work; L A Roberts, B Sc (Melbourne), M Sc (Tasmania), M Sc (Lond), actuarial science.

Promotions to senior lectureship: Dr M I A Bulmer, social administrations; Dr C R S Dougherty, economics; C M Langford, demography; Dr F Rosen, government; Dr N A Spence, geography; Dr Christine M E Whitehead, economics.

Stirling
Dr Stuart D B Picken, professor at the International Christian University in Tokyo since 1972, has been appointed director of the Centre for Japanese Studies. He will hold the two positions concurrently, being resident in Stirling from April to August and in Tokyo from September to March each year.

Strathclyde
Grants
Social Science Research Council: £106,270 to Professor J W McGilvray, Dr I H McNicoll and F H Harrigan, of the Fraser of Allander Institute, for work on the modelling of the Scottish economy.
Scottish Home and Health Department: £76,802 to Dr J H Evans, of the bioengineering unit, and W Reid, of the Glasgow Royal Infirmary for an *investigation of the application of lasers to* the treatment of haemangiomas.
van Leer Foundation: £66,600 to Mrs I Kay and Stanley Struthers: for an evaluation of a joint Strathclyde Region/van Leer action research project on improving educational performance in areas of urban deprivation.
Transport and Road Research Laboratory: £74,526 to Dr A McGown, for a study of the relative efficiency of drainage systems.

City
Honorary degrees
DSc: Dame Mary Donaldson, Lord Mayor of London who becomes chancellor of the university; Mr John Alvey, senior director of research, British Telecom; Dr D. E. Broadbent, research psychologist with the Medical Research Council; and Mr Robb W. Wilmot, managing director of International Computers.
DCL: Dr L. A. Fairbairn, former academic registrar of the university; and Sir David Steel, chairman of the *Wellcome Trust*.
DMus: Sir Lennox Berkeley, composer.

Church news

The Rev M J Sheffield, curate of St George's, Waterlooville, diocese of Portsmouth, to be curate of Holy Trinity and All Saints, Ryde, same diocese.

The Rev J D M Smith, team Rector of Hempnall Group, diocese of Norwich, to be priest-in-charge of Catfield, Sutton and Ingham, same diocese.

The Rev J E Spence, diocesan Christian stewardship adviser and Chaplain for the maintenance of the ministry, diocese of Truro, to be also an honorary canon of Truro Cathedral, same diocese.

The Rev W M Smith, vicar of St Chad, Coseley, diocese of Lichfield: to be also rural dean of Himley.

The Rev R P Thorp, priest-in-charge of the conventional district of Goodrington, diocese of Exeter: to be vicar of Goodrington (new benefice).

The Rev A F Tremlett, priest-in-charge of Southway, diocese of Exeter: to be vicar, of the same benefice.

The Rev P D Taylor, curate of St Mary's, Penwortham, diocese of Blackburn, to be Vicar of St Paul's, Farington, same diocese.

The Rev E J Widdows, Vicar of Bude, diocese of Truro, to be priest-in-charge of North Hill with Altarnon, Bolventor and Lewannick and Laneast with St Clether and Tresmere, same diocese.

Retirements and resignations

The Rev D P Bodycombe, Vicar of West Acklam, diocese of York, to retire on February 5.

Canon G Griffith, Vicar of Chapel-en-le-Frith, diocese of Derby, to retire next July.

Canon B C Norris to retire as Rector of St Michael Spurriergate with St Mary Castlegate, York, and to resign his canonry of York Minster (Prebend of Apesthorpe), diocese of York on December 31, 1984, when he will be appointed a canon emeritus of York Minster.

Canon D Rees, Vicar of St Mary's, Penwortham, and Rural Dean of Leyland Deanery, diocese of Blackburn, to resign as Rural Dean of Leyland Deanery at the end of the year. He will continue as Vicar of St Mary's.

Science report

Mystery of smallest infectious agent

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

A new theory has been proposed about the cause of premature senility, known as Alzheimer's disease, and the cause of other degenerative disorders of the brain. The new idea follows the discovery in brain tissue of the smallest infectious agent so far identified in medical research. It is called the prion.

Results by two medical research teams, one at the University of California Medical School and the other at the California Medical School, San Diego, confirm the discovery of prions in individuals who had suffered neurological illnesses.

Their reports are contained in a specialist periodical, *Cell*.

Identification of the prison has led to speculation about possible drugs to combat the formation of these agents which form clumps very slowly, causing cells to die.

The astounding part of the revelation presented by both the medical research groups is that the prions are identical to a substance called amyloid, which although well known to doctors for years has been something of a mystery.

In addition to the brain, it forms in other organs and tissues of the body, usually when the person has suffered from a persistent infectious illness, for rheumatora arthritis or from certain inherited disorders.

The word amyloid is a term of convenience to describe the detection of clumps of substance of a particular shape when observed under the electron microscope. They have been found in muscle tissue and organs *such as the liver*, kidney and spleen.

The full description of this invasion of cells by amyloid is called idiopathic fibriller Glycoproteinosis. Until now the appearance of clumps of amyloid has been regarded as waste substance generated by the body, for unknown reasons associated with infections, to cause deterioration of normal cells by depriving them of nutrition.

However, it has been recognized in the past that the amount of amyloid in brain tissue is corrilated with the severity of, "for example", Alzheimer symptoms. Individual prions are estimated to be about a hundredth of the size of the virus that causes polio.

But the Californian teams found in their investigations that they were looking under the microscope at hundreds of prions congregated together to form the characteristic rod shape of amyloid substances, and clumps of prions were each 10 *times the size of the polio virus*.

The most controversial part of this work concerns the fact that no one can explain how prions can replicate. Analysis of their biochemical make-up shows they consist of one protein molecule. But for any living organism to replicate a nucleic acid component must be present to carry the genetic material for replication.

OBITUARY

MISS MARY RENAULT

Popular historical novelist

Mary Renault, the historical novelist, died yesterday in Cape Town at the age of 78. A prolific writer she was best known for her novels of Greek life and mythology, a subject and ethos she found congenial. Among popular titles were *The Last of the Wine*, *The Bull from the Sea* and *The King Must Die* and her more recent novels on Alexander the Great were also much admired.

Mary Challans (Renault was a pen-name) was born on September 4, 1905 in London, the oldest daughter of Frank Challans, then an East End doctor, and of Clementine Mary Newsome Challans, through whom she was descended from the seventeenth-century divine Richard Baxter.

She was educated at Clifton High School, Bristol, and at St Hugh's College, Oxford, where she read English (and wrote much verse which she later destroyed). Unwilling to go into teaching, she took a job as a clerk, and wrote what she described as "a naive and earnest novel" which no one would publish. She then trained at the *Radcliffe Infirmary*, Oxford, for three years, as a nurse, becoming SRN in 1937

In 1939 she published her first book, *Purposes of Love*, a conventional hospital romance which was fairly well received. She worked as a nurse throughout the Second World War, then (1948) emigrated to South Africa, where she lived for the rest of her life in Camps Bay, Cape Town. She was consistenly *and resolutely opposed to* the policy of *apartheid*, and was a member of the Progressive Party.

Mary Renault followed up her first novel with five more set in contemporary times. None of these much interested critics, but *Return to Night* (1947), though never filmed, won the author a Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer contest and brought her $150,000 and *financial independence*. The most notable of the early novels – some think it her most accomplished – was *The Charioteer* (1953), about a young soldier who tries to come to terms with his homosexuality. This theme, sympathetically and even aggressively treated – almost as a panacea for the world's ills – was seldom absent from her fiction thereafter.

In the early 1950s Mary Renault read Robert Graves's novel about the Argonauts, *The Golden Fleece*, together with his *Greek Myths* and *The White Goddess*. Although her approach was very different from Graves's, and although she never achieved his knowledge of the Greek language – it was her comparative ignorance of this which led many critics to dismiss her work – his notions of myth and primitive matriarchy were to have great influence, *especially* on the Theseus novel *The Bull from the Sea* (1962).

Her ideas about matriarchy – inspired perhaps by factors in her personality, and in any case certainly not by the Marxist view of history – were anthropoligically mistaken, as were Graves's; but whereas they acted as a rich metaphor in his *idiosyncratic poetic view of his* material, they obtruded into her *intellectual view of* hers. They therefore represent a serious flaw in her work, and may have lost her admirers among the educated.

Mary Renault's first novel to attract wide attention was *The Last of the Wine* (1956). Narrated by a fictititious pupil of Socrates during the Peloponnesian War, it gives a vivid, poster-colour picture of Athenian daily life.

Its successor *The King Must Die* (1958), narrated by a Theseus who is demythologised into a predictably highly sexed Bronze-Age warrior, exploits the myth with skill, though the book is by no means satisfactory as mythological commentary or as an account of Greece and Crete in the Minoan age – it is rather an exciting story told by an author who has read widely in all the English sources.

Its sequel *The Bull from the Sea* (1962) was less urgently written and less exciting, and disappointed those numerous fans of the author who believed that she was an imaginative classical scholar. She wrote further novels on classical themes, two of them, *Fire from Heaven* (1969) and *The Persian Boy* (1972), about Alexander the Great; none of these had the success of *The Last of the Wine* or *The King Must Die*, but *The Persian Boy* gave a vivid account of Alexander's conquests, narrated by a slave boy in his entourage.

She was to some extent unfortunate inasmuch as certain incautious reviewers suggested that her style was "Attic" or "influenced by Herodotus"; this was bound to turn away readers who knew Greek, and who could see that she modelled her style – which varied from novel to novel – on an idea of the Greek gained from translation. But she made herself no pretentious claims, and did this modelling with great skill and some intuition; she was also a born story-teller.

Her genuine feeling that she was *dealing with a time of* emergence of eternal human values, and her desire to treat he characters in context, gave her books a glow of sincerity which at least partly compensated for their anthropological and other faults. Her Greek and Hellenistic world is more one of her imagination than of reality, and is also a good deal simpler than reality but she very well reflected everyone's fascination with this part of the ancient world, and therefore her books served – and may for a while still serve – an excellent and always entertaining purpose.

She was a Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature and one-time National President of the PEN Club of South Africa.

PROFESSOR ARTHUR SHERCLIFF

Professor Arthur Shercliff, FRS, recently made head of the Engineering Department at the University of Cambridge and earlier the founding Professor of the Engineering Department at the University of Warwick, died on December 6. He was 56.

Shercliff was an original and inspiring teacher and a leader in engineering education. He had two special themes to his work, one an almost *grande école* belief in the necessity for an engineering education to have mathmatics and physics as its intellectual binding, and the other – a reflection of his constructive Mancunian radicalism – a belief in the importance of engineers thinking and caring about the world around them.

He was elected to the Royal Society in 1980 largely because of his pioneering research on the interaction of magnetic fields and electrically-conducting gases and liquids.

This subject known as magnetohydrodynamics (or MHD) began its development in the 1940's with studies of magnetic fields in the sun, the stars and the earth. Shercliff's special contribution was to demonstrate with his excellent *Textbook of Magnetohydrodynamics* (1965) and many papers how the ideas and mathematics of this subject can also be applied to important engineering problems: for example, electromagnetic methods of measuring and pumping and controlling flows *in pipes, (especially flows of* liquid metals); utilising Alfvèn waves in energy storage schemes; studying flows in the molten metal surrounding a welding operation; and shaping and stirring liquid molten metals as they solidify.

Recently Shercliff pioneered the new subject of thermoelectric MHD where the electric currents induced by temperature differences interact with magnetic fields to drive or control various flows.

John Arthur Shercliff was educated at Manchester Grammar School and Trinity College Cambridge where he graduated in Mechanical Sciences in 1948.

He then went to Harvard for a year with a Joseph Hodges Choate Fellowship and continued his engineering education at A. V. Roe Ltd in Manchester, where he recalled fitting pipes together in the wings of the early Avro Vulcan aircraft.

In 1951 he returned to Cambridge to undertake research which formed the basis of his book, *The Theory of Electromagnetic Flow Measurement* (1962). He was elected a Teaching Fellow and Director of Studies in Engineering at Trinity in 1958.

During this period he worked on MHD research projects in collaboration with the Harwell and Culham Laboratories of the UKAEA, a notable result being the convincing demonstration in liquid sodium of resonant and travelling Alfvèn waves; waves whose existence had only previously been indirectly inferred from astronomical measurements.

In 1964 he was appointed Professor of Engineering Science at the new University of Warwick, and as one of the twelve founding professors was deeply involved in the creation of the university. He took a special interest in the buildings *and also in ensuring that the* new university collaborated fully with industry.

Shercliff's own lectures to engineers and mathematicians were the basis his textbook, *Vector Fields* (1977). His interests followed the general drift during the 1970s from concerns about the environment and "limits to growth" to worrying about the enormous problems of British manufacturing industry and the need for the development of appropriate technology for the Third World.

Shercliff came back to Cambridge as the Hopkinson and ICI Professor of Applied Ther*modynamics in 1980. He only* succeeded Professor W. A. Mair as head of the Department of Engineering in October of this year but had already been active in stimulating the reform of the Engineering Tripos at Cambridge which will come into effect in 1984.

He married Daphne Llewellyn in 1955. They had two sons and a daughter.

MR ALEX HEPPLE

Mr Alex Hepple who died on November 16 at the age of 79, was leader of the South African Labour Party from 1953 to 1958.

Born in Johannesburg, Hepple came from a trades union background and among earlier memories were the 1913 and 1914 Rand Strikes and the general strike of 1922.

Hepple worked all his life to try and liberalize the Labour Party's racial policies and was first elected to the South African parliament in 1948.

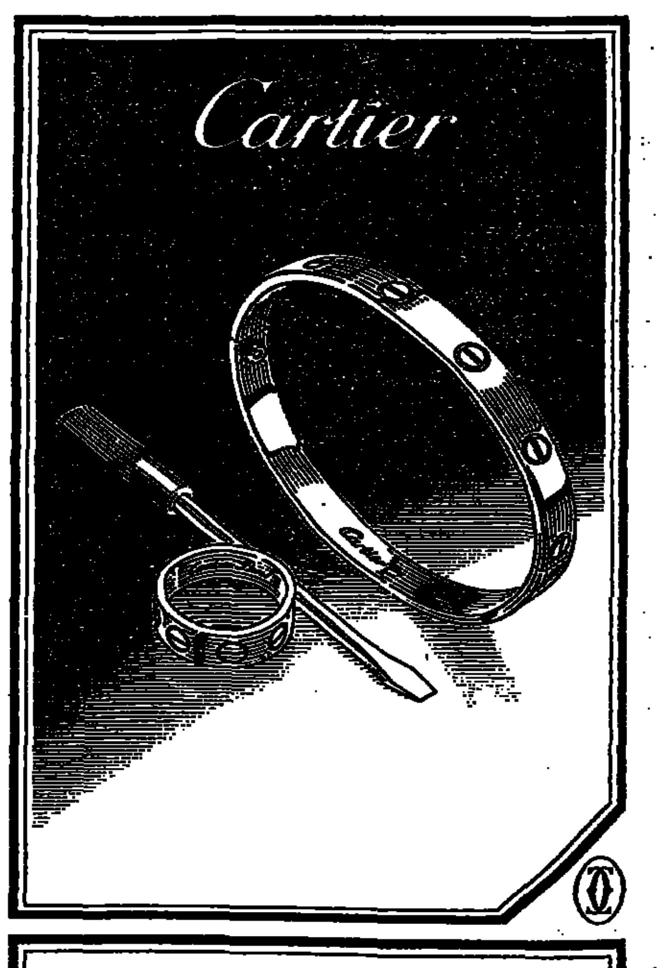
After his election as leader of the party he immediately announced a forthright anti-apartheid policy which, while it had internal Labour support led to electoral catastrophe for the party when it submitted itself to the white electorate in 1958.

Hepple wrote two books, *South Africa: A political and economic history* (1966) and *Verwoerd* (1967).

HIS HON R. G. DOW

His Honour Ronald Graham Dow, who died on December 11 at the age of 74, was a Circuit Judge, and formerly a County Court Judge, from 1959 to 1980.

He was born on December 7, 1909, and educated at Kelvinside Academy, Uppingham School and University College, Oxford. He was called to the Bar in 1932, and served during the Second World War from 1939 to 1945.



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THE TIMES
FINANCE AND INDUSTRY
Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Pound plunges again as oil price doubts intensify

By Peter Wilson-Smith and Jonathan Davis

The inexorable rise of the dollar combined with speculation over lower North Sea oil prices pushed sterling to new depths against the American currency yesterday.

For the first time the pound fell below $1.42 and it also weakened against other leading currencies, closing 0.5 down at 82.0 on its trade-weighted value.

Most of the pound's recent weakness has reflected the rise in the dollar. Other important currencies have suffered likewise. But yesterday's reports of a cut in the British National Oil Corporation's prices, coming at a time when oil jitters have made sterling vulnerable, led to heavy selling in the afternoon.

At one stage the pound touched $1.4175 before recovering slightly to close in London down 1.15 cents at $1.4195. However it was soon down to $1.4170 in New York trade.

The dollar rebounded after an early setback on the big rise in US retail sales in November which dealers interpreted as another sign of the rapid US growth which could encourage the Federal Reserve to tighten reins on monetary growth.

Renewed tension in the Middle East fuelled its rise as the dollar reached record heights against the franc and mark. Towards the London close the dollar was pressing against the DM2.70 level although it closed 1.5 pfennigs higher on the day.

Sterling ended a Pfennig weaker at DM3.9325 and some dealers believe it could weaken further against the strong dollar, a view shared by Mr David Morrison of Simon & Coates, the stockbrokers. He said the twin pressures of oil price fears and demand for dollars could push sterling as low as $1.38.

There was no sign of any significant Bank of England intervention yesterday. The Treasury is believed to be unwilling to risk frittering away reserves in attempts to support the currency beyond the usual smoothing.

The British National Oil Corporation confirmed that it had opened discussions yesterday with oil companies about the price of North Sea oil, following last week's Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries meeting in Geneva.

Industry reports suggested that US oil companies were likely to put pressure on BNOC, the traditional price-setter for North Sea oil, to cut the reference price of $30 a barrel by between $1 and $1.50 from January 1.

Such a move would not only put further downward pressure on sterling, but would also raise the prospect of retaliatory action by Opec, as happened this year, with the associated threat of a price-cutting war and a sharp drop in prices.

BP, Shell and Esso, the most importannt producers of North Sea oil, are taking a more cautious line however, and the possibility of anything more than a marginal drop in the price of North Sea oil is considered remote by most industry analysts.

Shell UK confirmed that it was talking to BNOC abput prices for the first quarter of next year, but said: "It is not our intention to press for a reduction in price."

Esso also said that it had not made any request.

Mr Peter Walker, the Secretary of State for Energy, is keeping an eye on developments, but the official line is still that the government will leave it to BNOC to settle prices in response to market forces.

Confidence crumbling

Fears of a lower North Sea oil price and a crumbling pound sent investors scurrying for cover yesterday as confidence in the stock market continued to crumble.

The FT Index closed at its low for the day 3.1 down at 750.6 as the pound lost more than a cent on the foreign exchange to close at a new record low of $1.4190.

Investors showed little inclination to establish new positions just two days into the long three week Christmas account and dealers were last night taking a gloomy view for the rest of 1983, looking for prices to drift gently lower on lack of support.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 750.6 down 3.1
FT Gilts: 82.43 up 0.08
FT All Share: 463.50 down 0.85
Bargains: 20,855
Datastream USM Leaders *Index: 95.33 down 0.08*
New York: Dow Jones Average: (latest) 1259.65 down 1.94
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 9,385.56 *down* 6.90
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 862.81 upw 6.07

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling
1.4195 down 1.15
Index 82.0 down 0.5
DM 3.9325 down 0.0100
FrF 11.9925 down 0.00125
Yen 335.50 down 3.25
Dollar
Index 130.8 up 0.4
DM 2.7692 up 0.0152
NEW YORK CLOSE
Sterling $1.4170
Dollar DM 2.7680
INTERNATIONAL
ECU£0.575342
SDR£0.725869

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 9
Finance houses base rate 9½
Discount market loans week fixed 8⅞ 3 month interbank 9½–9⁷⁄₁₆
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 10¼–10⅛
3 month DM 6½-6⅜
3 month Fr F13⁹⁄₁₆-13⁷⁄₁₆
US rates
Bank prime rate 11.00
Fed funds 9⁷⁄₁₆
Treasury long bond 99¹⁵⁄₁₆–99⁷⁄₁₆

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am $389.75 pm $389.20
close $389.00-$389.75 (£274.00-£274.50)
New York (latest): $389.50
Krugerrand* (per coin): $400.50-402.20 (£282.25-283.25)
Sovereigns* (new): $91.25-$92.25 (£64.25-£65.00)
*Excludes VAT

British Airways in the shadow of Telecom

By any standard, accounting or otherwise, Lord King, Mr Colin Marshall, Mr Gordon Dunlop and the rest of the senior management team have done a remarkably fine job putting British Airways into commercial and financial shape. Lord King was installed by Mrs Thatcher with one overriding purpose: to privatize BA.

The job has taken much longer than he thought, but if it is true, as BA and its financial advisers insist, that BA is ready for take-off early next autumn, he is entitled to feel slightly miffed by the Government's consuming obsession with selling 49 per cent of British Telecom. Telecom has been given the autumn 1984 slot and BA has to wait until 1985.


Colin Marshall: management team successful

The attraction for the Treasury of £4 billion from Telecom is not hard to understand. Nor are the risks. Opposition to the Telecom sale is fierce, notably among private sector companies.

In addition the marketing of an issue of this size for a corporation of Telecom's complexity will test every nerve and sinew of Telecom's bankers, brokers and professional marketeers.

The crux for potential investors, British and American, will be the pricing formula the Government adopts to protect Telecom's customers from abuse of its monopoly power. The fear is not that users of the telephone network will be overcharged; it is that interfering governments, with an eye on the telephone vote, will keep charges down.

If that fear is realized – precedents in nationalized industry pricing argue that it will – BT would be valued in the market as a dull utility and not as a high technology growth stock which everyone would want to hold.

The schedule for the Telecom sale is extremely tight and it still might not be met. The sale, though on time, might be a frost. The BA sale might have to be put back further and in a volatile business such as airlines, the commercial weather can change rapidly.

The date for the company's transfer to the status of public limited company (plc) has been set for April 1, 1984, a date not meant presumably as a joke, and the pension fund problem that raises its head in every privatization issue appears to be resolved.

The two important issues of BA's dominance of international routes and the shape of its balance sheet have still not been resolved. On the balance sheet, Mr Nicholas Ridley, the Transport Secretary, and the Treasury are still keeping their options open.

BA's profits this year and next are capable of paying off up to say £300m of its outstanding £950m of debt by the time of flotation. Mr Ridley has dropped hints that BA can make further contibutions with the sale of assets, including possibly its helicopter and Airtours divisions.

Revaluation of assets on the positive side of the balance sheet would also help to make the debt figure more manageable and provide BA with an operational balance sheet. In the last analysis there will be a trade-off between the debt and the proceeds of the flotation. BA looks like being valued at £800m or so on the market, but net proceeds from the sale of assets will be much lower than this figure implies. whatever debt restructuring scheme is adopted.

As for British Caledonian's cheeky, but politically astute bid for some of BA's assets, the Government has neatly dodged the issue by referring the matter to the Civil Aviation Authority, the statutory authority which issues licences. It will produce a statement on the principles underlying the allocation of routes in about six months.

Lord King will resist any efforts to strip some of his prized routes away but do not be surprised if the outcome of the review is a "spontaneous" decision by BA to unload some assets in the direction of its smaller rivals.

Inchcape in £36m cash takeover

By Jonathan Clare

Inchcape is buying Transcontinental Services Group's trade service division for £36m in cash. Transcontinental intends to use this to expand the financial services field and the board says that it has already examined several businesses.

The trade services division became a subsidiary of Transcontinental more than a year ago, and represents the bulk of the company's interests. Transcontinental subsequently made several acquisitions for division in the fields of loss adjusting, cargo inspection and non-destructive testing.

Transcontinental is a holding company incorporated in the Netherlands Antilles in September last year to acquire Esperanza International Service. Board members include Lord Kissin and Mr Jacob Rothschild.

Companies in the trade services division include Caleb Brett, Graham Miller, Matthews-Daniel and Gellatly Hankey. The division made profits of £4.3m on a turnover of £70.4m in the year to last March and has net assets of £12.8m.

The companies acquired by Inchcape are essentially those which formed the old Esperanza group.

The deal will almost double the net assets of Transcontinental from 111p per share to 208p per share. Transcontinental has a cash balance of £20m and a financial services division which acts as an investment management and trust administration business.

Output falters but trend is upwards

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Industrial activity faltered in *October, but production* was still 1.9 per cent higher than a year earlier according to figures from the Central Statistical Office.

After showing a revised 0.7 per cent rise in September, industrial production slipped by a provisional 0.5 per cent in October. The index of manufacturing output fell by 0.3 per cent, to stand 1.2 per cent above a year ago.

The monthly figures for industrial production have been consistently erratic and have been revised frequently. Over a three-month period, which officials believe gives a better indication of the underlying trend, the figures suggest that activity is still rising slowly, but the recovery remains patchy.

In the three months to October industrial production was 1 per cent above the level of manufacturing output, while oil and gas extraction showed a 6 *per cent rise.*

Figures yesterday from the Department of the Environment of activity in the construction industry reveal a 7 per cent rise in output in the third quarter of this year over the second quarter.

The latest industrial production figures are unlikely to resolve the debate over the durability of the economic recovery. However, Mr Nigel Lawson the Chancellor yesterday sought to reassure critics about the accuracy of the Government's autumn forecasts.

He compared the Government's forecasts for growth with the result in a written parliamentary answer, which showed that the Government had underestimated the drop in gross national product in 1980, but had underestimated the growth in the economy last year and this.

Shorts set to win £33m deal

By Edward Townsend
Industrial Correspondent

Shorts of Belfast, the aircraft and missile manufacturer and Northern Ireland's biggest employer, seems certain to win a £33m contract to supply the US Air Force with 18 transport aircraft.

The order, expected to be placed in the New Year, has been negotiated by Shorts in the face of strong opposition from the Irish National Caucus, a US-based anti-British organization led by a Roman Catholic priest, Father Sean McManus.

He has claimed persistently that Shorts has operated "flagrant discriminatory employment practices" by not hiring Catholics.

The allegation was once again dismissed yesterday by Sir Philip Foreman, the company's chairman and managing director.

It is understood that Shorts is favourite to win the order, with the remaining contender, Casa of Spain, unable to meet the Americans' exacting requirements.

Orders for a further 48 aircraft could follow in 1985-86 and while this would provide much-needed work for the Belfast factory, the long-term opportunities arising from being a recognized supplier to the USAF are regarded within the company as being of particular importance.

Sir Philip also disclosed that due to rising demand for the company's products, recruitment of an additional 200 workers would begin in the New Year to take the total labour force to about 6,400.

Clausen plea to Reagan

From Bailey Morris, Washington

Mr A. W. "Tom" Clausen, President of the World Bank, has sent an urgent letter to President Reagan asking him to join 32 other nations in providing increased development funds to the poorest countries.

Mr Clausen appealed to the President after the collapse of negotiations in Paris on an increased level of funding for the World Bank's International Development Agency (IDA).

At the Paris meetings, the US turned aside the appeals of 32 other nations to provide a total of $12 billion £8.4 billion in replenishment funds for the IDA. It said that it could not get that amount through Congress.

Instead, the US said it would *cut its own commitment to 25* per cent of the total or $750 m over three years which would result in a more restrictive overall level of $9 billion.

Mr Clausen said the lower level of funding would not be enough to see the poorest nations through the debt crisis.

Time the Eagle was landed

Speculation over the outcome of the bidding for Eagle Star was reaching fever pitch last night. As this morning's 9.30 deadline for Allianz Versicherungs to beat the 660p per share offered by BAT loomed nearer, the market was saying that Allianz had negotiated to sell its 30 per cent stake in Eagle for £8 a share.

All sides quickly denied the rumour. Sir Denis Mountain, chairman of Eagle Star, who had most to gain if it proved true, was one of the first to say that although he had heard the market gossip, he did not believe there was any truth in it.

The Takeover Panel was also adamant that Allianz would come back with improved terms, and spent much of yesterday afternoon agreeing the wording of today's announcement from Allianz. Despite the denials, Eagle's shares rose by 22p to close at 719p yesterday. But those closest to the battle continued to debate what the Allianz offer terms will be.

Allianz has four options. To come back at a few pence more, which would mean a bid of between 661p and 670p per share. To produce a blockbuster – a winning bid – in the region of £7 per share. To produce a bid which is conditional upon more information from Eagle Star. To produce a bid which is conditional upon the agreement of the Eagle board.

Whatever the outcome, the show has gone on for too long. The future ownership of Eagle Star must be decided quickly to protect the interests of policyholders and employees who may be tempted to desert the company, thus destroying the successful business which has tempted such takeover interest.

Budgen bids £12.8m cash for Bishop's

By Our Financial Staff

Booker McConnel, which operates the Budgens supermarket chain, has emerged as the bidder for Bishop's Group, formerly Bishop's Stores, nearly six months after news of an approach became public.

Booker, which is involved in food, engineering and publishing is offering £12.8m in cash with a loanstock alternative.

The terms have been accepted by the Bishop's directors and shareholders who control 61 per cent of the ordinary shares and 51 per cent of "A" shares.

Bishop's and Budgen are not direct competitors in any area and Booker expected both to benefit from economies of scale.

Mr James Gulliver's Argyll Group, which operates the Presto supermarket chain, was also said to have been interested in Bishop's Stores.

The terms are 291p cash for each ordinary share and 221p cash for each "A" share.

The loanstock alternative is 9.5 per cent loan notes 1989, and the terms will appear in the formal offer document.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Losses cut by £700,000 at IC Gas

IC Gas yesterday reported first-half pretax losses to the end of September down £700,000 at just under £1.1m.

However, the company expected a boost in the second-half from the rapid build-up in production at the Maureen North Sea oil field in which its stake is about to rise to 11.5 per cent.

Volume sales of its offshoot Calor Gas at the end of last month were stronger than in the same period last year and these are expected to lift the second-half figures.

● **Henry Ansbacher Holdings**, British merchant bank, is expanding in the US. It has bought a 10-man consultancy headed by Mr Christopher Shaw to advise on mergers and acquisitions in New York. The service will be based on a databank developed since 1969 and owned by Thilema, a Liechtenstein-based charitable trust. Mr Shaw has a five-year contract at $75,000 a year plus expenses.

● **The Dow Jones industrial** average was down 4.07 to 1,257.51 yesterday. Declines led advances 509–396 among the 1,371 issues crossing the tape.

● **McCorquodale**, the security and specialist printers, raised pre tax profits 18 per cent in the year to last September to £7.2m. Turnover rose from £100m to £111m. Current trading looks good and the group is paying an 11 per cent dividend increase to 10p per share.

Investors' Notebook page 17

● **Stakis**, the Scottish hotel company, has bought the Great Tree Tops Hotel in Aberdeen from Bass to replace the Royal Darroch, recently destroyed by fire. Great Tree Tops is bigger than the Royal Darroch but has a similar three-star rating.

Slough announces terms

By Our Financial Staff

Slough Estates' takeover terms for Allnatt London Properties and Guildhall Property will create an industrial property company with a market value of between £325m and £350m and a portfolio worth £650m.

The terms were announced yesterday, just a day after the surprise news that the three property companies were talking again. Negotiations had been publicly dropped two weeks before.

Yesterday the participants said that the deal was a merger of the three, but analysts said that it looked more like a merger on Slough's terms.

Slough is offering 185 of its shares for every 100 in Allnatt, equivalent to more than 220p per share. The terms for the much smaller Guildhall are equivalent to about 150p a share. But there are attractive cash or loanstock alternatives which the City believes most outside shareholders would accept.

They are equivalent to 245p per share for Allnatt stock and 162p per Guildhall share and compare with a combined net asset value for both companies of 291p. The two are controlled by two shareholder-directors, Mr Leslie Smith and Mr Ronald Diggens, who are taking Slough shares.

Together with family interests, the two control about 60 per cent of Allnatt's shares.

Targets are Saudi Arabia, Iran, Libya and Algeria

UK aims at 25% export jump

By John Lawless

Britain has adopted a new business strategy in the Middle East which aims to increase exports, now running at more than £6 billion a year, by 25 per cent.

The plan will be outlined tomorrow to industrialists and bankers when they meet at the Confederation of British Industry headquarters in London.

The Government is ready to commit far more of its financial resources to back-up services for exporters in four target markets: Saudi Arabia, Iran, Libya and Algeria.

Although it recognizes the political sensitivities of grouping those countries together – especially because of Saudi fears about the possible spread of the Iranian revolution – Department of Trade and Industry specialists believe the four offer the best prospects.

A key part of the strategy is to raise substantially the level of British industrial investment in Saudi Arabia. This plan was finally agreed after Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, visited the country at the beginning of this month.


Mr Norman Tebbit: emphasis on joint ventures.

Saudi Arabia will be the subject of tomorrow's CBI conference, which will be chaired by a Midland Bank International director, Lord Selsdon, the Government's chief business adviser on Middle East affairs.

Private meetings with key industrialists are being arranged for the New Year. Mr Tebbit and his officials will stress the need to have at least two joint venture factories from each British industrial sector established in Saudi Arabia – although particular emphasis is to be put on petrochemical companies setting up downstream operations.

Senior Saudi ministers repeatedly told Mr Tebbit that their own private sector will increasingly provide the motor for economic growth. And they gave a warning that, with the big construction phase of development now over, future orders will be directed first to Saudi companies, then to joint ventures with foreigners and only as a last resort to overseas suppliers.

MARKET REPORT ● by Michael Clark

Boots rises to new high

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Dec 12. Dealings end, Dec 29. Contango Day, Dec 30. Settlement Day, Jan 9.

Boots, the high street chemist, rose 2p to a new high of 186p yesterday celebrating the news that one of its rival's anti-arthritic drugs had been withdrawn from the market.

Farmitalia Carlo Arba, a subsidiary of the Italian company Montedison, has decided to withdraw its own anti-arthritic drug Flosint after complaints about various side effects. The Committee on Safety in Medicines has been in talks with Montedison following reports of several possible deaths and numerous cases of blindness arising from patients prescribed the drug.

It brings the total of anti-arthritic drugs withdrawn from the market this year to four and could be good news for Boots, which has discovered success with its own version Brufen.

Earlier this year Brufen went on sale over the counter in this country and Boots hopes eventually to receive permission for the sale of the drug in chemists shops in the US.

Last year sales of Brufen produced trading profits of £40m to £45m for Boots out of a total of £141.3m. Last night's news was received with guarded optimism by the City. Analyst Mr Jim Cook at broker Wood Mackenzie says the news is "quite positive".

Mr Richard Thornton's split with GT management looks like being good news for RIT & Northern where he has joined the board. It has also succeeded in focusing attention on RIT's warrants 2p dearer at 78p yesterday. Dealers reckon the shares are cheap and are looking for them to hit 100p in the New Year.

"Brufen has a good track record and with so many of its rivals falling by the wayside doctors, who are becoming more conservative, will be switching to it", he says. Wood Mackenzie, which was impressed with the recent interim figures from Boots is continuing to recommend the shares.

The equity market generally was in the doldrums as the Christmas spirit began to take effect.

The FT Index closed at its low for the day 3.1 down at 750.6 with lack of support in the run up to Christmas leaving prices to drift gently lower.

Gilts also had their doubts worried by the continued deterioration in the pound and the possibility of a cut in the level of North Sea oil prices.

On the foreign exchange the pound tumbled more than a cent to its lowest level against the dollar closing at $1.4190.

As a result losses of about 50p were reported in gilts at the longer end amid nervous trading, while in shorts the losses were reduced to about £⅛.

FII Group, formerly Footwear Industry Investments, hopes it has found the long awaited cure for cold and hay-fever sufferers. The shares rebounded 20p to a new high of 168p ahead of the launch of its inhaler on the open market in January.

Mr Gerald Ronson's growing cash mountain has had a profound affect on the likes of Debenhams and Burmah, both tipped as likely takeover candidates for his Heron Corporation. Yesterday Debenhams rose 4p to a new high of 148p as about 3 million shares changed hands. At this level the department store group is valued at £198m.

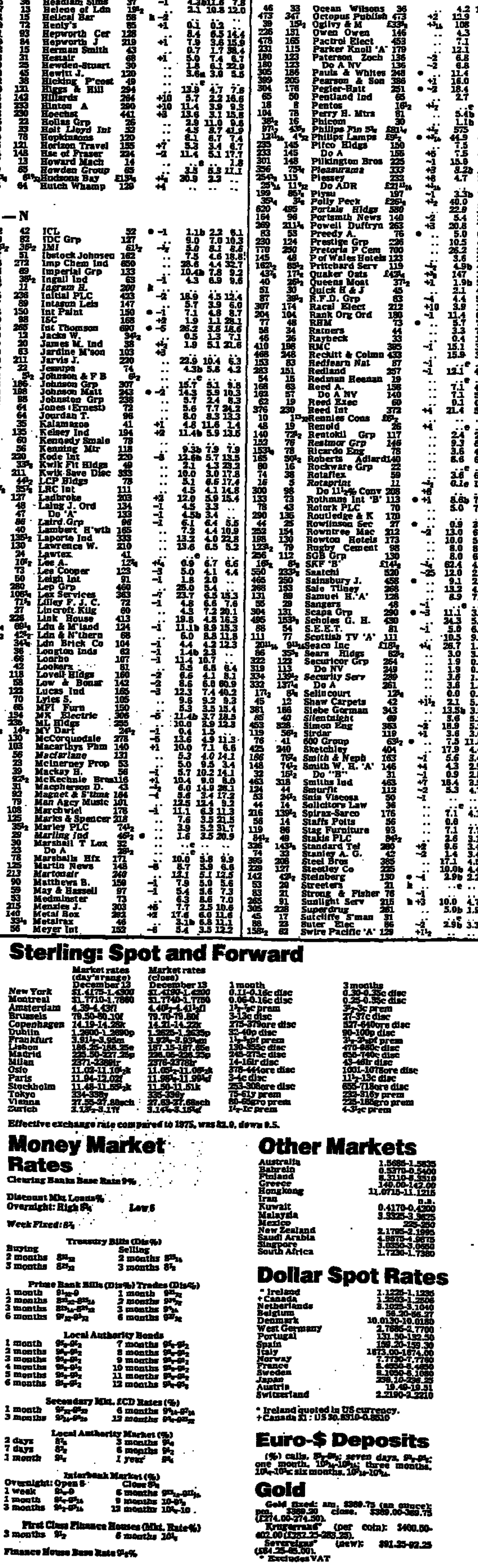
The inhaler does not use drugs, but vaporised distilled water, which it hopes will speed up the cure for colds and relieve hay-fever sufferers. FII is aiming for the industrial market

Mr Monty Sumray, chairman and managing director, says tests show a 70 per cent success rate and could make a big difference to profits. Only a few months ago the shares were trading at about the 100p level.

Dealers are hoping for a healthy premium on shares of Henara when dealings start next Wednesday. The 2.6 million shares are expected to be oversubscribed when lists close later today and the shares should open at at least 105p compared with the offer price of 95p, say observers.

Over on the Unlisted Securities Market the non-voting shares of Tyne Tees Television could only establish a small premium in first time dealings opening at 138p compared with the 135p the 480,000 shares were placed at by broker Wise Speke.

More than half of the shares placed come from Trident Television, the former parent group, which continued to own about 20 per cent of the shares. At this level the group is valued at just under £7m.



مكرر من الأصل

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK

Overseas boost doubles McCorquodale earnings

Joint ventures in South Africa and Brazil have again provided a significant improvement in the profits of McCorquodale, the security and specialist printer.

The contribution from associated companies more than doubled to £2.4m, helping the group to an 18 per cent rise in pretax profits to £7.3m in the 12 months to the end of September.

The figures also include what McCorquodale describes as an important but unqualified contribution from two American companies in which the company took an interest during the year.

Given the strong overseas performance Britain, which accounts for 65 per cent of group profits, looks as though it had a flat year.

However, £600,000 has been charged above the line on trading profits in Britain to pay for redundancies.

And the company says that there are now mildly encouraging signs that markets for its business have been picking up.

So with the help of the overseas companies – which the group would like to represent 40 per cent of its pretax profits in about five years – McCorquodale notched up its seventh successive increase at the pretax level.

At the bottom line, the group has come out £55,000 in the black after revaluing overseas assets and deducting exchange gains and losses. Last year's comparable figure was a deficit of £906,000.

As a result retained earnings after paying an 11 per cent increase in the total dividend, come out at £3m, against £1.9m last year.

However, despite the positive flow, expansion plans and capital spending is begining to reflect in higher borrowings on the balance sheet.

In 1981-82 bank loans and overdrafts rose from £4.1m to £7.2m, which represented a 39 per cent gearing ratio. This year, the net debt to equity ratio has increased to 44 per cent.

McCorquodale has spent £10m on capital investment this year, and expects to spend £6m in its present financial year.

The shares yesteday eased 2p to 281p. The price has already discounted a profits increase and should have some way to climb given the present undemanding price earnings ratio.

Intasun

The holiday travel price war is about market share as numbers of travellers decline. Interim figures from Mr Harry Goodman's Intasun reflects the company's success in eroding the position of its main competitors, Thomson, the biggest, and Horizon, third after Intersun.

Pretax profits, from which the winter loss figures are subtracted, show a firm rise to £20m on turnover up from £104m to £140m.

The company looks like a group denying that a price war is taking place but gearing up for defence: cash holdings of £46m, no debt and buying in business. It held back its 1984 holiday brochure to prevent the competition from improving its 9 per cent price cuts.

A new division catering to the lowest end of the market was established and the North East-based Airways Holidays was bought. Mr Goodman continues to attack the problem of maintaining business in the winter and be early this month had raised bookings 50 per cent. But that will not reduce winter losses. Their are expected to exceed last year's £1.5m due to the summer acquisition and the introduction of the budget Lancaster Holidays.

Mr Goodman's forte is travel and, not surprisingly, the travel division carried a record 562,000 passengers though more importantly it increased the load factor from 93.4 per cent to 95.8 per cent.

Mr Goodman expects to increase market share next year from 14 per cent to 16 per cent and see a growth rate of 20 per cent. He claims the 9 per cent price cuts are balanced by currency gains and would not harm profits.

Mr Goodman said his "gut feeling" was that next year would be the best for three or four years. On that basis the interim dividend increase from 1.4p to 1.8p may not be overly generous. But if Mr Goodman's forecasts for next summer are borne out by bookings over the next three months the final is likely to be a pleasant surprise.

Meyer Int.

The results from Meyer Intenational were bang on market expectations and comnfirm the high hopes broker analysts had for the reorgnized and rationalized businesses of the leading timber groups, Meyer and International, which merged 18 months ago.

Pretax profits rose from £6.3m, made at the bottom of the timber trading cycle, to £16.7m on a turnover up from £261.6m to £280m. The interim is increased 10 per cent from 1.50p to 1.65p while earnings per share climb from 4.6p to 10.6p.

The company could not fully quantify the cost benefits from the merger but estimated them at about £3m to £4m.

The shares still reflect a very cautious, possibly unjustified, attitude to performance at 152p yielding 3.5. That is a very substantial discount on the sector as a whole and, given that the second-half is expected to perform as well as the first, there seems plenty of leeway for an increase in share price.

Economic commentary: Tim Congdon looks at the effect of lifting exchange controls

Why Britain's foreign nest-egg quadrupled

There is no point pretending that fund managers belong to a heroic or glamorous profession. Unlike industrialists and exporters they do not qualify for Queen's Awards; and unlike film stars and beauty queens they do not often receive rapturous publicity.

In normal times this neglect may be fair enough. But occasionally they may do their job so well that they deserve some applause and attention. In the four years since exchange control abolition in October 1979 they have masterminded a large-scale financial coup which has made their clients – and so, in effect, UK Ltd – richer by several billion pounds.

The facts are contained in the table from the September issue of *Financial Statistics*. The table is not a regular monthly amended in the publication, and is up-dated only once a year. Its strikingly interesting information, on the size of the financial assets and liabilities of the main sectors of the economy, tends to be overlooked.

For the end of 1979 the non-bank private sector had financial assets overseas of £41,326m and liabilities of £28,268m, giving a net credit position of £13,058m. At the end of the first quarter of this year assets were £98,743m and liabilities £41,905m and the net credit position had jumped to £56,838m.

This advance was partly due to the behaviour of industrial companies and the personal sector, but the most spectacular performer was the category known to national income accountants as "other financial institutions". The role of "other" in this perhaps not very flattering phrase is to differentiate the organizations concerned from the banks. They are dominated by pension funds, life assurance companies and building societies, but unit and investment trusts are also important.

At the end of 1979 these institutions held overseas assets of £10,080m, offset by liabilities of £1,741m. Because exchange controls had hindered foreign investment for 40 years their scope for expanding these holdings was limited. They could make additions in only two ways – by buying foreign securities from other British residents and by borrowing abroad to finance purchases. Not surprisingly, they had a strong pent-up demand for overseas assets.

The North Sea nest-egg: How Britain's foreign assets have increased since 1979

	Holdings at end of 4th qtr 1979 £m	Holdings at end of 1st qtr 1983 £m	Change over the period £m
Other financial institutions			
Overseas assets	10,080	33,174	
Overseas liabilities	1,742	2,525	
Net overseas assets	8,339	30,649	+22,310
Industrial and commercial companies			
Overseas assets	34,647	58,184	
Overseas liabilities	29,171	39,380	
Net overseas assets	5,476	18,804	+13,328
Personal sector			
Overseas assets	3,311	7,385	+4,074
Non-bank private sector as a whole			
Overseas assets	48,038	98,743	
Overseas liabilities	30,912	41,905	
Net overseas assets	17,126	56,838	+39,712

Source: *Financial Statistics*, September 1983

The situation had changed radically at the end of the first quarter of this year. Other financial institutions had overseas assets of £33,174m and overseas liabilities of only £2,525m. Over the three years since the removal of exchange controls their net foreign assets had climbed by more than £22,000m to £30,649m.

Much of the increase reflected the large sums sent abroad after October 1979. Britain's portfolio investment overseas was £3,150m in 1980, £4,150m in 1981, £6,170m last year and £1,760m in the first quarter of this year, a total of more than £15,000m, with non-bank financial institutions probably responsible for not less than £12,000m.

Clearly, there is a gap – of about £10,000m – between the increase in the value of institutions' foreign portfolios and their new investment. The gap measures the capital gains that institutional fund managers achieved for the customers, the British public, over the period.

This £10,000m addition to the nation's wealth is welcome, not only because it is a tidy sum of money, but also because it has not required any serious productive effort. Debtor countries around the world, should be drooling with envy.

Of course, some of the gains would have happened anyway. If exchange control had continued and fund managers had stayed in domestic markets, there would have been capital appreciation on the securities held at the end of 1979. But the potential for gain was increased enormously be exchange control abolition. Indeed, the Government's timing seems in retrospect to have been very well-judged.

In October 1979 the pound was riding high on the foreign exchanges. Although it became even more overvalued by January 1981, it has subsequently depreciated with few interruptions. The fall in the pound has increased the sterling value of foreign investments.

So fund managers acquired undervalued assets with overvalued pounds. It would be difficult to imagine a more ideal combination in international investment. The accumulation of a £30,000m overseas nest-egg by financial institutions and of a £60,000m nest-egg by the nation as a whole can be properly attributed to the correctness of official policy and to the astuteness of investors.

But honesty forces the recognition that neither would have counted for much without the bounty of the North Sea. Britain had a cumulative current account surplus between 1980 and 1982 of almost £15,000m. The surplus on oil over the period amounted to about £8,000m. Without North Sea oil it is unlikely that so much foreign investment could have taken place. In effect, a lucky geographical accident has allowed Britain to resume its pre-1939 status of being a large international creditor.

There is a policy message here. In the late 1970s a public debate developed about the right use of North Sea tax revenues. There were two *main* schools of thought. One argued that the money should be directed to re-building Britain's "essential *industrial base*"; the other said that the North Sea bonus was temporary and should be directed to reducing the budget deficit.

The lobbyists for the "essential base" rarely explained in detail how the funds would be channelled to industries they deemed essential, but the rough idea seems to have been that the Government would set up a special national investment fund, which would make loans for the construction of blast-furnaces, aluminium smelters, shipyards, car plants and the like.

The assumption was presumably that these enterprises, no matter how dark, satanic and loss-making, would give a better eventual return than overseas portfolio investment.

It is surely fair comment that the managers of the pension funds, life offices and unit trusts have done a good job, while the intended recipients of national investment fund money have not. The fund managers' very profitable record has been possible because the Government used North Sea taxes to cut the budget deficit. It therefore had to sell less public sector *debt*, *enabling* institutional cash flow to be diverted to overseas equities and bonds.

In coming decades Britain's *substantial foreign assets* will yield a steadily increasing income which will protect the balance of payments as oil exports fall. There should no longer be any real debate about exchange controls and the deployment of North Sea revenues.

The author is economics partner of stockbroker, L. Messel & Co.

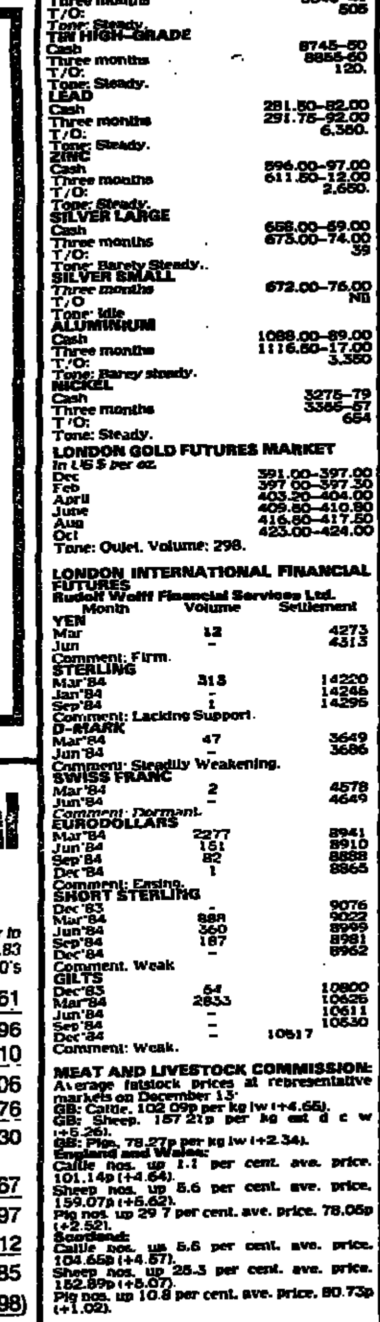
COMMODITIES

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES

Rubber in £s per tonne;
Coffee, cocoa, sugar in pounds per metric ton;
Gas-oil in US $ per metric ton.

COFFEE	
Jan	2033–2035
Mar	1977–1978
May	1910–1912
July	1850–1854
Sep	1811–1814
Nov	1778–1780
Jan	1740–1750

COCOA	
Dec	1815–1818
Mar	1814–1815
May	1799–1801
July	1785–1788
Sep	1768–1770
Dec	1734–1735
SUGAR (4)	
Mar	160.50–160.60
May	165.60–165.70
GAS OIL	
Dec	244.75–245
Jan	244.25–244.50
Feb	242–242.25
Mar	238.50–238.75
Apl	235–235.50
May	233–233.50



LONDON METAL EXCHANGE
Unofficial prices:
Official turnover figures.
Prices in pounds per metric ton
Silver in pence per troy ounce
Rudolf Wolff & Co. Ltd. report

COPPER HIGH GRADE	
Cash	1005.00–06.00
Three months	1031.00–31.50
T/O	7900
Tone: Firmer.	
STANDARD CATHODES	
Cash	988.00–89.00
Three months	1014.00–1450
T/O	300
Tone: Firmer.	
TIN STANDARD	
Cash	8690-8700
Three months	8840–41
T/O:	505
Tone: Steady.	
TIN HIGH-GRADE	
Cash	8745–50
Three months	8855-60
T/O:	120.
Tone: Steady.	
LEAD	
Cash	281.50–82.00
Three months	291.75–92.00
T/O:	6,350.
Tone: Steady.	
ZINC	
Cash	596.00–97.00
Three months	611.50–12.00
T/O:	2,650.
Tone: Steady.	
SILVER LARGE	
Cash	658.00–69.00
Three months	675.00–74.00
T/O:	39
Tone: Barely Steady..	
SILVER SMALL	
Three months	672.00–76.00
T/O	Nil
Tone: Idle	
ALUMINIUM	
Cash	1088.00–89.00
Three months	1116.50–17.00
T/O:	3,350
Tone: Barely steady.	
NICKEL	
Cash	3275–79
Three months	3385–87
T/O:	654
Tone: Steady.	

LONDON GOLD FUTURES MARKET
In US $ per oz.

Dec	391.00–397.00
Feb	397.00–397.30
April	403.20–404.00
June	409.50–410.50
Aug	416.50–417.50
Oct	423.00–424.00

Tone: Quiet. Volume: 298.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL FUTURES
Rudolf Wolff Financial Services Ltd.

Month	Volume	Settlement
YEN		
Mar	12	4273
Jun	–	4313
Comment: Firm.		
STERLING		
Mar'84	318	14220
Jan'84	–	14245
Sep'84	1	14295
Comment: Lacking Support.		
D-MARK		
Mar'84	47	3649
Jun'84	–	3686
Comment: Steadily Weakening.		
SWISS FRANC		
Mar'84	2	4578
Jun'84	–	4649
Comment: Dormant.		
EURODOLLARS		
Mar'84	2277	8941
Jun'84	151	8910
Sep'84	82	8888
Dec'84	1	8865
Comment: Easing.		
SHORT STERLING		
Dec'83	–	9076
Mar'84	889	9022
Jun'84	360	8999
Sep'84	187	8981
Dec'84	–	8962
Comment. Weak		
GILTS		
Dec'83	64	10800
Mar'84	2833	10626
Jun'84	–	10611
Sep'84	–	10530
Dec'84	– 10517	
Comment: Weak.		

MEAT AND LIVESTOCK COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets [illegible]
Sheep nos. up 25.3 per cent. ave. price. 152.89p (+5.07).
Pig nos. up 10.8 per cent. ave. price. 80.73p (+1.02).

London Grain Futures Market

Month	WHEAT B Close	BARLEY Close
Jan	£121.30	121.80
Mar	£123.70	123.85
May	£126.85	126.65
Jly	£129.80	–
Sep	£113.10	111.10
Nov	£116.80	113.90

Total lots traded
Wheat "B": 134
Barley: 67

Chapman Industries
Half-year to 1.10.83
Pretax profit £311,000 (£44,000)
Stated earnings 9.31p (6.37p)
Turnover £7.3m (£5.8m)
Net interim dividend 2.2p (2p)

Plaxtons (GB)
Year to 2.10.83
Pretax profit £2.9m (£1.09m)
Stated earnings 27.4p (13.2p)
Turnover £32.5m (£24.8m)
Net final dividend 6p making 8.5p)

Burns-Anderson
Pretax profit £581,480 (£337,545)
Stated earnings 3.6p (2.4p)
Turnover £30.05m (£25.4m)
Net final dividend 1.5p making 2.2p (2p)

G. M. Firth Holdings
Half-year to 30.9.83
Pretax prfit £279,000 (£144,000)
Stated earnings 0.74p (0.24p)
Turnover £10.4m (£2.4m)
Net interim dividend 0.15p (0.136p)

Profits up again for Smith & Nephew

By Jeremy Warner

Smith & Nephew continued its record of uninterrupted profits growth in the nine months to the end of September. Pretax profits rose from £23.4m to £30.1m on sales 15 per cent higher at £243.9m.

Once again the health care products group managed to do better than the City expected with the 27 per cent rise in profits reported at half-time extended to nearer 30 per cent at the nine-month stage. The company's share price rose 1p to 165p on the news.

Profits were helped by a sharp reduction in the interest charge from £4.5m to £3m and included a small increase in the contribution from associated companies to £3.8m despite the damage done to sterling results of the Mexican healthcare business by the devaluation of the peso.

Results generally benefited from the strong dollar while market shares and margins in most product areas continued their slow, persistent rise.

The tax charge at the nine-month stage was up from £7.4m to £10.3m leaving, after a small charge for minorities, attributable profits of £19.8m against £16m last time.

Smith and Nephew Associated Companies
Nine months to October 8, 1983
Pretax profit £30.1m (£23.4m)
Stated earnings 7.54p (6.15p)
Turnover £243.9m (£212.5m)
Share price 165p up 1p

It is best known for products such as the household name of Elastoplast. But its money-spinner is Op-Site, an artificial skin used in burn treatment which has been selling particularly well in the United States.

Products such as Nivea creams also had an exceptionally good summer benefiting from the hot July and August weather.

The group has also maintained its share of the sanitary towel market in the face of fierce competition though sales are yet to recover from the toxic shock scare.

Herman Smith to raise £2m

By Vivien Goldsmith

Herman Smith, the West Midlands engineers, which has joined the high technology world of composite fibres in a joint venture with an American company, has announced a rights issue and deal with Investors in Industry which will raise just over £2m.

The issue is designed to raise £960,000 after expenses by an issue of 3,158,182 ordinary shares at 32p on the basis of five shares for every 11 held.

The money will be used to reduce short term bank borrowings and to support production in the company and Herman Smith Hitco in which it has a 51 per cent stake.

The Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation (ICFC) division of Investors in Industry is taking up the directors' rights, which will give it a 20 per cent stake in the company. And it is underwriting the issue which makes it liable for a maximum stake of 29 per cent.

New chairman for futures association

Association of Futures Brokers & Dealers: Mr Derek Whiting has become chairman of the association in succession to Mr David Harcourt, who will continue in an advisory capacity as well as chairman of the London Commodity Exchange.

Black Horse Relocation: Mr John F. Carolan, formerly operations director with Homequity Relocation, has been appointed associate director with Black Horse Relocation Services – the Lloyds Bank Group home relocation service for corporate customers.

The Royal Trust Company of Canada: Mr J. Trevor Eyton, chairman, Mr Michael A.

APPOINTMENTS

Cornelissen, president and chief executive officer, and Mr Roland B. Breton, senior vice-president, regional operations, of The Royal Trustco, Canada, have joined the board of the The Royal Trust Company of Canada in London.

International Ferry Freight Group: Mr Christopher Varcoe formerly head of sales for Bell Lines, Has been appointed marketing director of the group (unit load division) from January 1.

Elbar Industrial: Mr Peter C. Timms has become finance director.

WALL STREET

	Dec 12	Dec 9
AMF Inc	15¼	15¼
AMR	36½	38
Allied Chem	52	53¼
Allied Stores	50½	51
Allis Chalmers	16⅞	18¼
Alcoa	44⅛	44⅛
Amax Inc	25½	25½
Amerada Hess	27¾	26⅞
Am Brands	60	59⅝
Am Broadcast	52⅜	53⅝
Am Can	48⅝	49
Am Cyanamid	50¼	49¾
Am Elec Power	18¼	18⅛
Am Home	51¼	51¼
Am Motors	6⅞	7
Am Nat Res	44	44
Am Standard	31½	31½
Am Telephone	64	63½
Armco Steel	19⅝	19⅝
Asarco	31⅞	31½
Ashland Oil	26½	26⅞
Atlantic Richfield	43¾	42⅞
Avco	33⅝	33⅝
Avon Products	24¾	24
Bankers Tst NY	48⅝	48¼
Bank of America	20¾	20¾
Bank of Boston	41⅞	40½
Bank of NY	31	32⅛
Beatrice Foods	32	32¾
Bethlehem Steel	28⅝	28
Boeing	45⅞	45⅞
Boise Cascade	43⅞	43½
Borden	54½	54⅝
Borg Warner	25	24¾
Bristol Myers	42⅞	42⅞
BP	22½	22⅞
Burlington Ind	37½	37¼
Burlington Nthn	98⅝	99
Burroughs	49¼	48⅝
Campbell Soup	61¾	62
Canadian Pacific	42¼	42
Caterpillar	46⅝	47½
Celanese	75⅞	75⅞
Central Soya	16½	16½
Chase Manhat	45½	44⅞
Chem Bank NY	44⅞	45
Chrysler	29	28½
Citicorp	35¼	35⅛
Clark Equip	35⅝	35½
Coca Cola	57½	55¾
Colgate	21⅞	22⅝
CBS	66½	67
Columbia Gas	33½	33½
Combustion Eng	38	38⅛
Comwlth Edison	27¾	27½
Cons Edison	24½	24¼
Cons Foods	49⅝	50¼
Cons Power	18¼	15
Continental Grp	53⅝	52½
Control Data	44⅝	44⅝
Corning Glass	69½	69½
CPC Intnl	40⅝	41
Crane	30⅛	29⅞
Crocker Int	28⅝	28¾
Crown Zeller	35⅝	35⅞
Dart & Kraft	67¼	67⅝
Deere	38⅝	38⅝
Delta Air	41⅞	41
Detroit Edison	13½	13½
Disney	51	51
Dow Chemical	32⅞	32⅞
Dresser Ind	19⅝	18⅝
Duke Power	25¼	25⅝
Du Pont	52	51⅞
Eastern Air	7½	7½
Eastman Kodak	74⅞	74
Enron Corp	53¼	54¼
El Paso Nat Gas	25⅝	25⅞
Esmark	43⅝	42¼
Evans P. D.	9½	9⅞
Exxon Corp	38¾	38⅝
Fed Dept Stores	52⅞	52⅞
Firestone	22⅞	22½
Fst Chicago	24¼	23⅞
Fst Intrst Bncp	43⅞	44½
Fst Penn Corp	6⅞	6⅞
Ford	41⅞	41½
GAF Corp	16⅞	16½
GTE Corp	42⅞	43
Gen Dynamics	58½	58⅝
Gen Electric	57⅞	57⅞
Gen Foods	52⅞	53
Gen Mills	53	52⅝
Gen Motors	74½	74¼
Gen Pub Util NY	8⅞	8⅞
Gen Tire	37¼	36⅞
Genesco	7⅞	7½
Georgia Pacific	25	25⅝
Getty Oil	77⅞	78⅝
Gillette	48⅝	48½
Goodrich	35⅝	35⅝
Goodyear	30⅝	30½
Gould Inc	31¼	30⅞
Grace	46⅞	45⅞
Gt Atlic & Pacific	11½	11⅞
Greyhound	25½	24½
Grumman Corp	29	28
Gulf Oil	42⅞	43
Gulf & West	30⅝	30⅝
Heinz H. J.	34⅞	34⅞
Hercules	35⅝	35⅝
Honeywell	130⅝	133⅝
IC Inds	46⅝	45⅞
Ingersoll	49⅞	49⅞
Inland Steel	29⅞	29⅞
IBM	123⅞	121¾
Int Harvester	11½	11⅞
INCO	14½	14⅝
Int Paper	57⅞	56⅝
Int Tel Tel	44⅝	44⅝
Irving Bank	50⅝	50⅝
Jewel Co	49½	48⅝
Jim Walter	35⅝	35⅝
Johnson & John	40½	40½
Kaiser Alumin	19⅝	19⅝
Kerr McGee	27⅞	27⅞
Kimberly Clark	92⅞	92⅝
K Mart	35⅝	34⅝
Kroger	34½	34⅞
L.T.V. Corp	17⅞	17
Litton	67¼	66½
Lockheed	39½	39⅞
Lucky Stores	18⅝	18½
Manuf Hanover	38½	38⅝
Manville Cp	11⅝	11⅞
Mapco	23⅞	23⅞
Marine Midland	34⅝	33⅝
Martin Marietta	36⅝	36½
McDonnell	58⅝	57½
Mead	39	39⅞
Merck	92¼	92½
Minnesota Mng	85⅝	84⅝
Mobil Oil	28⅝	28⅝
Monsanto	105⅞	106⅝
Morgan J. P.	70⅝	70⅝
Motorola	138¼	136
NCR Corp	130½	130¼
NL Industries	15⅞	15⅝
Nabisco	41¼	41¼
Nat Distillers	26½	26
Nat Med Ent	20⅝	21½
Norfolk South	63⅞	63¼
NW Bancorp	33⅝	33⅞
Occidental Pet	24	24¼
Ogden	30¼	30⅞
Olin Corp	31	31
Owens-Illinois	38¼	37½
Pacific Gas Elec	15⅝	15½
Pan Am	8⅞	8¼
Penney J. C.	57⅞	57½
Pennzoil	32	33⅞
Pepsico	36½	36⅞
Pfizer	36⅝	35⅞
Phelps Dodge	22⅞	22⅝
Philip Morris	72	70⅝
Phillips Petrol	32⅞	32⅞
Polaroid	33½	33½
PPG Ind	38⅞	38½
Procter Gamble	58⅞	57½
Pub Ser El & Gas	25½	25⅞
Raytheon	43⅝	42⅞
RCA Corp	35⅝	35⅝
Republic Steel	27½	27⅝
Reynolds Ind	60⅞	60⅞
Reynolds Metal	38⅝	38⅝
Rockwell Int	34	33⅞
Royal Dutch	44½	44⅞
Safeways	27⅝	27
St Regis Paper	35⅞	34⅝
Santa Fe Ind	31⅞	31½
SCM	35⅝	35⅝
Schlumberger	48	47⅞
Scott Paper	31	30⅞
Seagram	37⅞	37
Sears Roebuck	38	38
Shell Oil	41½	41½
Shell Trans	32⅞	32⅞
Signal Co	35⅝	35⅝
Singer	29	29½
Smithkline Beck	58⅝	58⅝
Sony	14¼	14⅝
Sth Cal Edison	40⅝	40⅝
Southern Pacific	40½	43½
Sperry Corp	46⅞	45⅞
Std Oil Californ	35⅝	34⅝
Std Oil Indiana	49⅝	49⅝
Std Oil Ohio	43⅝	43⅝
Sterling Drug	27	27
Stevens J. P.	20½	19⅞
Sun Comp	43⅝	44¼
Teledyne	155⅞	156⅝
Tenneco	38⅞	38⅝
Texaco	36	36⅝
Texas East Corp	54¼	53⅝
Texas Inst	135⅝	132½
Texas Utilities	35½	35⅞
Textron	33⅝	33½
TWA	37¼	37⅞
Travelers Corp	32½	32⅝
TRW Inc	79⅝	79⅝
UAL Inc	35⅞	35
Union Carbide	61⅞	63
Union Oil Calif	38⅞	37½
Un Pacific Corp	56⅝	56⅝
Uniroyal	17⅞	17½
United Brands	18¼	16
US Industries	18¼	18¼
US Steel	29⅝	29⅝
Utd Technol	72¼	72
Wachovia	47	46⅝
Warner Commn	23⅝	22⅝
Warner Lambert	28⅝	28½
Wells Fargo	48⅝	39⅞
Westghse Elec	54⅝	54½
Weyerhauser	34⅞	35
Whirlpool	49⅝	49
Woolworth	36⅝	36½
Xerox Corp	50	49
Zenith	34½	34⅝

Canadian Prices

	Dec 12	Dec 9
Abitibi	25¾	24⅞
Alcan Alumin	48⅝	48⅝
Algoma Steel	27⅞	27
Bell Telephone	31⅛	31½
Cominco	59⅝	59⅝
Cons Bathurst	28	26⅝
Gulf Oil	16⅞	16⅞
Hawker/Sid Can	19	19
Imasco	35⅝	35⅞
Imperial Oil	37⅝	37¼
Int Pipe	33⅝	33¾
Mass-Fergsn	6½	6
Royal Trustco	29	29
Seagram	46⅞	46⅞
Steel Co	29½	29½
Thomson N 'A'	35⅞	35¾
Walker Hiram	29⅝	28⅝
WCT	15¼	15⅝

*Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9%
Barclays	9%
BCCI	9%
Citibank Savings	†10¼%
Consolidated Crds	9%
Continental Trust	9%
C. Hoare & Co	*9%
Lloyds Bank	9%
Midland Bank	9%
Nat Westminster	9%
TSB	9%
Williams & Glyn's	9%

† Mortgage Base Rate.

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 6¼%; £10,000 up to £50,000, 6¾%; £50,000 and over, 7¼%.

Associated Paper gains despite weak pound

By Jonathan Clare

The adverse effect of the poor sterling exchange rate against the dollar has been offset at Associated Paper Industries by shopping around for pulp at lower "factory gate" prices.

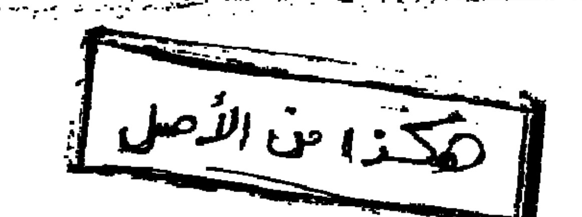
Increased spending on recycling plant has also reduced the company's dependence on imported pulp last year. However, margins at its one remaining paper mill have still been squeezed by rising prices.

Group profits last year were £2.5m against last time's £2.3m, rather better than forecast at the time of September's rights issue and achieved in spite of a poor first quarter.

The rights issue raised cash for two more acquisitions in the filtration field to lessen dependence on API's traditional paper business.

Profits were higher than forecast because of better results in September, a trend which continued into October and November.

Capital spending at George Whiley, the foil-stamping business, will continue this year, whith £750,000 budgeted for new plant. Whiley's sales were good with about 60 per cent of turnover exported to markets which include China.



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TENNIS: SURPRISES IN NEW SOUTH WALES TOURNAMENT

Lloyd puts out top seed to maintain run of success

Sydney (Agencies) – John Lloyd beat the top seed, Vitas Gerulaitis, 7-5, 6-3 in the first round of the New South Wales men's open tournament yesterday.

Lloyd has had a good year. He is now in the top 100 in the world for the first time in six years; his last appearance among the elite was in 1978, when he reached the Australian open final against Gerulaitis.

With Wendy Turnbull, of Australia, he won the mixed doubles championship at Wimbledon this summer – the first British man to win a Wimbledon title since Fred Perry before the last war. He also reached the last 16 in the United States open championships at Flushing Meadow, where he lost to Mark Dickson, of the United States.

He beat Gerulaitis in little over an hour. Gerulaitis, beaten in the first round of the Australian open in Melbourne, battled well until Lloyd took the first set by breaking his service in the 12th game.

Lloyd then romped to a 5-0 lead in the second set with breaks in the second and fourth games, and though Gerulaitis broke back there was to be no reprieve. Lloyd secured his win with three cracking serves in the ninth game.

With the Davis Cup final between Sweden and Australia two weeks away, Swedish players continued to impress, while Australian hopes suffered another blow with the defeat of two singles prospects, John Fitzgerald and Mark Edmondson.

Fitzgerald, seeded sixth, was outstanding in the Davis Cup semi-final round tie against France here, but yesterday was far from his best, losing to Robert Seguso, of the United States, 3-6, 7-5, 6-1 in the second round. Seguso is ranked 239th in the world, compared with Fitzgerald's 35th, and had to play three matches as a qualifier.

Edmondson, the ninth seed, went out to the heavy serving Mark Dickson 7-6, 6-4 in the first round. Dickson is ranked 68th in the world and outclassed the former Australian open champion and Davis Cup stalwart. But for those who have followed the Clemson University student's progress, the victory may not have come as such a surprise, for he reached the quarter-final round of the United States open.

The most encouraging performance from the Swedish Davis Cup contingent was by Anders Jarryd, who overcame the fearsome serving power of the American left-hander, Mike Leach, and advanced to the third round with a 7-6, 7-5 win. Jarryd is likely to be named Sweden's No 2 singles player for the final, which starts on December 26 at Kooyong, Melbourne.

The new junior grand slam champion, Stefan Edberg, also showed that he will become a player to be reckoned with, producing a classic serve-and-volley performance to win his first round match 6-2, 6-4 against Charlie Fancutt, of Australia.

Two other seeds fell in the second round. Tom Gullikson, of the United States, the No 16 seed, was beaten 7-6, 3-6, 6-1 by Broderick Dyke, of Australia. Eric Korita, the No 12 seed, was beaten by another American, Marty Davis, 4-6, 6-3, 6-1.

FIRST ROUND: Nystrom (Swe) bt H Simonsson (Swe) 6-7, 6-3, 7-5; Lloyd (GB) bt V Gerulaitis (US) 7-5, 6-3; B Testerman (US) bt R Frawley (Aus) 6-2, 6-2; M Dickson (US) bt M Edmondson (Aus) 7-6, 6-4; M Hocevar (Bra) bt R Gehring (WG) 5-1, ret; L Bourne (US) bt D Tyson (Aus) 6-4, 7-6; S Edberg (Swe) bt C Fancutt (Aus) 6-2, 6-4; P McNamee (Aus) bt M Depalmer (US) 7-6, 7-6; P Cash (Aus) bt S Youl (Aus) 6-4, 7-6.
SECOND ROUND: M Davis bt E Korita (US) 4-6, 6-3, 6-1; Tim Gullikson (US) bt M Freeman (US) 7-6, 2-6, 6-1; B Dyke (Aus) bt Tom Gullikson (US) 7-6, 3-6, 6-1; D Pate (US) bt M Mitchell (US) 6-3, 6-4; R Seguso (US) bt J Fitzgerald (Aus) 3-6, 7-5, 6-1; Jarryd (Swe) bt M Leach (US) 7-6, 7-5; M Bauer (US) bt Z Kuharszky (Hun) 6-3, 6-2



John Lloyd: back among the elite for the first time since 1978. Photograph: Chris Cole.

Top-heavy rewards

Kaarta (Reuter) – Martina Navratilova has clarified comments on prize-money at major events which she made at the Australian open championships in Melbourne last week. Miss Navratilova, president of the Women's Tennis Association (WTA), said she had not intended to suggest that winners' rewards at Wimbledon and the French and United States opens were too low.

"I was speaking on behalf of the many players who find it difficult to break even," the world No 1 said. "For players who lose in the first three rounds, the prize-money is not enough to cover their expenses. But I wasn't criticizing the winners' prizes. If you win or even get to the last four, the prizes are great."

Billie Jean King, here for an exhibition match against Miss Navratilova, said the problem over prize-money had arisen because players were spoiled by tour events in the United States where 40 per cent of the profits went back into prize money. "At Grand Slam events it is only eight to 10 per cent," Mrs King said. "We are overpaid at other events but underpaid by the Grand Slam tournament. They have been the last to respond to the players' needs."

CROSS COUNTRY

Big names to contest IAC race at Ipswich

By Pat Butcher

The International Athletes Club cross-country race, sponsored this year by Rank Xerox, and moved from Crystal Palace to Chantry Park, Ipswich has a small, but impressive field.

The line up for Saturday's race includes Carlos Lopes, of Portugal, who was second in this year's world championship at Gateshead, Dave Moorcroft, the world 5,000 metres record holder, in his first international race in Britain since his illness and injury of last summer, Gidamis Shahanga, of Tanzania, the Commonwealth 10,000 metres champion, and Tim Hutchings, the English national champion.

Hutchings has been in excellent form in this early part of the season, winning at Gateshead a month ago, and then in the important Pelerin race in Paris 10 days ago, but he made the mistake of going back to France with a heavy cold last Sunday, and was well beaten in Nancy. Another Englishman in form for Ipswich is Steve Harris, who was such an impressive winner in the Rank Xerox 10 kilometres road race in Battersea Park last week.

Boguslaw Maminski of Poland, the world steeplechase silver medal winner, and Zachariah Barie, the Tanzanian who recently won the United States inter-colleigate title are the other prominent foreigners, but there will be a specially warm welcome for the third Tanzanian in the field, Filbert Bayi, the former world 1,500 meters record holder.

BOXING

England coast to victory over Germany

England's amateur boxers led by the Commonwealth champion, Rod Douglas, coasted to a comfortable 8-3 victory over West Germany at the City Hall, Hull on Monday. Douglas, who also won a ABA title and recently stopped the European silver medal winner, added another valuable scalp to his collection. This time, he convincingly outpointed the world bronze medal winner, Manfred Zielonka.

It was not such a happy night for Gloucester's Roy Hutchinson, who had cone n as a last minute replacement for Bob McKenley. He found the welterweight, Helmut Gertel, too strong and was stopped in the third round. Birkenhead's Dave Jennings stopped Wermer Schaefer in the first round.

Results: Flyweight: S Nolan (Eng) bt M Niessen (WG) pts; bantam: S Gertz (WG) bt P Evans (Eng) pts; Feather: P English (Eng) bt G Vlachos (WG) third round. Light: R Gies (WG) bt K Wills (Eng) pts; Light-welter: D Jennings (Eng) bt W Schaefer (WG) 1st; Welter: H Gertel (WG) bt R Hutchinson (Eng) 3rd round; Light-middle: M Ess (Eng) bt A Bauer (WG) pts; Middle: B Schumacher (Eng) bt D Weirand (WG) pts; Light-heavy: T Wilson (Eng) bt M Bott (WG) pts; Heavy: E Greenwood (Eng) bt F Zolondek (WG) pts.

Rugby Union: Professional game to start in April – May

Lord changes course and sets his sails for the calmer waters of the Antipodes

By a Special Correspondent

David Lord, the budding professional promoter, has been stretching the fabric of his planned international rugby extravaganza in many directions to meet various problems over the last three months. Last week he strained the concept in other directions, and at the same time further strained his own credibility. He seems to be using not first grade tweed but a see-though fabric.

The grand plan to start world championship rugby, comprising eight national teams, in Europe in January-February, has now been discarded. Instead, Lord is now aiming to launch his professional craft in Australia and New Zealand in April-May. The next port of call will, apparently, be South Africa in July-August and, with those journeys completed, Lord feels it will be safe to take his troupe to Britain and France in November-December.

Lord has offered four reasons for changing course from Europe this winter. One was the feeling that after New Zealand had played in Scotland, and England and Australia in France, in October-November, their reappearance, even under a new banner, in Europe in January-February would represent overkill, or at least over-exposure of the same players.

He regarded the British press as totally hostile and did not wish, as he said, "to start his campaign in the lions den". Thirdly, he did not want to take the risk of having television coverage upset by the possibility of strike action. Fourthly, he felt that autumn fields in Australia, New Zealand and Fiji would be more conducive to the type of rugby he was aiming for than "the slop of winter fields in Europe."

These arguments do not bear close examination. The wallaby tour of France has been on the books for years and New Zealand sought the England-Scotland tour in September, so neither was a complete surprise.

Television strikes have largely affected the BBC, which has not shown any interest in Lord's plans. The playing fields of the Antipodes may be firmer and faster than those of mid-winter Britain, but this is still only guesswork unless Lord has expanded his interest to include the conduct of the weather. And Fleet Street may or may not be flattered to regard the prospect that it has stayed the progress of professional rugby for two or three months.

Lord: Optimistic

Lord has had, very obviously, problems in Britain and it may be a straw in the wind that he says he has dispensed with the services of his London agent who was to look after such matters as match venues, promotion and the like.

Now Lord plans to gegin anew in Australasia and Fiji, starting April 14, finishing May 12 with no fewer than four final games on the Sydney cricket ground. Again he will need the weather on his side – fourth use of a wet Sydney cricket ground would hardly be comfortable. Lord is looking at Mount Smart stadium in Auckland, and the Queen Elizabeth II complex in Christchurch, both available for hire. He is interested in the international stadium in Rotorua, but rugby have the lease there, and in case television people avoid the place, for the sulphurous air can ruin delicate electronic equipment.

However, it is not impossible that Lord can gain the southern grounds he wants, and he is still blithly optimistic that he will obtain international-quality teams from Ireland, Scotland and Fiji. But the acid test will come with Lord's plan to take his eight squads into South Africa for a tournament in July-August, without including a South African national team.

After the tournament Lord plans the selection of a world fifteen which, he says, would then play three internationals against South Africa. Predictably Dr. Danie Craven has fulminated about this. Lord's reaction is that Dr Craven could not do anything else with an international rugby board meeting scheduled for March.

Lord, incidentally, sees the projected England tour of South Africa as critical to his planning. He seems sure that the British govermnent will stop the tour. At least, he hopes so, for if France and England both tour South Africa Lord can see his professional plans being squeezed into the minor part of the South African season.

As a precaution, Lord says he has consulted Australian government foreign affairs staff about a possible breach of the Gleneagles Agreement – an issue the Australian government regards as very sensitive. "The Gleneagles Agreement is aimed at banning national teams from playing South Africa," Lord said. "A composite world fifteen cannot be regarded as a team from one country. The people in Canberra are not exactly happy about the idea, but they say it does not breach Gleneagles."

The cancellation of the opening European campaign must be a minus mark for Lord, and he will have to work very hard in the next few months to work up a few credits, and more credibility.

Norster back for Cardiff

The British Lions and Wales lock, Robert Norster is back for Cardiff Athletic, against Glynneath on Saturday. Norster has been out of action for six months with back injury since the second international for the Lions against the All Blacks in Wellington on June 18.

Wasps will be without Maurice Colclough, Paul Rendall and Richard Sumner at home to Northampton. Nigel Melville, the captain, who has not played since being injured on the Lions of New Zealand, could be back in action the new year.

With Paul Dodge, the England centre, likely to be out for three months with a broken leg, Ian Bates has a chance to claim a permanent place in the Leicester team, starting with the visit of Bristol to Welford Road on Saturday. Youngs is back to partner Cusworth and Redfern returns at prop.

Bristol's Stuart Barnes, tipped as a future England stand-off half has a chance to compete against the man in possession, Cusworth. Bristol have dropped Bogira, who has played in all 23 club games this season. He is replaced by Palmer, whose last appearance was a replacement when Bogira was injured in the John Player Cup final.

MOTOR RACING

Renault rejoice as new car is unveiled

By John Blunsden

The Renault Grand Prix racing team, eager to brush aside their frustration at failing to win the 1983 world championship, have unveiled their new car for 1984 in a mood of optimism.

To be known as the Renault-ELF RE50, it has been built around a completely new monocoque structure and is claimed to be lighter, stronger, aerodynamically more efficient and safer in terms of driver protection than this year's RE40 model.

An improved version of Renault's [illegible] to be classified the EF/F EF4 has been revealed at the same time and offers a further weight saving of 12 kilogrammes as a result of extensive use of magnesium and carbon-fibre.

The new engine will also be supplied to the JPS Lotus and Gitanes Ligier teams to bring the list of Renault-powered cars in Formula One racing up to six.

The first track tests of the RE50 are about to begin on the Paul Ricard circuit, where Patrick Tambay will drive the new car for [illegible] this week, while Derrick Warwick handles one of the RE40's in order to obtain back-to-back comparisons between the two cars. Next week, Warwick will switch to the new car and further tests are planned in Brazil and South Africa.

Warwick has settled into the French team with impressive ease and has proved fully competitive in his tests so far of the RE40. "The new car looks to me just about perfect – a real world championship contender – and usually when a car looks that right it goes right. I can honestly say I have never looked forward to a new racing season as much as I am doing just now."

In its present form Renault are claiming between 660 and 750 brake horse power for their latest engine, but the team are also investigating a different turbo-charged installation which may well be incorporated on the cars during 1984 and could influence both power and fuel consumption figures, the latter being particularly important this comong season with the maximum permitted fuel tankage reduced from 250 to 220 litres.

Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

1982/83 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FOOTBALL: WALES BANKING ON THEIR SPIRIT TO CARRY THEM THROUGH

Better the dragon you know

By Stuart Jones Football Correspondent

Wales have not won the home international title outright for 46 years, but they are standing on the threshold of becoming Britain's champions. If they beat Yugoslavia in Cardiff tonight, they alone will have claimed the right to carry the domestic flag in the European Championship finals in France next summer.

Apart from making one change, enforced by the absence of the suspended Nicholas, who could not have played in any case because he is injured, Mike England has chosen the side that lost in Bulgaiia last month and won 5–0 against Romania, who have since finished top of another qualifying group. Therein lies a clue to the relative success of the Welsh challenge.

They, like Northen Ireland, have turned the weakness of their limited resources into a strength. Consistency of line-up inevitably breeds a team spirit that even the most talented sides, as West Germany found against the Irish recently, find impossible to suppress. England and Scotland, meanwhile, have been spoiled for choice.



Mike England: relies on regulars

The Welsh manager has asked for the qualities his side displayed in October to be splashed all over Ninian Park. "It was a marvellous performance against Romania," he said, "the best we've had for years. If we play along those lines, we will be in business."

And business it is, too. A place in the finals is said to be worth £100,000 to the Welsh FA.

The consistency of Yugoslavia's selection could scarcely offer a greater contrast. Since he took over 13 months ago, Todor Veselinovic has brought in 31 newcomers and has decided to introduce another, Drobjnak, a defender. Remarkably, Gudelj, a midfield player, is the lone survivor from their draw against Wales, a year ago.

Yugoslavia's two exiles Peruzovic, of Anderlecht, and Susic of Paris Saint-Germain are included, but Halilovic, a striker who has claimed 11 goals in 17 games, is surprisingly omitted in favour of Mlinaric. "We have not come here to defend," Veselinovic commented. "But Wales do not score many goals."

He himself scored all three for Yugoslavia on his last visit to Cardiff in 1954 but the Romanians would not agree with his statement. They discovered how effective Rush can be and Yugoslavia are aware that Liverpool's marksman, with 19 goals to his credit, is the main danger. Wales will also point out that their defence has been breached in only two of their five ties.

Yet they must overcome a psychological barrier to reach France. They have yet to beat their opponents in five attempts. A draw tonight is unlikely to be sufficient since Yugoslavia will return home knowing they need only beat the moderate Bugarians in their final fixture next Wednesday.

The two sides last met in Cardiff seven years ago in another European Championship qualifying tie that finished 1-1 and with tempers frayed. "If it comes to another physical contest, we will be ready for it," Veselinovic said, and then added reassuringly, "but I am sure that skill will win the game."

WALES: Southall (Everton); J Hopkins (Fulham), P Price (Tottenham), K Ratcliffe (Everton), J Jones (Chelsea), B Flynn (Burnley, capt), K Jackett (Watford), N Vaughan (Cardiff), M Thomas (Stoke), R James (Stoke), I Rush (Liverpool). Substitutes: D Felgate (Lincoln), L Jones (Newport), J Charles (QPR), L James (Sunderland), G Davies (Fulham).

YUGOSLAVIA: Simovic; Vujovic, Drobnjak, Peruzovic, Radanovic, Susic, Mlinaric.

Referee: E Fredriksson (Sweden).

Last chance for Luxembourg to gain some self-respect

Athens (Reuter) – Luxemburg, the only team in the European Championship yet to gain a point from their qualifying programme, get their last chance to end that barren run when they meet Greece here today. The group three match is of little significance outside the two countries involved, Denmark having qualified for the finals in France by beating Greece 2-0 last month.

Over-confidence is the main danger to Greece and their coach, Christos Archontides, said "It should be an easy game, but we have a way of turning easy games into difficult ones so the players will have to be serious if we want to avoid unpleasant surprises". Archontides is likely to field two new caps in Dimopoulos and Batsinilas but he discounted suggestions that he was using the match as a pointer for next year's World Cup qualifying programme.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Denmark	8	6	1	1	17	5	13
England	8	5	2	1	23	3	12
Hungary	8	3	1	4	18	17	7
Greece	7	2	2	3	7	10	6
Luxemburg	7	0	0	7	5	35	0

Madrid (Reuter) – Luis Arconada, Spain's goalkeeper, will miss their European Championhip home match against Malta next Wednesday but his absence is hardly important because goals are needed to carry the team past the group favourites, Netherlands, into the finals.

Enrique Ramos, the Atlético Madrid forward, has been repleed by Sarabia, of Athletic Bilbao, in an attempt to counter the Netherlands six-goal advantage – a margin likely to be even greater on Saturday when the Dutch complete their proramme with a home match against the Maltese. Both Spain and the Dutch have equal points.

SQUAD: Buyo, Zubizarreta, Sanchez, Goikoetxea, Maceda, Camacho, Garcia, Senor, Gallego, Guerri, Gordillo; Alonso, Santillana, Sarabia, Carrasco, Rincon.

British fixtures incomprehensible

By Gabriel Ronay

Distraught Hungarian punters forbidden to bet on their national league clubs results by an official edict, are angry about the authorities decision to use exclusively British and other foreign football fixtures on the coupon.

While they appreciate the authorities' determination to clean up Hungarian football and root out corruption, they find British second division fixtures incomprehensible. Not knowing anything about players or clubs in Britain, they believe betting is a waste of money. This attitude is beginning to worry the pools authorities, too. But they insist that the ban on all Hungarian football teams, in force now for over a year, must continue.

Last month 75 people were sentenced to up to six years' imprisonment for conspiring to fix lower division football matches in order to influence betting on the national football pool. The rigged pools had netted them about 37m forints (£55,000).

Asked if the ban on Hungarian teams would now be lifted, Andor Tibor, the head of the State Sports Betting and Lottery Authority, has said in an interview that "there can be no betting on Hungarian football teams in the near future."

He admitted that the Hungarian first division clubs had not been involved in the corruption scandal, but said that the total ban must continue.

● Port Vale have received a £10,000 offer for the forward Jim Steel from the third division promotion contenders Bristol Rovers. Steel is Vale's leading scorer and hit both goals in the club's 2–0 victory over Rovers earlier in the season.



Cox: strongly criticized the Professional Footballers' Association

Cambridge end Docherty's reign

John Docherty, of Cambridge United, the longest serving manager in the second division, was dismissed by the board yesterday. Docherty took over from Ron Atkinson in January, 1978 and won Cambridge promotion from the third division.

He has kept them in the second, where they have stayed for the last six seasons, despite meagre gates and consequently limited resources.

This season, however, has brought only two league victories. Cambridge are twenty first in the division and have not won since October 1. Docherty, a former winger with Brentford and Sheffield United, also had a spell as manager with the London club.

The board acted in the absence of the chairman David Ruston who returns today from a round-the-world-business trip. The vice-chairman Tony Douglas said: "It was agreed that Mr Docherty's contract would be terminated from midnight on Monday. In the meantime assistant managr John Cozens will be in charge."

With a year of his contract remaining Docherty has been compensated under an 'amicable agreement.' Doherty's comment was "I don't think anyone is shocked at anything in professional football – disappointed is more the word. I have given six years of my life to Cambridge and most days it has been nearly 24 hours a day."

● FA Cup third round tie between Luton Town and Watford on Saturday, January 7, is to be all-ticket. Luton's Kenilworth Road ground has a capacity of 22,600 and Watford's allocation will be 900 seats and 8,000 tickets for standing on the terraces. No seats will go on general sale if they are claimed by season ticket holders.

Docherty: the odds were always against him

FA to seek legal advice on TV issue

Gordon Taylor, secretary of the Professional Footballers' Association, is still waiting for a response to his call for more money, if the Liverpool and Newcastle United players are to take part in a televised third round FA Cup tie at Anfield on January 6. Taylor was expecting some statement after the FA finance committee's meeting in London yesterday. Instead the FA decided to seek legal advice on the issue.

Taylor's fear is that the FA could pass the buck to the two clubs by insisting that they go ahead with the BBC screened game, the first under a £2m agreement with the two television companies. The PFA might then find their members forced into a contractual argument with people against whom they have no quarrel.

Earlier yesterday, after again speaking with Keegan, Newcastle's PFA delegate, Taylor also tried to explain the dispute to Newcastle's manager Arthur Cox, who had criticized the union over their "strike". Cox said: "How can my players even consider going on strike when they have brothers who are unemployed, or do they not realize that somewhere in the region of 30 per cent of our fans are on the dole."

Taylor explained that they were not talking of a strike, and that if the FA did not increase its cash offer the players would simply ask their clubs to return to a normal Saturday afternoon kick-off, in which they would happily play.

● Stoke City, who parted company with their manager, Richie Barker, last week, have officially advertised for a replacement. However, Stoke's chairman, Frank Edwards, has insisted that they will not be approaching any managers currently employed with League clubs on a fixed contract.

One man who has already applied is Stoke's acting manager Bill Asprey. Port Vale's deposed manager, John McGrath, is also likely to apply.

Villa wait for Withe and Shaw

Aston Villa could have their injured forwards, Gary Shaw and Peter Withe, back for the Christmas programme.

Shaw, who has been out for over two months following a cartilage operation, came through a youth game on Saturday without any reaction and plays for the reserves tonight. Withe, who has missed two games with an ankle ligament injury, resumed full training today.

The Birmingham City winger Howard Gayle will be out for two games after reaching 21 disciplinary points following his booking fir dissent at Norwich on Saturday.

The Northampton Town midfield player Tommy O'Neill, who has gastric influenza, is doubtful for tonight's FA Cup second round replay at Telford. The full back Martin Forster and the forward Maurice Muir should be fit.

● Runcorn, the holders, have been drawn at home to the FA Trophy winners, Telford United, in the third round of the Bob Lord Alliance League trophy.

Scarborough v Frickley; Runcorn v Telford United; Kidderminster Harriers v Yeovil; Barnet or Wealdstone v Maidstone United or Enfield.

Fulham to sign Sealy from QPR

Fulham, who have slipped into the relegation zone of the second division, have agreed terms with Queen's Park Rangers for the transfer of Tony Sealey. The forward is thinking over the move and expects to make a decision today.

This is Fulham's first venture into the transfer market for nearly four years. The last was in March 1980 when they signed the centre half Roger Brown from Norwich City for £100,000. Sealey has made 63 apperances for QPR. He has been signed twice by the Rangers manager Terry Venables, each time on the transfer deadline day. The first occasion was in 1979 for Crystal Palace from Southampton for £50,000. Sealey then followed Vanables across London to Loftus Road in March 1981 for £80,000.

Fulham's neighbours Chelsea are to experiment with morning kick-offs over the coming holiday period. The game with Portsmouth on December 27 and the match with Brighton on New Year's eve will both start at 11.30am.

SNOOKER

Two ruled out over form mix-up

Graham Miles and George Ganim were ruled out of the world doubles championship, sponsored by Hofmeister, at Northampton yesterday when Miles failed to arrive on time for their second round match against Alex Higgins and Kirk Stevens.

An error on a public booking form was the cause of Miles's mistake, for he thought he was playing last night against Tony Knowles and Jimmy White. The mistake happened because Miles and Ganim were originally billed as No 15 seeds, then switched to No 13.

The tournament director, Gideon Lloyd, rang Miles at his Birmingham home to find out why he had not appeared, the match having already been postponed from 3.15 to 4.10 because the morning matches had overrun. Miles tried to reach Northampton but had less than 40 minutes to travel 51 miles and failed.

Ganim, a professional for five months, said: "I am bitterly disappointed. I can't afford to miss out on games like these. I haven't another tournament for two months. Graham is the seeded player and it is not up to me to tell him when he should be playing. There was a mix-up on a form, but I checked and double checked.

FIRST ROUND: G Miles and G Ganim bt S Duggan and J Hargreaves 5–3; F Davis and M Watterson bt J Dunning and B Demarco 5–3. SECOND ROUND: S Davis and A Meo bt T Murphy and P Morgan 5–2; David Taylor and W Thorne bt Dennis Taylor and R Williams 5–4; T Griffiths and D Mountjoy bt E Hughes and L Dodd 5–3; E Charlton and W Werbeniuk bt S Francisco and A Jones 5–3; A Higgins and K Stevens wo Miles and Ganim.

RACKETS

Boone shows no mercy

By William Stephens

William Boone, aged 33, the left-hander who has challenged John Prenn for the world championship, yesterday swept aside Norwood Cripps, the professional champion, with a display of ferocious hitting to advance to tonight's final of the Invitation Singles Rackets Championships, sponsored by Celestion Loudspeaders, at Queen's Club.

Boone, an Old Etonian, generated such pace in the rallies that the Eton professional, who suffers from an injury to the joints of his knees which restricts mobility, could not contend. The match was over within half an hour, Boone winning 15-3, 15-5, 15-6.

Boone ended rallies at will with venomous kill shots low down the wall or gently-timed angled drop shots. He served with pulverizing power, the ball frequently sounding as if it had cracked.

RUGBY LEAGUE

Bramley season sours

By Keith Macklin

The remarkable up-and-down story of Bramley has taken another downturn with the revelation from the chairman, Ken Watson, that six or seven players have been approached by other clubs.

When the Bramley players refused to turn out against Hull Kingston Rovers in a John Player Trophy game it was privately felt that the Bramley players were being "tapped" with a view to becoming free agents.

The League have made it clear that they will not accept the registration of any current Bramley player with another club. Meanwhile, a local consortium headed by Ronnie Teeman, who helped in the revival of Hunslet, has high hopes of taking over Bramley

Patric Solal, Hull's French international winger, is recovering from a hand injury and hopes to be able to join the French squad in the Pyrenees for special training in preparation for the international against Great Britain at Avignon on January 29.

Many supporters have written and telephoned to individual clubs and to League headquarters complaining about the late announcement of postponements when the sudden freeze hit the majority of fixtures on Sunday afternoon.

TENNIS

PLANTATION, Florida: Sunshine Junior Cup first qualifying round: Mexico bt Ireland 3-0 (A Reino bt M Nugent 6-4, 6-2; L Lavalle bt E Collins 6-1, 6-1; Reino and Lavalle bt Nugent and Collins 6-1, 6-3.

TABLE TENNIS

Prean to boycott English Open

Carl Prean has decided to boycott the English Open championship, sponsored by Norwich Union, at Brighton in January because he does not like the Dunlop balls which will by used in the tournament.

John Prean, his father and coach, said yesterday: "The bounce is unpredictable with a Dunlop ball. After some use the grip is poor, making it difficult for most of the touch players."

A spokesman for Dunlop said: "The plastic ball has been in use for six years and we are surprised that John Prean has taken the matter up at this point."

Prean will be replaced by David Wells of Middlesex, who will be making his first appearance for his country.

RUGBY UNION

South omit Laidlaw

By Iain Mackenzie

Roy Laidlaw, the Lion's scrum half in all four internationals in New Zealand last summer and Scotland's against the All Blacks at Murrayfield last month, has been omitted from the South of Scotland side to play Edinburgh at Myreside on Saturday. His place has been taken by the Scotland B scrum half, Gordon Hunter, the Selkirk half back partner to John Rutherford.

It is not the first time Laidlaw, of Jed-Forest, has been left out of the district side while in favour with the national selectors, but at 30, five years Hunter's senior, he has accepted the possibility that the younger man may take his international place.

Laidlaw has already hinted that he will not play representative rugby after this season, but he needs only two more full honours to become the most capped of all Scottish scrum halves. He has played in 26 consecutive internationals.

Four other changes in the South team are connected with injury. Tomes replaces Smith, the Gala lock, who injured a knee last weekend against the Anglo Scots. Thomson, Rutherford and Deans are fit again and return at the expense of Mitchell (Hawick), Gass (Hawick) and Runciman (Melrose) respectively.

TEAM: P Dods (Gala); A Thomson (Kelso), R Baird (Kelso), J Renwick (Hawick), I Tukalo; J Rutherford, G Hunter (All Selkirk); J Aitken (Gala, captain), C Deans (Hawick), R Cunningham (Gala), S McGaughey, A Tomes, A Campbell (All Hawick), I Paxton (Selkirk), J Jeffrey (Kelso).

CRICKET



Attempt to hasten cut in overseas players fails

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

Most of the proposals put before the Test and County Cricket Board at their winter meeting, held at Lord's yesterday, found favour. The two which got away were the attempt to hasten the reduction in overseas players and the idea that in next year's Benson and Hedges competition four bowlers rather than five should be allowed to complete the 55 overs allocation.

A two-thirds majority was needed for the proposal that no county should be allowed to play more than one "overseas" player after 1985 to be carried. In the event a majority of the 17 counties (10-7 was the voting) were in favour, but that was not enough. The seven who voted against it were not the same seven as could still have two overseas players qualified in 1986.

While on the subject of overseas players, it was agreed that the rules governing their eligibility to play for England should be "reappraised". This is to be done with special reference to South Africans. In future, the Lambs and the Christopher Smiths may have to serve a longer period of qualification. Monte Lynch, now in South Africa with the unofficial West Indian side, is to be allowed to retain his status as an "English" player, though he can hardly expect to get away without a suspension of some sort.

Monte Lynch: likely to face a suspension.

Not least because the county captains are so keen on the idea, there is to be a minimum of 117 overs in a full day's play in next season's championship. It is unlikely to make much difference. The board may have more of a struggle persuading West Indies to agree to a Test day quota of 96 overs in next summer's series, though they are determined to do it. They are intending to speak to the captain and manager of the West Indian team on the subject of bouncers as well.

The rule that in domestic English first-class cricket only one bouncer an over may be bowled has been shelved. England's Test batsmen felt they were being put at a disadvantage. Unmpires, though, are to be reminded in no uncertain terms of what amounts to intimidation.

There will be no change in the championship format before 1986 at the earliest. The possibility of an eighteenth county joining the championship was well received. Durham and Northumberland jointly, and Shropshire unilaterally, have made tentative approaches and been asked to carry out "feasibility studies". When Australia come to England next, in 1985, two of their six Test matches will be played at Lord's where receipts sometimes equal those of all the other grounds added together.

There were other little bits and pieces, such as deciding that anything is better than having to toss for a one-day match, as happened last season when Gloucestershire and Middlesex had been rained off for three days in the Benson and Hedges.

The meeting was attended by two representatives of each county, in most cases the chairman and secretary, as well as representatives of MCC and the Minor Counties, Oxford and Cambridge, Scotland and Ireland and the chairmen of the various TCCB committees.

West Indies' best batsman bore his burdens lithely

I once took part in a television programme with Lord Constantine and Harold Pinter. We were asked to play the old game of choosing an all-time cricket XI: an odd selection committee, you will agree, but we enjoyed ourselves, whatever the viewers thought. We settled on Hobbs and Trumper for the opening pair, and then considered batsmen to follow.

"Headley", said, Learie, at once. "Bradmen?" suggested someone. "Yes," agreed Learie, "we will have Bradman as well, because after all, he was the white Headley." This was a reference to the constant description of Headley by English and Australian journalists as "the black Bradman", a description which did not altogether please Headley or his fellow West Indians.

Best batsman

George Headley, whoe recent death we mourn, was not perhaps quite so good as Bradman, but had to bear heavier burdens. He was probably the best West Indian batsman there had ever been, despite the magnificence of Worrell, Weekes, Walcott, Sobers and Richards. None of the others was so unsupported as Headley.

When he began, shortly after West Indies Test cricket began, it was usually a case of "Headley out, all out". He had no comparatively easy Tests to boost his figures: his opponents were England and Australia. Nevertheless, he scored 10 centuries in 40 innings in 22 tests. His Test average was 60.83; in all first-class matches, from 1927 to 1954, it was 69.86.

He played his first Test in 1930, when he was 20. England sent a side to the West Indies. It was not a full Test side (another "England" team was playing in New Zealand at the same time), but a strong one, including Hendren, Ames, Wyatt, Sandham, Voce, Gunn (aged 49) and Rhodes (aged 52). Rhodes took Headley's wicket in the second innings of the first Test, bit only when he had scored 176, one of four centuries in the four-match series. Rhodes played his first Test in 1899, Headley his last in 1954; it must have been an interesting confrontation.

In 1930-31 West Indies made their first tour of Australia. Headley was then almost entirely an off-side player and the Australians tied him down for a while, as they did Hammond, by attacking his leg stump. He realized an extra dimension was needed, with the result that Grimmett, who had been causing him problems, later said that he was the greatest master of on-side play whom he had met.

Back injury

Headley toured England twice and was particularly effective on wet pitches. His record in such conditions was, as C. L. R. James points out in his remarkable book, *Beyond a Boundary*, much better than Bradman's. He had a successful series at home in 1934-35, ending with 270 not out in a Tast which West Indies won by an innings. After the war he was not quite the same force again. He mostly lived in England. He was the first black man to captain West Indies, when England toured in 1947-48, but had to retire after the first Test because of a back injury. In 1953 the Jamaican public subscribed to bring him home for the next England series, but he played only in the first Test and Lock got him twice, for 16 and 1.

Last match

I saw Headley bat before the war. I have quite a clear recollection of his innings at the Oval in 1939. He scored 65 and a century seemed sure, when he was run out. The culprit was Victor Stollmeyer, and it must have been a horrifying moment for him in his first and, as it proved, only Test, although he made amends with a brave 96. What impressed me about Headley was his lightness of foot, his litheness. You would have to say that he was primarily a back-foot player, as Bradman was, but he always seemed to be dancing.

I saw him again after the war, indeed I saw what I think must have been his last first-class match, in 1954, when he played in the Torquay Festival, batted beautifully for an hour or so for 64, and capered happily around the field. He seemed as nimble, as lithe, as ever. The circumstances were not, of course, testing, but I remember I was sitting next to Jack Walsh, one of the best Australian leg spinners of the day, and Jack said: "I'd love to be bowling at that blighter, just for the pleasure of watching him carve me about."

Alan Gibson

SQUASH RACKETS

Sweet victory for Miss Opie

By Rex Bellamy

Lisa Opie, the top seed, took only 17 minutes – two of them devoted to the intervals between games – to beat Ruth Strauss 9-1, 9-2, 9-0 and reach the women's final of the British National Championships, sponsored by Just Juice, at Abbeydale Park, Sheffield, yesterday.

The score was an absurd exaggeration of the disparity in basic ability. Miss Opie had all the right ideas and they worked like a dream. Miss Strauss, by contrast, had a nightmare. Her good shots were so spasmodic, and so regularly blunted by Miss Opie's anticipation and resilient retrieving, that Miss Strauss never looked like making much progress.

Some of her unforced errors arose from technical deficiences, some from the relentless mental stress imposed on her. Nor could it have been any comfort to know that Jonah Barrington was advising Miss Opie between the games.

Miss Opie's was an admirably sustained demonstration of the way squash should be conceived and executed. She exploited the length and width of the court with a variety of shots, with drops and angles included, that were neatly tailored to the needs of the moment.

She was always the more capable of stringing her shots together in ultimately productive geometric patterns. Foxed, baffled, and demoralized, Miss Strauss was beaten before she had tired.

The other semi-final draws were Martine le Moignan v Angela Smith, Gawain Briars v Geoff Williams, and Philip Kenyon v Neil Harvey. Seven of the eight players in action yesterday had merely justified seedings. The exception, Harvey, should have played the fourth seed, Ashley Naylor, in the quarter-final round. But Naylor had been beaten by Ian Robinson, who then lost to Harvey. The last four women had all won their two previous matches in straight games. So had Williams, whose English ranking has advanced seven places since last year's championship.

The men's champions will receive £1,350, the women's £800 (£75 less then the prize for the men's runner-up). But the men's first prize is lower than it was a year ago (because more players have been competing for the same total prize fund), whereas the women's first prize is higher than last year's.

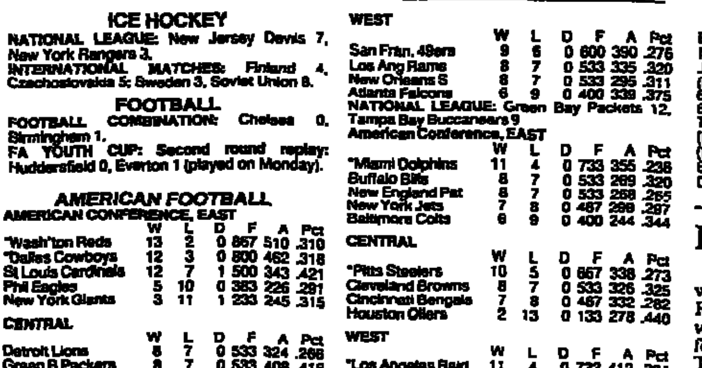
This is the first time the two championships have been combined with the backing of a single sponsor and for a variety of reasons the prize money had to be restricted. Men's squash sells more tickets then women's squash. But it is intended that future increases in the prize fund will decrease the disparity between the sexes.

It should be noted that the men had an original draw of 64 at Abbeydale, where only 16 women competed. The women's event has a different structure in that eight seeds are exempt until the championship proper, at which point they are joined by eight survivors from Northern and Southern qualifying competitions.

Christina Myers, organizing secretary of the Women's Squash Rackets Association, explained yesterday: "We always have about ninety entries and we see the championship largely as a competition for all players of county standard. We want to give everyone a chance to play – at different, geographically convenient centres, which means that we also show the flag around the country."

RESULTS: L Opie bt R Strauss 9-1, 9-2, 9-0. Monday's late results: Men's singles: G Briars bt J Hickox 9-1, 9-7, 9-3. G Williams bt A Dwyer 9-4, 9-2, 9-2. Women's singles: Miss M le Moignan bt Mrs A Cowie 9-4, 9-0, 9-4; Miss A Smith bt Miss J Ashton 9-6, 9-4, 10-9.

FOR THE RECORD



ICE HOCKEY

NATIONAL LEAGUE: New Jersey Devils 7, New York Rangers 3.
INTERNATIONAL MATCHES: Finland 4, Czechoslovakia 5; Sweden 3, Soviet Union 8.

FOOTBALL

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Chelsea 0, Birmingham 1.
FA YOUTH CUP: Second round replay: Huddersfield 0, Everton 1 (played on Monday).

AMERICAN FOOTBALL

AMERICAN CONFERENCE, EAST

	W	L	D	F	A	Pct
*Wash'ton Reds	13	2	0	867	510	.310
*Dallas Cowboys	12	3	0	800	462	.318
St Louis Cardinals	12	7	1	500	343	.421
Phil Eagles	5	10	0	383	226	.291
New York Giants	3	11	1	233	245	.315

CENTRAL

	W	L	D	F	A	Pct
Detroit Lions	8	7	0	533	324	.266
Green B Packers	8	7	0	533	408	.416
Minnesota Vikings	7	8	0	467	296	.334
Chicago Bears	7	8	0	467	288	.280
Tampa Bay Buc	2	13	0	133	221	.357

WEST

	W	L	D	F	A	Pct
San Fran. 49ers	9	6	0	600	390	.276
Los Ang Rams	8	7	0	533	335	.320
New Orleans S	8	7	0	533	295	.311
Atlanta Falcons	6	9	0	400	339	.375

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Green Bay Packets 12, Tampa Bay Buccaneers 9

American Conference, EAST

	W	L	D	F	A	Pct
*Miami Dolphins	11	4	0	733	355	.238
Buffalo Bills	8	7	0	533	269	.320
New England Pat	8	7	0	533	268	.265
New York Jets	7	8	0	467	299	.297
Baltimore Colts	6	9	0	400	244	.344

CENTRAL

	W	L	D	F	A	Pct
*Pitts Steelers	10	5	0	667	338	.273
Cleveland Browns	8	7	0	533	326	.325
Cincinnati Bengals	7	8	0	467	332	.282
Houston Oilers	2	13	0	133	278	.440

WEST

	W	L	D	F	A	Pct
*Los Angeles Raid	11	4	0	733	412	.324
Denver Broncos	9	6	0	600	285	.279
Seattle Seahawks	8	7	0	533	379	.391
San Diego Charg	6	9	0	400	344	.432
Kansas City Chiefs	5	10	0	333	338	.350

REAL TENNIS

BORDEAUX: French Open: Singles: Semi-finals: C J Ronaldson (Hampton Court) bt D C Johnson (Queen's) 6-3, 6-3, 6-1; L Deuchar (Hampton Court) bt C J Lumley (Holyport) 2-6, 6-3, 6-5, 6-1. Final: Ronaldson bt Deuchar 6-2, 6-0, 6-2. Doubles: Semi-finals: Ronaldson and T D J Warburg bt Lumley and J Howell (Bordeaux) 3-6, 6-4, 6-5; Deuchar and A Curley (Hobart) bt Johnson and G Parsons (Queen's) 6-0, 6-1. Final: Ronaldson and Warburg bt Deuchar and Curley 6-2, 6-5.

First defence

The European super-featherweight boxing champion Alfredo Raininger of Italy will earn £12,000 when he defends his newly-won title for the first time against Francis Tripp of France in Loano, Italy today. The 26-year-old Neapolitan, a trainee accountant is stil without a regular job.

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CRICKET: CAPTAIN'S NINTH TEST CENTURY

Hughes sees Australia through to a draw

From Ian Brayshaw, Adelaide

Kim Hughes dug deep into his reservoirs of skill and perseverance to see his team through to a draw in the third Test against Pakistan at the Adelaide Oval yesterday partnered first by the opener Phillips and then by an equally-resolute Border. Hughes produced perhaps the finest innings of his distinguished career.

Australia had begun the last day at 94 for two, still 65 runs behind Pakistan's first-innings lead and in considerable danger of defeat, but when play ended had fought their way along to safety with a score of 310 for seven.

The Pakistani spinner, Qadir, threatened to set up victory by exploiting his previous dominance over Hughes and a worn fifth-day wicket. But the Australian captain had all the answers and his ninth Test century, which earned him the Man-of-the-Match award, was a masterpiece of concentration and seized opportunities. It was not his most free-flowing effort with the bat for Australia, but it was a personal triumph and a victory against the odds.

Clearly he was not picking Qadir's splendid mixture of leg-spinners and wrong 'uns, but he dug out the good balls and pounced like a cat on bad ones. His watchful century, made in 263 minutes from 240 balls, included a six off Qadir over square leg, early in the day, and nine fours. It was a memborable innings, but without the support from Phillips and Border it may have been made in vain.

Phillips, a fine century maker in his maiden innings in the first Australia's best post-war batsmen. Border scored 66 on top of an unbeaten 117 in the first innings. What a series he has had. His other innings have been 32 and 118 but he possesses a tight technique and is a powerful destroyer of the bad ball.

After Phillips became Qadir's only victim of the day with the score on 121 and with Australia still 38 runs in arrears, Border joined Hughes to frustrate the Pakistani thrust for a victory that would have levelled the series. The pair put on 95 and generally made light of the tricky conditions that prevailed.

Greg Chappell came into this game on his original home ground needing 84 runs to pass Sir Donald Bradman's Australian Test aggregate record of 6,996 runs, but in two innings only managed to narrow the gap by 10 runs.

His place at the crease was taken by another old campaigner, Marsh and, with some bold hitting he put the game right out of danger. He was felled by a short-pitched delivery from Azeem. Marsh attempted to hook the ball, missed and was struck on the left cheek. An X-ray examination later revealed he has a fractured bone, but he has not ruled out of the fourth Test which begins in Melbourne on Boxing Day.

Pakistan tried hrad to build on the initiative they enjoyed at the start of play, but in the end it was a mixture of good batting and flat wicket which kept them at bay. Qadir and his spin partner. Nazir, whisked through their overs – 40 in all of them in the first two-hour – and although they have honest endeavour it just was not enough.

Qadir was always the man to fear, when he landed in the rough he really made the ball bite, but he just could not find the edge of the bat or the gap he needed to break through. He finished the game with two for 132 and the man who came to Australia to offer most of the "thunder down under" has just seven wickets for 461 runs from the three Tests so far.

Nazir has only one wicket for the cost of 217 runs and is certain to lose his place in the side to Imran, who has been cleared to play in the Melbourne Test. Should Imran return to the attack with some semblance of form, Pakistan, now that their batsmen have found their feet, could win one of the two remaining games.

Australia: First Innings 465 (K C Wessels 179, A R Border 117 not out; Azeem Hafeez 5 for 167).

Second Innings

W B Phillips c Mudassar b Qadir	54
K C Wessels c Bari b Sarfraz	2
G N Yallop c Miandad b Qadir	14
*K J Hughes c Mudassar b Azeem	106
A R Border lbw Azeem	66
G S Chappell run out	4
R W Marsh retired hurt	33
T G Hogan c Qasim b Saleem	8
G F Lawson not out	7
D K Lillee not out	0
Extras (b 8, lb 4, w 1, nb 4)	17
Total (7 wkts)	310

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-3, 2-44, 3-121, 4-216, 5-228, 6-283, 7-305.

BOWLING: Sarfraz Nawaz 30-8-69-1; Azeem Hafeez 19-4-50-2; Abdul Qadir 47-9-132-2; Mohammad Nazir 27-14-38-0; Javed Miandad 3-0-10-0; Mohsin Khan 1-0-2-0; Saleem Malik 1-0-3-1; Qasim Omar 1-1-0-0.

PAKISTAN: First innings 624 (Mohsin Khan 149, Javed Miandad 131, Qasim Omar 113; D K Lillee 6 for 171). Umpires: R French and A Crafter.

● CALCUTTA: India resume their second innings today at 36 for five, still 100 runs behind West Indies in the fifth Test match. Yesterday was a rest day.

SCORES: India 241 (Kapil Dev 69) and 36 for 5; West Indies 377 (C H Lloyd 161 not out, A M E Roberts 68, M D Marshall 54, Kapil Dev 4 for 91).



Hughes: personal triumph

Hick sticks and saves Zimbabwe

Colombo (AFP) – The four-day match between Sri Lanka and Zimbabwe fizzled out to a tame draw here yesterday as Zimbabwe hit back after an early collapse.

Zimbabwe, who were struggling at 35 for three overnight, found the pitch held no hidden terrors when the overnight batsmen, Pycroft and Curran, put on 64 runs for the fourth wicket in 92 minutes. Later Hick and Houghton shared a 93-run stand for the seventh wicket that sealed the game's fate.

ZIMBABWE: First innings 201 (D L Houghton 50)

Second innings

G A Paterson c Ranatunga b Ratnayake	1
G Robertson c Madugalle b de Mel	17
R D Brown b de Mel	0
A J Pycroft b Jayawardena	31
K M Curran c Silva b Amerasinghe	32
D L Houghton c Jayawardena b Amerasinghe	77
T Dunk c Madugalle b Jayawardena	0
G A Hick c Kuruppu b Ranatunga	57
P W E Rawson b Amerasinghe	0
A J Traicos b Amerasinghe	5
M Jarvis not out	0
Extras (b 3, n-b 5)	8
Total	228

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-3, 2-7, 3-18, 4-82, 5-98, 6-117, 7-210, 8-219, 9-222, 10-228.

BOWLING: de Mel 18-3-49-2; Ratnayake 11-1-49-1; Amerasinghe 32-12-58-4; Jayawardena 15-2-47-2; Ranatunga 7.5-3-16-1.

SRI LANKA: First innings 231 (S Warnakulasuriya 65; A J Traicos 5 for 30)

†B Kuruppu l-b-w B Rawson	2
M von Hagt not out	6
S Warnakulasuriya not out	4
Extras (l-b 1, w 1, n-b 2)	4
Total (1 wkt)	16

FALL OF WICKET: 1-4.

BOWLING: Jarvis 5-2-5-0; Rawson 3-0-7-1; Houghton 1-1-0-0; Dunk 1-1-0-0.

Trotman comes to the rescue

Port Elizabeth (AP) – A West Indian XI were saved from potential embarrassment by a cavalier innings of 96 by Emmerson Trotman on the second day of their match against Eastern Province yesterday.

The tourists had been reduced to 63 for three at lunch, the Eastern Province pace bowler Watson picking up the valuable scalps of Bacchus, Greenidge and Kallicharan in a spell of seven overs. But after the break Trotman, well supported by Stephenson (46) in a stand worth 80 runs for the fourth wicket, played some fine shots in an aggressive innings which included 16 fours.

The West Indian XI declared an hour before the close 72 runs behind, and although they took two Eastern Province wickets for 25 runs, the game would seem to be heading for a draw as it goes into its third and final day today.

The home side lost Armitage, lbw to Stephenson for four, and Daniell, who was caught by Kallicharan off Alleyne for ten.

SCORES: Eastern Province 314 (D Emsley 60, I Daniell 50) and 25 for 2: West Indian XI 242 for 7 dec (E N Trotman 96, F Dac Stephenson 46; W K Watson 4 for 70).

Hanley to play for Northants

Rupert Hanley, one of South Africa's leading fast bowlers, will play for Northamptonshire next season. The Transvaal player is joining the country on a one-year contract as their overseas player in place of the Indian captain Kapil Dev, and the Eastern Province fast bowler James Carse, neither of whom has been offered terms for next year.

Worcestershire have confirmed that they have offered terms to Kapil Dev.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

7.30 unless stated

FOOTBALL

European Championship
Group four
Wales v Yugoslavia (at Cardiff)
FA Cup
Second round replays
Altrincham v Darlington
Oxford United v Reading
Telford v Northampton

EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIP: Group three: Greece v Luxembourg
ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Bob Lord Trophy: Second round, second leg: Maidstone v Enfield
CENTRAL LEAGUE: First division: Everton v Manchester United; Newcastle v Aston Villa (7.0); Sheffield United v Liverpool (7.0); Sunderland v Sheffield Wednesday; West Bromwich Albion v Bolton (7.0). Second division: Barnsley v Rotherham (7.0); Coventry v Huddersfield (7.0).
FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Bristol Rovers v Oxford United (2.30); Norwich v Leicester; Reading v Millwall.
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland division: Willenhall v Moor Green. Southern division: RS Southampton v Basingstoke.
SURREY SENIOR CUP: Fifth qualifying round: Molesey v Corinthian-Casuals.
LONDON SENIOR CUP: Third qualifying round replay: Collier Row v Barkingside.
MIDWEEK LEAGUE CUP: Bournemouth v Cambridge United (2.0).

RUGBY UNION

CLUB MATCHES: Bedford RAF (7.15); Surrey University Kingston University (2.15).
REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: Royal Navy Hampshire (at US Portsmouth).

OTHER SPORT

HOCKEY: Inter-service indoor tournament (at RAF Newton 9.30).
RACKETS: Invitation singles: Final (at Queen's Club, 6.30).
SNOOKER: World doubles tournament (at Northampton, 2.0 and 7.0).
SQUASH RACKETS: British closed championships (at Abbeydale Park SRC, Sheffield).
BASKETBALL: National League: First division: Kingston v Hemel Hempstead (8.0).

HOCKEY

Bamber takes short cut for Britain

By Sydney Friskin, Hongkong

Great Britain	3
Malaysia	2

Great Britain emerged from the shadows to achieve their first victory in the Ten Nations tournament here yesterday. From being a goal down by half-time they recovered sufficiently well to defeat Malaysia in group B and renew their hopes of a place in the semi-finals. They need to beat South Korea and China in their remaining group matches.

Up to the twelfth minute of the second half Malaysia had clung precariously to the lead they has taken in the twentyfirst minute. It was a situation created by Britain's inability to punish a medicore side. But a clever tactical change worked wonders immediately after the interval when Kulbir Bhaura was taken off and Hughes brought into the middle to send Kerly into the firing line. The transformation was complete when by the eighteenth minute of the second half Britain were 3-1 ahead.

Britain owed their revival mainly to Barber who converted two short corners with superb hits to establish the 3-1 lead. Most Teams in this tournament have evolved their own style of dealing with these set pieces and in this department Britain can keep pace with the rest of the world.

Malaysia have never beaten Britain but they must have thought that they were going to do so yesterday after Wallace Tan had converted a short corner which hit the back board with a loud bang. This goal came much against the run of play, for Malaysia, in the early minutes, had twice cleared desperately from the line.

Just before half-time Malaysia came close to increasing their lead when Nunis, making a desperate lunge at a centre from the right, just missed the target. But once Britain had reorganized themselves Malaysia's defence was in panic and Leman equalized after a splendid run down the right wing and an accurate centre by Batchelor.

As Britain's pressure intensified so did Malaysia's confidence diminish and by the eighteenth minute of the second half Barber had converted his two short corners. Not long after, Martin put Kerly through with a perfectly timed pass but the goalkeeper made a splendid save. Malaysia then came out fighting and from a sequence of short corners earned a penalty stroke after Barber's foot on the line stopped a shot from Foo Keat Seong. Ow Soon Kooi scored from the spot but it was too late for Malaysia to complete their salvage work.

GREAT BRITAIN: I C B Taylor, J L Duthie, S Martin, P J Barber, J N Potter, S Kerly, D G Westcott, W McConnell, S Batchelor, Kulbir Bhaura (sub N Hughes), R A Leman.

MALAYSIA: Z B Abbas, Wallace Tan, Foo Keat Seong, Jagjit Singh, S Van Huizhen, Sarjit Sigh (sub Tam Chiew Sang), Surentheren, Ow Soon Kooi, Poon Fook Loke, K Nunis, Soon Mustafa.

Umpires: J Marjanovic and D Meredith (Australia).

● Canada, the Pan-American champions, caused the biggest surprise beating the olympic champions India 2-1 in Group A.

Territorially, India were far superior but the Canadian goalkeeper Austin was outstanding in a determined defence.

After a goalless first half, Canada took the lead from a short corner converted by Cholakis in the 59th minute. India, who have not brought their strongest team to the tournament, equalized with a penalty stroke for obstruction in the 64th minute when Parveen Kumar scored from the spot.

Poor finishing by India enabled the Canadians to stay level until with barely a minute to go they broke away and Porritt scored from Rutledge's pass.

OTHER RESULTS: Group A: Australia 9, Japan 1; Canada 2, India 1.

BADMINTON

Outsiders in finals feel the heat

Jakarta (Reuter) – Extreme heat and humidity, plus the daunting task of beating Indonesia's top three players at home, face the other nine men who have qualified for the first grand prix finals beginning here tonight.

The four English players and a Dane who have reached the women's finals will not confront any Indonesians. But they have the equally formidable problem of overcoming the Chinese players, Zhang Ailing, Le Lingwei and Han Aiping, arguably the best in the world.

The favourite for the men's title is Liem Swie King, of Indonesia. His main rival will probably be a compatriot, Icuk Sugiarto, who beat Liem in a memorable final at the world championship in May. Since then Sugiarto has found problems in coping with the pressures of being a world champion and has suffered a successsion of defeats.

"I think Liem will win the tournament," Morten Frost, of Denmark, said. Frost is probably best placed to prevent Indonesian domination of the tournament.

Luan Jin carries the main hopes of a Chinese victory, along with Tian Bingyi. Frost and Tian are in the same group, along with England's best hope, Steve Baddekey.

Baddeley and his compatriot, Nick Yates, are improving players and have enjoyed some good results this year, Baddeley's best performance being wins over Icuk and a Malaysian, Misbun Sidek, in the Dutch masters. Yates faces Icuk and the elegant Misbun in his group.

The eight women will play in two groups of four. Zhang Ailing won the All-England title for the second time this year but was surprisingly beaten in the world championships semi-finals by Han Aiping, who lost to Li Lingwiei in the final.

Zhang faces the English girls, Helen Troke and Sally Podger, and the Dane, Kirsten Larsen. Han and Li are in the other group, where they will meet the other two English qualifiers, Jane Webster and Karen Beckman.

SKIING

Stenmark's tough answer

Courmayeur, Italy (Reuter) – Ingemar Stenmark raced to his seventy-third World Cup slalom victory in the shadow of Mont Blanc yesterday. Third on the first run, he was at his immaculate best on the second leg and clocked an aggregate time of one minute 48.97 seconds to finish ahead of the Yugoslav, Bozan Krizaj, and the American, Steve Mahre.

Both 66-gate legs of the race, run on an icy course in bright sunshine after overnight snow, took a heavy toll of skiers. Last season's overall World Cup winner, Phil Mahre, and Andreas Wenzel of Liechtenstein, who led on the first leg, were among the victims on the second run. Wenzel said his ski pole got caught between his legs, almost causing him to black out with pain.

"It was very demanding, one of the toughest slaloms I've ever raced," Stenmark said. That view was echoed by Krizaj, who said the course favoured veterans.

Stenmark, whose second run was over half a second faster than the Yugoslav's, explained: "I was cautious on the first run, then I just let the skis go on the second."

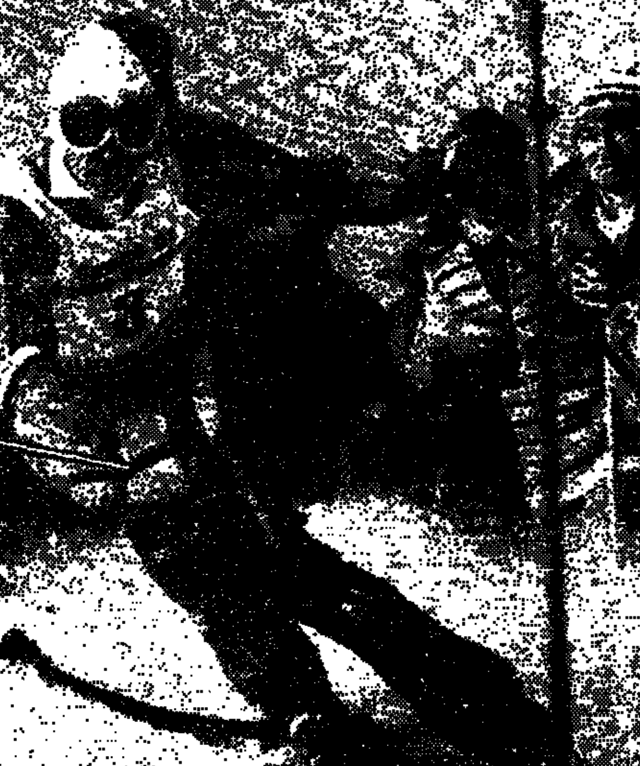
Stenmark fell in the first World Cup slalom and finished seventh in the other. "My condition is not much better than others at the moment," he said.

Stenmark, aged 27, said his preseason training had been lighter this year than last, "as you get older you need to train less, but more intensively," he said.

Phil Mahre brushed off his stroke of bad luck, when an ice patch sent him wide of a gate. He said: "I can feel my form coming back." He added that he needed a lot of training, "especially in the giant slalom". He might drop out of the next World Cup races – a downhill in Val Gardena and a slalom and a "super-giant" slalom in Madonna di Campiglio – to train "where I can find real snow".

The fourth place scored by Switzerland's giant slalom specialist, Pirmin Zurbriggen, aged 20, was his highest ever slalom placing and puts him top of the everall world cup standings on 72 points. Swiss skiers have won six out of the 10 men's and women's events held so far.





Another slalom for Stenmark: "I just let the skis go."

The next men's event – a downhill – is scheduled for Val Gardena on Sunday. There is a women's slalom at Sestrieres today.

RESULTS: 1, I Stenmark (Swe), 1min 48.97sec; 2, B Krizaj (Yug), 1:49.13; 3, S Mahre (US), 1:50.19; 4, P Zurbriggen (Switz), 1:51.50; 5, F Gruber (Austria), 1:51.71; 6, R Grigis (It), 1:51.80; 7, A Steiner (Austria), 1:52.64; 9, J Gaspoz (Switz), 1:53.15; 10, V Andreev (USSR), 1:53.56; 11, A Giorgi (It), 1:53.78; 12, Y Tavernier (Fr), 1:54.29; 13, J Franko (Yug), 1:54.33; 14, J Luethy (Switz), 1:54.49; 15, E Hirt (WG), 1:54.55.

SLALOM OVERALL: Equal 1, Stenmark, A Wenzel (Liechtenstein), 25 pts; 3, Gruber 22; equal 4, Krizaj, P Popangelov (Bul), 20.

WORLD CUP: 1, Zurbriggen 72 pts; 2, F Heinzer (Switz), 65; 3, Wenzel 43; 4, H Enn (Austria), 37; 5, Franko 35.

China's five

Peking (AP) – China will compete in five events at the winter Olympic games in Sarajevo, Yugoslavia, the Chinese Olympic committee announced yesterday. They will take part in speed skating, figure skating, alpine and cross-country skiing and the biathlon.

RACING: TODAY'S MEETINGS HINGE ON EARLY INSPECTIONS

Champions set for happy returns

By Dick Hinder

Michael Dickinson plans the return of his champions, Bregawn and Badsworth Boy, at Haydock Park today, but the meeting is subject to a 7.0 inspection after Major Philip Arkwright, the clerk of the course, reported: "The thaw is going nicely, but there is still snow on the course." There is also a precautionary 7.30 inspection at Catterick.

Bregawn, who led that amazing Dickinson five-horse charge in last season's Cheltenham Gold Cup, makes his reappearance in the Tommy Whittle Chase, in which the Harewood trainer also saddles Righthand Man and Prince Rowan. Dickinson expects Bregawn to prove the pick of his trio. He said: "Bregawn is very well. He is as fit as we can get him at home, but obviously will be better for a race. He will also appreciate the softer going."

Dickinson suggested that it could be a close race with Little Owl receiving 8lb from Bregawn. "At his best Little Owl will be a big danger to my fellow, Jim Wilson, his owner rider, said that his horse was fit and well and had got over all his problems, but it's what happens on the racecourse that counts." Little Owl, hero of the 1981 Cheltenham Gold Cup, beat Bregawn by ten lengths when the two nine-year-olds met in a match for the Tommy Whittle Chase last year. But Dickinson disregards Bregawn's performance that day as he hurt his shoulder during the race.

Righthand Man was one of Dickinson's steeplechasing finds last season, winning five of his eight races including the Greenall Whitley Chase over today's course and distance. The six-year-old disappointed on his seasonal reappearance when he was pulled up in Lucky Vane's Warwick race last month, and may prove a bigger factor in the New Year. The former Irish hurdler, Prince Rowan, ended last season on a high note, winning four novice chases with great fluency and showing that he has the stamina to last three miles.

Graham Thorner runs his exciting prospect Get Out Of Me Way, an entry for the Welsh Grand National. This eight-year-old made the most of Raemac's fall three out to triumph in Doncaster's Yorkshire Handicap Chase in January, but should not cope with Bregawn.

Badsworth Boy, last season's emphatic winner of the Queen Mother Champion Chase, should be capable of successfully conceding weight to Peter Easterby's Clayside in the Boston Pit Chase.

Harry Bell has had a remarkable season so far, sending out 26 winners from his Hawick stable, and his nine-year-old Boardmans Special may add to the tally by outstaying Neville Crump's dual scorer Repington in the Waterloo Hurdle.

Clay builds on a firm foundation

The Arundel trainer Tony Clay and his wife, Lydia, are certainly the combination to follow at Plumpton these days. Two runners yesterday brought them yet another victory by Altaghaderry Run, her fifth on the course, and a neck second by Viewed Away. Last month, Altaghaderry Run helped them to a Plumpton treble that earned Mrs Clay the award for Lanson lady of the month.

Altaghaderry Run, game as they come, wore down Bash Street Kid close home after a battle from the second last in the Galleano Challenge Cup. Mrs Clay plays a big part in the training of the horses that carry her colours, rides out twice a day, and leads them up at the races. She said, "Altaghaderry run is so sweet, like a lamb, she's the stable pet."

Tony Clay said that when the handicapper finally catches up with Altaghaderry Run, the mare may be switched to hunter chasing. A permit-holder, he has seven horses in his string, two of them hunter-chasers and another still waiting for softer ground. The four that have won this season have collecected a total of nine races.

Viewed Away tried hard to give weight all round in the Scotts Restaurants Novices Chase, but this time the photo went against the Clays by a neck, Dargai refusing to accept defeat under Anthony Webber's strong driving.

The surprise of the day came when the outsider Goldyke led over the last three flights in the December Handicap Hurdle, to hold off Josh Gifford's strongly fancied Stray Shot by a head. But the 20-1 winner was no surprise to her trainer John Bosley, who said, "her owner, Sydney Mason, could not come today, but I told him on the telephone that she would win. We bought her to be a chaser, and she's a good mare. She won over fences here last season, but then fell twice, so I brought her back to hurdling for a spell".

Churches Green, 13-8 favourite for the Ditchling Novices Hurdle, was always travelling like a winner and jumped ahead three out to beat Sailor's Revenge by three lengths. Stan Mellor, his trainer, said, "He is still only a baby, but a big leggy horse who could be a nice horse one day".



Goldyke clears the last on her way to a 20-1 victory in the December Handicap Hurdle

● The sponsors report further support for Burrough Hill lad for the Coral Welsh National, and Jenny Pitman's charge is now 5-1 favourite. Other leading prices: 13-2 Ashley House, 8 Peaty Sandy, Gaye Chance, 12 Lucky Vane.

Haydock Park

Going: Soft (7.0 inspection).
Tote double: 2.0, 3.0. Treble: 1.30, 2.30, 3.30.

1.0 STEWARDS HURDLE (selling handicap: £1,115: 2m) (23 runners)

1 410200 SLOANE STREET (D) (J Dooler) J Dooler 6-11-11 ... D Oldham
2 41-0010 BEDLAM HILL (D) (P Ross) J Blundell 9-11-10 (6 ex) ... D Dutton
5 30121/0 CAERNARVON BAY (D) (P Jameson) Mrs A Cousins 7-11-5 ... M Williams
6 P0000-0 RHEINEKEN (Mrs D Bousfield) B Bousfield 6-11-4 ... J O'Neill
7 0P0010/ BAZZ'S BOY (D) (Mrs B Waring) Mrs B Waring 7-11-4 ... John Williams
11 0300-40 WISE MAN (D) (K Wingrove) K Wingrove 7-10-12 ... M Bowlby 7
13 200004 CASHED IN (C Cottrell) K White 7-10-11 ... P Finch 7
14 4P-0000 CUTTING COMMENT (D) (B) (J Harrison) T Taylor 8-10-11 ... Mr C Brooks 7
16 000/000 NICE VALUE (R Hollinshead) R Hollinshead 9-10-8 ... Mr A Hollinshead 7
19 000-00 SOME JET (Miss P Kissock-Smith) C Crossley 6-10-8 ... R Crank
20 0420-00 LANCE OF ST GEORGE (D) (J Townson) J Townson 4-10-8 ... Mis S James 7
23 0313-00 THE BEGINNING (D) (Northumbria Leisure Ltd) W Storey 5-10-6 ... B Storey 4
25 0013/00 TARWHITA (Miss H Pike) G Jones 11-10-6 ... G Jones
26 0/000-0 LADYSWOOD (D) (Dr B Coulton) K Bridgwater 6-10-5 ... W Worthington 7
29 20311U/ ROYAL BISHOP (D) (E Clain) D McCain 9-10-4 ... –
31 000300- SPARE WHEEL (D) (Mrs G Tucker) D Burchell 4-10-2 ... W Knox 7
32 01-2004 LITTLE GINGER (D) (J Abbey) B McMahon 4-10-5 ... T Wall 4
34 000P0-P THUMPS (J Dalton) J Dalton 7-10-1 ... –
35 06-2411 RABY (W McFarlane) C Bell 4-10-1 (6 ex) ... P Tuck
39 0030/PF FIREBOURG (B) (I Anderson) Mrs J Evans 8-10-0 ... –
43 30P00U ZULU WARRIOR (A Jones) A Jones 4-10-0 ... J D Davies 7
44 000030 KAMENEV (D) (B) (N Hanlon) R Thompson 8-10-0 ... –
46 000/P NANKEEN (W Robinson) O O'Neill 6-10-0 ... J Suthern

6 Raby, 7 Caernarvon Bay, Bedlam Hill, 8 Little Ginger, Sloane Street, 10 Cashed In, Royal Gossip, 12 Wise Man, Nice Value, 14 others.

1.30 RIBBLE CHASE (novices: £2,077: 3m) (4)

3 F3112 WEEWUMPAWUD (D) (J Storey) J Storey 8-11-1 ... Mr C Storey 7
4 F/F0 BOSTON BOY (M Oldham) R Woodhouse 6-10-12 ... A Wilson 7
5 30PP2U- CARRIGTOHILL (I Wilson) P O'Connor 7-1-12 ... N Madden
6 SANDY MAC (H Lister) G Richards 7-10-12 ... J O'Neill

4-7 Weewumpawud, 5-2 Carrigtohill, 7 Sandy Mac, 16 Boston Boy.

2.0 TOMMYWHITTLE CHASE (£3,642: 3m) (7)

1 112211- BREGWAN (CD) (J Kennelly) M W Dickinson 9-11-10 ... G Bradley
2 /11443- LITTLE OWL (CD) (R Wilson) M H Easterby 9-11-2 ... Mr A J Wilson
4 B1110-P RIGHTHAND MAN (CD) (Mrs M Haggas) M W Dickinson 6-11-0 ... R Earnshaw
5 42/011- GET OUT OF ME WAY (V Kilkenny) G Thorner 8-10-12 ... P Barton
6 1F130-4 KUMBI (D Lunt) D McCain 8-10-12 ... –
7 F12-401 LORENTINO (Lord Leverhulme) W Francis 8-10-12 ... R Crank
8 001111- PRINCE ROWAN (D) (J Poynton) M W Dickinson 7-10-12 ... Mr D Browne

4-6 Bregawn, 5 Little Owl, 7 Righthand Man, 12 Prince Rowan, 14 Get Out Of Me Way, 16 Lorentino, 25 Kumbi.

2.30 WATERLOO HURDLE (handicap: £2,049: 2m 4f) (14)

1 11401-0 RAG DANCER (Mrs M Fletcher) W Elsey 8-11-12 ... K Whyte
6 20122-0 GRINDERS (D) (Needhams Butchers) E Carter 5-11-4 ... P A Charlton
8 2101-00 PRELKO (D) (B) (R Mason) J FitzGerald 8-11-0 ... R O'Leary
13 01-4411 REPINGTON (D) (B) (J Gilman) N Crump 5-10-8 ... C Hawkins
14 F0000-3 MISS LOVE (C) (W Love) Denys Smith 5-10-8 ... G Bradley
15 40/3032 BOARDMANS SPECIAL (D) (Maj J Rubin) C Bell 9-10-5 ... P Tuck
17 201411- SIMBAD (Mrs M Rigg) R Fisher 7-10-3 ... M Williams
19 100-000 BROCK HILL (D) (M Low) M Low 7-10-2 ... Mr M Low 4
21 1430-00 DUNCOMBE PRINCE (J Jefferson) J Jefferson 4-10-0 ... –
23 0-00303 ADAM CRAIG (Westwood Garages) M Naughton 5-10-0 ... J O'Neill
24 100-040 BLEATHWOOD (C) (R Jennaway) K White 7-10-0 ... John Williams
28 0/01- TARGA (D) (Mrs C Postlethwaite) Mrs C Postlethwaite 5-10-0 ... DOUBTFUL
29 040-101 SIR LUCKY (B) (P Brown) C Crossley 4-10-0 (7 ex) ... R Crank
30 010000/ TIEBELL (B Temple) B Temple 8-10-0 ... –

4 Repington, 9-2 Prelko, 7 Bordmans Special, 8 Simbad, Miss Love, 10 Rag Dancer, 12 Grinders, 16 others.

3.0 BOSTON PIT CHASE (handicap: £2,427: 2m) (5)

1 11111F- BADSWORTH BOY (D) (D Armitage) M W Dickinson 8-12-7 ... R Earnshaw
2 /1F2F-1 FEARLESS IMP (D) (Mrs C Feather) M W Dickinson 8-11-11 (6 ex) ... DOUBTFUL
5 P/431-3 CLAYSIDE (D) (Mrs D Grant) M H Easterby 9-10-7 ... J O'Neill
8 11103-P ROYAL MERE (D) (Sir J Hanmer) Mrs M Rimell 6-10-0 ... S Morshead
10 P/P0-3P GREY FUSILIER (M Low) M Low 8-10-0 ... Mr M Low 4

1-2 Badsworth Boy, 5-2 Clayside, 6 Royal Mere, 66 Grey Fusilier.

3.30 ASHTON HURDLE (novices: £1,195: 2m 4f) (14)

2 2-11503 LOCHLINNHE (D) (R Thompson) R Thompson 4-11-1 ... –
3 0-1P200 POLLY'S PAL (S Payne) S Payne 5-11-1 ... A Stringer
4 ARDOONY (N Connop) R Hollinshead 5-10-10 ... J O'Neill
7 02-01 DERRY ISLAND (D) (C Fergus) G Lockerbie 7-10-10 ... C Hawkins
12 LEGAL EMPEROR (Mrs R McLaughlin) J FitzGerald 5-10-10 ... –
13 LOCH EARN (R Wilson) Mrs A Cousins 5-10-10 ... T G Dun
15 SCOTSMAN-FLAKER (Hubbard Ltd) J FitzGerald 6-10-10 ... R O'Leary
17 ACROSS THE RHINE (Mrs M Hutchinson) R Peacock 4-10-5 ... S O'Neill
20 6 CARNIVAL AIR (Col I Reid) K Bailey 4-10-5 ... M Perrett
21 CELTIC FAIR (Mrs L Lambert) C Trietline 4-10-5 ... J Suthern
23 FLITTERVILLE (Miss N Taylor) R Peacock 4-10-5 ... –
26 0 RUN LEAH RUN (C Alexander) R Fisher 4-10-5 ... Mr M Meagher 7
28 223-013 SWEET DIANA (D Armitage) J Blundell 4-10-5 ... D Dutton
30 CULT FIGURE (C Nelson) R Woodhouse 4-10-0 ... L Warr 7

9-4 Derry Island, 3 Ardoony, 11-2 Lochlinnhe, 10 Legal Emperor, Sweet Diana, 12 Carnival Air, 16 others.

Haydock selections

By Dick Hinder

1.0 Bedlam Hill. 1.30 Weewumpawud. 2.0 Bregawn. 2.30 Boardmans Special. 3.0 Badsworth Boy. 3.30 Derry Island.

Catterick Bridge

Going: Good to firm (7.30 inspection).

12.45 KIPLING HURDLE (selling handicap: conditional jockeys: £639: 2m) (7 runners)

4 112300 GORSKY (D) (G Dawes) B Richmond 7-11-11 ... C Richmond 5
5 0-11100 FELIXSTOWE LAD (D) (J Rocks) R Johnson 4-11-6 ... R Balfour 5
6 0-31113 TROCADERO (CD) (F Barlow) D Yeoman 4-11-6 (5 ex) ... K Jones
7 40-300 WIGGBURN (A Simmons) C Bell 4-11-5 ... M Berry 5
18 03p232 GOLDEN HOLLY (R Wood) M Avison 5-10-6 ... P Farrell
19 0000 CHARITY RUN (Mrs E Hall) Mrs K Coulman 6-10-5 ... C McIlfatrick
20 404433 LITTLE TYRANT (D) (C Francis) B Richmond 6-10-5 ... P Dever

15-8 Trocadero, 11-4 Felixstone Lad, 7-2 Golden Holly, 6 Gorsky, 8 Wiggburn, 12 others.

1.15 STREETLAM HURDLE (Div I: novices: £589: 2m) (21)

1 0-11f34 CONCERT PITCH (D) (R Goodfellow Ltd) T Craig 4-12-0 ... M Ennis
2 4-20001 HARFORD (D) (Monmore Ltd) B McMahon 6-11-10 ... N Doughty
3 34-0410 BLACKFEET (CD) (A McInally) J Wilson 4-11-7 ... S Charlton
4 0021 EMPRESS JEANNIE (L Foster) L Foster 8-11-5 ... Mr R Foster
5 0-13143 FRIENDLY GLEN (D) (J Kettlewell) J Kettlewell 5-11-5 ... S Kettlewell 4
6 0p00-01 ODIC (D (R Wright) R Wright 8-11-5 ... P Blackburn 7
7 0- CHARLIE'S GAMBLE (J Townson) J Townson 6-11-3 ... –
8 0 SILLEY'S KNIGHT (E Stockdale) D Chapman 7-11-3 ... C Pimlott
9 0 SONG MINSTREL (G Browne) M Camacho 5-11-3 ... G W Gray
10 2-002 AQUA VERDE (Mrs E Slack) Mrs E Slack 4-11-0 ... K Jones
11 0-0 COUNT MIDAS (A Watson) A Watson 4-11-0 ... M Pepper 4
12 00 IMPANY (R Robinson) R Robinson 4-11-0 ... Mandy Harrison 7
13 0-0 LORD OF THE HILLS (Mrs E Dixon) D Lee 4-11-0 ... –
14 06-400 MESA KID (L Dickinson) F Gibson 4-11-0 ... P Dever 7
17 SANDCRACKER (G Harass) M Ellerby 4-11-0 ... M Brennan
18 4p030 SOUTHERN DANCER (Ewart Eng Ltd) J Parkes 4-11-0 ... K Milner
19 00 THE RIDINGS (H Whitton) R Tate 4-11-0 ... R Lamb
20 0 SALLAMETTI (Mrs J Scott) W Bentley 5-10-12 ... D Wilkinson
21 2f DANCING NYMPH (Quaghan of Oldham) J FitzGerald 4-10-9 ... M Dwyer
22 INDIAN CALL (P Dixon Ltd) Hbt Jones 4-10-9 ... A Brown
24 0 WICKER BASKET (Capt W Higgins) E Owen jun 4-10-9 ... R Stronge 4

7-2 Harford, 4 Odic, 9-2 Blackfeet, Concert Pitch, 6 Dancing Nymph, 8 Empress Jeanie, 10 Friendly Glen, 14 others.

1.45 CHARLES VICKERY CUP (handicap chase: £2,134: 3m 300yds) (8)

3 2fp-041 MULLACURRY (J Shannon) J FitzGerald 11-11-11 (4 ex) ... M Dwyer
5 /uf1f1f- BARRIER REEF (Mrs T Tate) T Tate 8-11-6 ... Mr T Tate
8 210-223 RUPERTINO (Lord Kenyon) E Owen jun 8-10-12 ... R Stronge 4
12 2ff-101 JETHARTS HERE (G Renilson) G Renilson 9-10-6 (4 ex) ... C Pimlott
14 00301-0 TROJAN WALK (CD) (G Mason) Miss C Mason 12-10-1 ... J Goulding
15 1-3u003 UNSCRUPULOUS JUDGE (F Scotto) W A Stephenson 8-10-1 ... K Jones 4
16 2pp102 GARRICK SWAINE (Miss G Jennings) Miss G Jennings 10-10-0 ... Mr R Beggan 4
17 04141-3 SUNLIT RIVER (W Carrick) W Haigh 6-10-0 ... A Brown

7-4 Mullacurry, 5-2 Barrier Reef, 7-2 Jetharts Here, 7 Rupertino, 9 Sunlit River, 12 others.

2.15 ELLERTON CHASE (novice mares: £822: 2m) (7)

1 3f-4404 GREEN MENELEK (W Lockey) J Charlton 7-11-11 ... –
2 0pu0-fp JOYFUL STAR (Exors of late J Dixon) J Dixon 6-11-11 ... Mr L Hudson
3 0-21300 KELPIE (W Carrick) G Richards 5-11-11 ... N Doughty
4 03/0p-r PIPER'S KNOLL (Mrs D Johnstone) W Crawford 9-11-11 ... –
5 0002- SANDREK (Miss F Geddes) Miss F Geddes 10-11-11 ... R Lamb
6 000/00- SUNSET SURPRISE (Miss C Hawkey) Mrs G Reveley 6-11-11 ... Mr K Reveley 7
7 0 POTTERWAY (D Atkinson) J Kettlewell 4-11-0 ... S Kettlewell 4

Evens Kelpie, 9-4 Sandrek, 11-2 Green Menelek, 10 Potterway, 16 Sunset Surprise, 20 others.

2.45 BROMPTON HURDLE (novices: amateur riders: £716: 3m 300yd) (21)

1 221402 EBORACUM (Mrs A Harker) B Wilkinson 5-12-7 ... –
2 41 SLAVE KING (A Wylie) C Bell 4-12-2 ... A Dudgeon 7
3 003 AVON OAK (D MacDonald) D MacDonald 6-12-0 ... –
4 20330/0 BARLEY BRAKE (R Barr) R Barr 7-12-0 ... N Jones 7
6 000/00- BOBBING STAR (Mrs J McMahon 7-12-0 ... E McMahon 7
7 0/ff-pp CORNER SEAT (J Bukovets) J Bukovets 7-12-0 ... –
8 u0 GENERAL HUMBERT (J Mulhern) J FitzGerald 7-12-0 ... R Beggan 4
10 030-04p GONDOLINO (W A Stephenson) W A Stephenson 5-12-0 ... P Hughes 7
13 /0pu0- OAK RIDGE BOY (Mrs J Simpson) Mrs J Simpson 8-12-0 ... Miss K Simpson 7
14 040006 PILTON (J Walby) W A Stephenson 5-12-0 ... P Dun 7
17 00000-3 TELEGRAPH BUSH (G Renilson) G Renilson 6-12-0 ... R Shiels 7
19 304 AIR SPACE (J Elliott) J Parkes 4-11-9 ... A Fowler
20 ANTONY JOE (D Daly) M W Dickinson 4-11-9 ... P Dennis 7
22 00-0002 DENETOP LADY (F Musgrave) F Musgrave 6-11-6 ... A Denson 7
23 0 FORTINA WOOD (P Pillar) W A Stephenson 4-11-9 ... J Kelleher 7
25 0 JOE'S FANCY (P Liddle) P Liddle 5-11-9 ... R Morley 7
26 MISTY SPIRIT (D Lee) D Lee 4-11-9 ... K Reveley 7
27 30020 ON THE SPOT (M Thompson) V Thompson 4-11-9 ... M Thompson 7
28 30002-4 ROMAN MARINER (S Norton) S Norton 4-11-9 ... Mrs J Goulding 7
30 SAYFLY (T Wardle) J Townson 6-11-9 ... Miss S Head 7
32 0 TURI (A Smith) A Smith 4-11-9 ... J Wiles 7

2 Antony Joe, 7-2 Roman Mariner, 5 Slave King, 8 Eboracum, Telegraph Bush, 10 Avon Oak, 12 On The Spot, 16 others.

3.15 STREETLAM HURDLE (Div II: novices: £597: 2m) (17)

1 321 PAUSE FOR THOUGHT (D) (Exors of late D Hurst) Denys Smith 6-11-10 ... T G Davies 4
6 2-03122 THORBELL ARCH (R Gray) R Gray 4-11-7 ... S Charlton
7 BETTABET GERAGHTY (M F Geraghty Ltd) Miss S Hall 5-11-3 ... N Doughty
8 00fu-u0 DRUMMONY (L Griffiths) L Griffiths 9-11-3 ... –
11 0p-000 NERO WOLF (T Webster) O Brennan 6-11-3 ... M Brennan
12 PRIESTCROFT BOY (C Norman) Mrs G Reveley 10-11-3 ... G W Gray
14 0 STAY SECRET (Mrs F Bentley) W Bentley 6-11-3 ... D Wilkinson
16 0 CALSONG (R Bainbridge) A Watson 4-11-0 ... M Pepper 4
17 0-203f0 DANBRID (J Beck) J Beck 4-11-0 ... Mr D Shaw
18 30 HONEST TOKEN (N Robinson) C Thornton 4-11-0 ... –
19 04 MALADHU (Mrs A Robson) J FitzGerald 4-11-0 ... M Dwyer
21 0 RESPIGHI (R Goodfellow Ltd) T Craig 4-11-0 ... M Ennis
22 SIR ROB (Mrs J Charlton) R Robinson 4-11-0 ... Mandy Harrison 7
23 TANGERINN (I Clements) C Bell 4-11-0 ... Mr A Dudgeon 4
24 TIGHT TURN (V Thompson) V Thompson 4-11-0 ... Mr M Thompson 7
25 000p30/ MAINSFORTH QUEEN (W A Stephenson) W A Stephenson 6-10-12 ... R Lamb
26 0 BRIGHT IMP (R Bethell) P Calver 4-10-9 ... C Pimlott

5-2 Pause For Thought, 7-2 Thorbell Arch, 4 Honest Token, 6 Tangerinn, Bettabet Geraghty, 8 Maladhu, 12 others.

Catterick selections

By Dick Hinder

12.45 Felixstowe Lad, 1.15 Dancing Nymph, 1.45 Barrier Reef, 2.15 Kelpie, 2.45 Antony Joe, 3.15 Pause for Thought.

Plumpton results

Going: Good

12.30 CUCKMERE (novices: £1,258:2m)
CROWNING MOMENT br g by Royalty – Moment Supreme (H Spearing) 8-11-4 K Mooney (9-4fav) 1
Australian Corporal ... A Webber (5-1) 2
Le Champ Talot ... S Moore (10-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £2.70. Places: £1.00, £2.10, £2.50. DF: £7.50. CSF: £13.84. I Wardle at Wells. ll, 30l. Dan Dare (10-1) 4th. 11 ran. NR: Maurice's Tip, Remainder Imp.

1.0 DECEMBER HURDLE (Handicap: £1,193:1m)
GOLDYKE ch m by – Bustino – Hildyke Flower (S Mason) 5-10-1 ... E Waite (20-1) 1
Stray Shot ... R Rowe (13-8fav) 2
Norfolk Pageant ... R Campbell (5-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £18.70. Places: £5.70, £1.60, £1.50. DF: £43.50. CSF: £52.37. Tricast: £187.89. J Bosley at Bampton. Hd, 1½l. Super Tek (10-1) 4th 13 ran. NR: Re Nova, Charjim, Vodatini, Lord of the Realm, High Heaven, No Sale, John Willoughby.

1.30 'GALLEANO' CHALLENGE CUP (handicap chase: £2,178: 2m 3f 90yd)
ALTAGHADERRY RUN b m by Deep Run – Curry Lass (Mrs L Clay) 8-10-5 J Lovejoy (5 7-2) 1
Bash Street Kid ... R Rowe (10-1) 2
Master Nibble ... E Waite (16-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £4.10. Places: £1.80, £1.30, £3.20. DF: £15.20. CSF: £32.03. Tricast: £403.83. T Clay at Arundel. Nk, 12l. 3-1 fav. 9 ran. NR: Netherbridge, Swift King.

2.0 HENFIELD HURDLE (Selling handicap: £769: 2m)
SEVERN SOUND b g by Monocle – Octon (J Bradley) 5-6-12 ... Miss Sharon James (7-1) 1
Spikey Bill ... A Madgwick (8-1) 2
Pompous Prince ... W Smith (14-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £5.30. Places: £1.60, £3.30, £7.10, £1.60. DF: £89.20. CSF: £68.56. Tricast: £742.65. J Bradley at Chepstow. 3l 2l. Marcredi (13-2) 4th. Brave Invention 8-1 fav. 19 ran. NR; Welciana. Bought in for 2,250 guineas.

2.30 SCOTTS RESTAURANT CHASE (Novices: £1,258: 3m 1f)
DARGAI b g by Menelek – Strange Delight (Maj J Urquhart) 7-11-3 A Webber (2-1 fav) 1
Viewed Away ... J Lovejoy (11-4) 2
Browndodd Lad ... V McKevitt (6-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £2.80. Places: £1.10, £1.60, £2.60. DF: £2.60. CSF: £9.05. R Armytage at East Ilsley. Nk, 8l. Cool Gin (14-1) 4th. 14 ran.

3.0 DITCHLING HURDLE (Novices: £690: 2m 4f
CHURCHES GREEN b g by Sassafras – Alice Johnston (S Tindall) 4-10-12 M Perrett (13-8 fav) 1
Sailors Revenge ... R Rowell (14-1) 2
Ivacop ... S Shilton (16-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £3.10. Places: £1.60, £1.00, £7.80. DF: £17.80. CSF: £29.08. S Mellor at Lambourn. 3l, 2½l. Rebeg (7-1) 4th. 17 ran. NR: Kitra Boy.

Placepot: 8.85.

Admitting 'without prejudice' letters

Cutts v Head and Another

Before Lord Justice Oliver and Lord Justice Fox

[Judgment delivered December 7]

Offer to settle actions, made "without prejudice" but subject to an express reservation of the right to refer to them on the issue of costs should the action proceed to judgment were *admissible for that* purpose in all cases where a payment into court was not appropriate.

The Court of Appeal so held in allowing an appeal by the plaintiff, Oliver Alfred Sydney Cutts, of Fold's Farm, Godshill, Hampshire, in an action concerning the plaintiff's rights of access over the land of the defendant, Albert Head, of Lower Cowesfield Farm, Whiteparish, Hampshire, to the plaintiff's fishery, from an order of Mr Justice Foster made on *July 22, 1981, in so* far as it related to certain declarations and ordered the defendant to pay half the plaintiff's costs of the action. Leave to appeal to the House of Lords was refused.

Mr Michael Mark for the plaintiff; Mr J. H. L. Leckie for the defendant.

LORD JUSTICE OLIVER said that in December 1980, with trial impending, the plaintiff's solicitors wrote to the defendants' solicitors a letter suggesting that the action be compromised.

The letter was headed "without prejudice" and set out proposals for settlement which undoubtedly would have been more beneficial to the *defendant* than the order in fact made on the determination of the action.

The letter concluded "in the event of this being unacceptable to your clients, we reserve the right to bring this letter to the notice of the *judge on the issue of costs*".

After judgment, counsel sought to refer to the letter for the purpose of showing that, at least from the date at which the offer could reasonably have been accepted, the expensive action was totally unnecessary. The judge declined to look at the letter on the ground that, since it was marked "without prejudice", he was precluded from taking it into consideration.

The plaintiff relied on *Calderbank v Calderbank* ([1976] Fam 93, 106), a matrimonial dispute as to the provision to be made for the parties under sections 23 and 24 of the Matrimonial Causes Act 1973, in which Lord Justice Cairns had suggested that an offer to compromise such proceedings might be made in the form that it was without prejudice to the issue at trial but reserved the right to refer to it on the issue of costs.

The defendant submitted that *Walker v Wilsher* ((1889) 23 QBD 355) was clear authority, binding on the court, for the proposition that "without prejudice" meant "without prejudice for all purposes" and that a letter once so marked could not be referred to at any stage of the proceedings without the consent of both parties.

If the protection from disclosure of "without prejudice" negotiations rested solely on a public policy to encourage out-of-court settlement of disputes, *Walker v Wilshire* was not readily intelligible, for, although the court seemed to have been prepared to assume that an inability to refer to the correspondence on a question of costs, after judgment, would encourage settlement it was difficult to see how that could do so.

As a practical matter, a consciousness of a risk as to costs if reasonable offers were refused could only encourage settlement. It was hard to imagine anything more calculated to encourage obstinacy and unreasonableness *than* the comfortable knowledge that a litigant could refuse with impunity whatever might be offered to him.

The public policy justification, in truth, essentially rested on the desirability of preventing statements or offers made in the course of negotiations for settlement being brought before the court of trial as admissions on liability.

Once, however, the trial of the issues in an action was at an end and the matter of costs came to be argued, it could have no further application.

It had been brought to the court's attention that, since *Calderbank*, letters in the present form had been in frequent use in the Queen's Bench Division where a payment into court would not be appropriate and in the Court of Appeal where what was in issue was whether a judgment for damages was excessive, and inquiry of practitioners in the Chancery Division indicated that the procedure was frequently resorted to there.

If the protection of "without prejudice" correspondence as to costs rested on the conventional import of the words, the wide and *continued practice adopted* and recognized, albeit without challenge, in all divisions of the court showed that the conventional meaning had become capable of modification where express reservation was made at the time of the offer.

It must now be taken to be established that the *Calderbank* formula was not restricted to matrimonial proceedings but was available in all cases where what was in issue was something more than a *simple* money claim in respect of which a payment into court would be the appropriate way of proceeding.

Lord Justice Fox delivered a concurring judgment.

Solicitors: Phillips & Co, Salisbury; Church Adams Tatham & Co for Wilsons, Salisbury.

Extending time for tenant's application

Ali v Knight and Another

Before Lord Justice Eveleigh and Lord Justice O'Connor

[Judgment delivered December 6]

Where the court, in the exercise of its discretion under Order 7, rule 20(2) of the County Court Rules 1981, extended the time for service of an originating application by a tenant, it did not have to consider whether the tenant's *failure* to comply with the original time limit was due to any exceptional circumstances.

Robert Baxendale Ltd v Davstone (Holdings) Ltd (The Times, July 9, 1982; [1982] 1 WLR 1385) did not apply because Order 8, rule 35(2) of the County Court Rules 1936, with which it was concerned and which was replaced by the 1981 rule, contained words which were omitted from the latter rule.

The Court of Appeal so held in dismissing an appeal by the landlords, Mr Robert John Knight and Mrs Clare Ralph, trustees of Southall March 1966 Settlement, from the dismissal by Judge Potter at Birmingham County Court, of an appeal against an order of the deputy registrar, who had granted the application for extension of time by the tenant, Mr Mohammed Ismail Ali, in relation to shop premises and living accommodation.

Mr John Randall for the landlords; Mr John Colyer, QC and Miss Amanda Barrington-Smyth for the tenant.

LORD JUSTICE EVELEIGH said that the tenant served a request for a new tenancy, in July 1981, under section 26 of the Landlord and Tenant Act 1954. The landlords served a counter-notice under the Act, resisting the request on the ground that they required the property for redevelopment.

In November 1981, the tenant made an originating application to the county court for a new tenancy. The application had not yet been served.

There was then an agreement between the parties' solicitors to extend the relevant time limits, since the parties wished to solve their problem by negotiations.

In January 1982, while the negotiations were still being conducted, the landlords' solicitors applied to the court for an interim rent to be fixed. But in September, 1982, they wrote to the tenant's solicitors abrogating the agreement to extend time limits and calling on them to serve the originating application. But the negotiations still continued, until June 1983, when the landlords applied to strike out the originating application for want of service.

The deputy registrar refused the landlords' application and granted an extension of time for service of the originating application. An appeal by the landlords against his decision was dismissed by the judge. The landlords now appealed.

The extension of time had been granted under Order 7, rule 20(2), which provided that: "The court may extend the period for service of a summons from time to time for such period ... as the court may *specify* ..."

Counsel for the landlords referred their Lordships to *Baxendale's* case and contended that the judge had no discretion to grant the extension of time, so that he wrongly upheld the registrar's order. Alternatively, if the judge had discretion, it was said that he wrongly exercised it.

In *Baxendale's* case the Court of Appeal emphasized that the tenant had to adhere strictly to the timetable prescribed by the 1954 Act and Order 8, rule 35 of the 1936 Rules and that an extension of time for service of an originating application was not to be allowed unless the tenant showed that there were exceptional circumstances relating to the failure to serve in due time.

But the 1936 rule contained the following words which were not in the current rule: "Where reasonable efforts have been made to serve the summons within the said period and service has not been effected ..." So the situation in the present case was not the same as in *Baxendale*.

The parties' agreement to extend the time limits meant that those time limits could not be adhered to. In those circumstances, the judge had an unfettered discretion to consider whether he should extend the time. The limits on discretion recognized in *Baxendale* did not therefore apply here.

Having regard to the continuing *negotiations and all the* other circumstances, his Lordship did not think that the landlords would be prejudiced by the extension of time.

Lord Justice O'Connor agreed.

Solicitors: Gamlens for Southall & Co, Solihull; Sumal Creasey & Co, Leicester.

Divisional Court's power to substitute sentence

Universal Salvage Ltd and Another v Boothby

Before Lord Justice Robert Goff and Mr Justice Mann

[Judgment delivered December 9]

By section 111 of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980, where justices by case stated sought the opinion of the Queen's Bench Divisional Court on a question involving an error of law or excess of *jurisdiction*, albeit in relation to a matter of sentence, the Divisional Court had jurisdiction and was bound to answer the question posed.

Furthermore, where justices had erred in law or had exceeded their *jurisdiction in imposing a sentence*, the Divisional Court was entitled, by section 6 of the Summary Jurisdiction Act 1857, to quash the sentence and substitute for it such sentence as the court thought fit.

The Divisional Court so held, *allowing an appeal by case stated in* respect of sentences imposed upon the defendants, Universal Salvage Ltd and their employee, Mr Derek Robinson, on their conviction by Durham Justices on March 2, of offences contrary to section 97 (1) of the Transport Act 1968, as amended, and Council Regulation (EEC) 1463/70 (using a vehicle on a road without recording equipment).

Before considering the appeal against sentence, the court had dismissed a separate appeal by case stated in respect of the defendants' convictions.

Mr C. L. Kelly for the defendants; Mr Nicholas Riddell for the prosecutor.

LORD JUSTICE ROBERT GOFF said that the justices had found as a fact that in using the vehicle without recording equipment, the defendant company had relied on a letter from the Department of Transport which led them to believe that they were acting lawfully; and that the *defendant employee had relied upon* his employers believing that he was acting lawfully.

Nevertheless, the justices had imposed on the defendant company a fine of £200, the maximum sentence for the offence, and had fined the employee £100.

The question posed by the justices for the opinion of the court was whether the sentences were lawful, in that they were sentences which a reasonable bench of justices could have imposed.

To what extent was the Divisional Court entitled to interfere in matters of sentence?

By section 111 of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980, as explained in *R v Winchester Crown Court, Ex parte Lewington* ([1982] 1 WLR 1277), a case might be stated on a matter of sentence if it raised a question involving an error of law or an excess of jurisdiction, but a defendant thereby lost his right to appeal against sentence to the crown court.

In such a case the Divisional Court was bound to exercise its jurisdiction, answer the question posed, and make appropriate orders, as provided by section 6 of the Summary Jurisdiction Act 1857.

In *R v St Alban's Crown Court, Exparte Cinnamond* ([1981] QB 480, 484) Lord Justice Donaldson had considered what constituted an *error of law or excess of jurisdiction* on an application for judicial review of a sentence. It was held in that case that the court was entitled to review a sentence which was harsh or so far outside the normal discretionary limits that the court imposing the sentence must have erred in law.

As in Cinnamond, the court in the present case, though dealing with an appeal by case stated rather an application for judicial review, was concerned with the question of what constituted an error of law or an excess of *jurisdiction*. His Lordship could see no reason why the court should not apply exactly the same jurisdiction in a case stated as it did on judicial review.

Were the sentences open to attack on the *Cinnamond* principles? *Having concluded that a convicted* person believed, reasonably, that he was acting lawfully, a court should not, as a gereral rule, impose the maximum sentence for the offence.

In the present case, applying the *Cinnamond* principles, the sentences were so far outside the normal discretionary limits that the justices must have erred in imposing them. The justices had given no weight to the fact that the defendant company believed that it was acting lawfully *and it followed that the justices had* ignored that factor in the employee's case.

Having regard to the power conferred on the court by section 6 of the 1857 Act the court had power to quash the sentences imposed upon the defendants and to substitute such other sentences as it thought fit.

In the circumstances the appropriate course would be to to quash the sentences and to impose upon *each of the defendants a six months'* conditional discharge.

Mr Justice Mann agreed.

Solicitors: Rice & Co, Chesterfield; Tuck & Mann & Geffen for Mr D. L Morgan, Durham.

Net offence is absolute

Champion v Maughan and Another

Section 6(1)(a) of the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975 which provided that any person who placed a fixed engine in any inland or tidal waters should be guilty of an offence created an absolute offence and was therefore applicable to any person placing any fixed engine in tidal waters, notwithstanding that there was no intention to obstruct the passage of salmon or migratory trout. The Queen's Bench Divisional Court (*Lord Justice Stephen Brown* and Mr Justice Taylor) so held on December 8 and allowed a prosecutor's appeal by way of case stated.

MR JUSTICE TAYLOR said that the justices found by agreed facts that the defendants had placed a net in tidal waters which was placed in such a way that it was a fixed engine. The sole issue was whether section 6(1)(a) created an absolute offence. Applying the observations in *R v West Yorkshire Coroner, Ex parte Smith* ([1982] 3 WLR 920) in relation to the construction of a consolidating statute, the words in section 6(1)(a) were clear and unambiguous and clearly indicated an absolute offence.

Impermissible to imply duration term

Tower Hamlets London Borough Council v The British Gas Corporation

Before Lord Justice Lawton, Lord Justice Fox and Lord Justice Kerr

[Judgment delivered December 6]

Where a contract was silent as to *duration, it was neither permissible* nor appropriate to imply into it a term that the contract should remain in force for a reasonable time. Such a term would be far too vague to impart business efficacy to the contract and the parties would never have chosen to incorporate such a term for themselves.

The Court of Appeal so stated in a reserved judgment dismissing an appeal by Tower Hamlets London Borough Council from a judgment *of Mr Justice Foster who on March* 22, 1982 (*The Times*, March 23, 1982) had refused three alternative declarations which the council had sought regarding the duration of a contract for the supply of gas which it had made with the North Thames Gas Board in 1971.

Mr Gerald Godfrey, QC, Mr Barry Payton and Miss Barbara Slomnicka for the council; Mr Peter Boydell, QC and Mr Charles George for the corporation.

LORD JUSTICE KERR, delivering the judgment of the court, said that once a notice purporting to terminate a contract of indefinite duration had been given, the correct approach to the question of its validity was to inquire whether the giving of the notice could be shown to have involved a breach of any express or implied term of the contract.

In cases begun by originating summons where affidavits from the parties *took the place of pleadings*, a party was not to be taken to accept the contents of the other party's affidavit merely because he had not sought to reply to it: there was an implied joinder of issue where the contents of the affidavits conflicted.

Solicitors: Mr Herbert D. Cook; Mr Barry C. Brooks, Staines.

Justices wrong to refuse to hear objector

Regina v Bromley Licensing Justices, Ex parte Bromley Licensed Victuallers Association

Before Mr Justice Woolf

[Judgment delivered December 8]

It was wrong for licensing justices to refuse to hear an objection from an objector when they considered whether to grant an application for an occasional permission under the Licensing (Occasional Permissions) Act 1983, and it was wrong for those justices to grant one permission to sell intoxicating liquor to cover functions that took place on four consecutive evenings.

Mr Justice Woolf, so held in the Queen's Bench Division, granting a *declaration to the Bromley Licensed* Victuallers Association against a decision of the Bromley Licensing Justices who on September 23, 1983, granted an occasional permission to the Biggin Hill Light Operatic Society.

Mr Vivian Robinson for the applicants; the justices did not appear and were not represented.

MR JUSTICE WOOLF said that under the provisions of the 1983 Act those seeking to carry on activities *such as those of the operatic society* were freed from the cumbersome process of arranging for a licence holder to apply for a licence.

It was well known that associations similar to the applicant regularly attended before licensing justices to oppose the grant of new licences. Parliament intended that objectors had the right to object, and therefore it was wrong for the justices to take the view that they were not required to hear the association's objections.

Where permission sought was to cover four separate performances on four separate nights in a school hall that clearly required the grant of four separate permissions under section 1 of the Act.

Solicitors: Lickfolds Wiley & Powles.

Time runs from dismissal

Lupetti v Wrens Old House Ltd

The three-month period within which an employee had to present a complaint that his dismissal amounted to unlawful discrimination on the ground of his race, ran *from the date of the actual dismissal* and not from the notice of dismissal, Mr Justice Balcombe said, sitting in the Employment Appeal Tribunal with Mrs D. Ewing and Mr A. C. Blyghton on December 6.

The appeal tribunal allowed an appeal by Mr Vincenzo Lupetti from a decision of a Reading industrial tribunal last July that they had no jurisdiction to hear his complaint of unlawful racial *discrimination against the employers*, Wrens Old House Ltd.

HIS LORDSHIP said that on February 3, 1983 the applicant was told that his employment would end on February 28. On May 19 he *presented* his complaint to an industrial tribunal.

The question arose whether the "act complained of" within three months of which a complaint had to be presented under section 68(1) of the Race Relations Act 1976, took place when the notice of dismissal was given or when the employment terminated.

The "act complained of" was the termination of employment and the effective date was the date a man found himself out of a job rather than the date he was given notice. Accordingly the application was made in time.

The industrial tribunal had refused to exercise their power to extend time under section 68 (6). In fact neither side had presented any argument to the industrial tribunal on that matter. It was contrary to the rules of natural justice for a tribunal to deal with such a point without inviting submissions.

Transferring actions

Matz v Matz

Where proceedings were instituted between a husband and wife under the Matrimonial Causes Act 1973 in which a claim for financial provision was made, there was no general principle that that all other proceedings between them should be transferred to the Family Division of the High Court.

The Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Cumming-Bruce and Lord Justice Browne-Wilkinson) so held on December 9 in dismissing an appeal against an order of Mr Justice Vinelott on April 20, 1983 who refused an application to have partnership proceedings transferred from the Chancery Division to the Family Division.

LORD JUSTICE CUMMING-BRUCE said that it was always desirable if it could be achieved without injustice to either party that one court should exercise jurisdiction over all financial claims and *claims for property adjustment* between husband and wife.

Where such claims were made, under the 1973 Act or under the Law of Property Act 1925, it would ordinarily be right that proceedings in the Queen's Bench or Chancery Division should be transferred to the Family Division.

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

Property Buyers' Guide

North of the Thames

STYLISH SPACIOUS
Well appointed grd. flr. flat. Own 20 metre gdn. 5 metre integral gge. grand recept/dining room 10 metres long. french & bay windows. master bedrm. bath en suite. 2nd bedrm. en suite shower. tiled modern kitchen. utility room. C.H., low outgoings. Redecorated 94 yr lease. Freehold avail. N.10. £43,000.
Tel. 01-883 7894

Stanhope Gdns, SW7
Immaculate 2 bedroom flat, new fitted kitchen and bathroom new carpets and curtains, fitted cupboards, C.H. 3rd floor, (lift), lovely south facing views, low outgoings, use of gardens. 76 year lease.
£74,000
01-223 8652

FULHAM
NEAR PARK AND RIVER
6 room fully mod. Edwardian terraced house. 3 bedrooms. 2 reception: large bathroom. kitchen. utility room. 50 ft south facing garden. Quiet. easy parking. £77,000
580 6225 day
381 4776 Sunday & eves.

TEDDINGTON MIDDX.
Spacious flat, top/3rd floor, modern block. 5mins station/ Waterloo 30 mins. 3 rooms, fitted kitchen & bathroom. Garage available.
£35,000
Tel: 01–977 5764 (day/eves)

Brentford £41.000
O/looking Park, close River, Mkt. Charming Victorian terraced cottage, carefully modernised. gas C.H., rewired. 2 beds. bath. sitting rm. arch to dining rm., kitchen/breakfast rm. Garden.
Ring 01-847 0534
01-568 6028

SW10
Would you like a beautifully modernised garden flat with dramatic dble recep rm with luxury fitted kit./b'fast rm. 2 dble beds and 20' x 21' garden? £75.000 with an 89-year lease.
Please telephone.
VICTORIA TINNE.
ELKINGTON PHILIPS
351 0077.

CHEYNE ROW SW3
New in the market Beautiful period house. skilfully restored 4 beds. 2 baths. 2 clks. drawing rm. dining rm. study. kit. gas CH. south west facing garden. £280,000 freehold.
BRADLEYS
351 1221

FLATS FOR SALE
South Kensington. Bright top floor flat overlooking gardens. Large recep. 2 dble beds. k&b. Gas ch Entryphone 51 years. £49,950
Kensington Court, W8. Spacious garden floor in need of rearrangement and completion. 6 rooms, k & 2 shwr rms (ample room for baths). Ch & chw 998 years lease. £65.000 open to offer.
Queensgate. SW7 Attractive 2nd floor flat. Large recep. 2 dble beds. kitchen/breakfast rm. bathroom. Ch. 92 years. £72.500.
Britton Poole & Burns 01-584 4231

PEMBRIDGE VILLAS. W11
1 bedroom. modernised patio flat in quiet period house. Imm available. £35.000.
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DUTCH BARGE–FOR SALE
CHEYNE WALK
3 bedrooms. large living area. separate dining room. galley. kitchen with mod cons. luxurious bathroom. 76ft x 16½ft.
£48,000 o.n.o.
Tel: FRENSHAM (025125) 2890

HAMPSTEAD VILLAGE
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UNIQUE LARGE Victorian semi in Stanmore. 5 bedrooms. 2 bathrooms. 2 large receptions. large kitchen/diner. artist studio. Rewired. replumbed. G.C.H., garage. good garden. walking distance tube and all amenities. £87,500 Tel. 01-954 3818.

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HOUSES & FLATS in Sth Ken Earls Crt., from £31,000. 373 1181 Brompton Estate Office.

WEST KENSINGTON. Gwendwr Rd. W 14. 2 bedrms. lux pied a terre. 125 yr £38,500. May & Co 603 5606.

CORAM MANSIONS Millman Street. 1 bed, 2 recep. kit. bathrm wc. C.H. low service charge £43,000. Apply Browett Taylor 01 242 8275.

NORTH END HOUSE. Fitzjames Ave. W14. Luxurious dble rec. dining rm. 3 beds. 2 baths. kit. utility rm. 143 yrs. £90.000 May & Co.

LONDON FLATS

HIGHGATE delightful p b flat with panoramic views. 2 dble beds (fitted wardrobes). mod kit. rec. bath. ch. £34,800. Tel 01-378 2136.

LAND FOR SALE

BLACKHEATH, SE3. Desirable plot near Heath, one house 'two' small 852 3458.

Residential property/Christopher Warman

New homes for retired people

First-time buyers may be the biggest target for new house builders, but what might be called "*last-time*" buyers – the retired and elderly – are attracting increasing attention.

For one thing, new building tends to be concentrated on providing homes for particular sections of the community or for special needs, but another incentive is the increasing number of elderly people. The latest issue of *Social Trends*, produced by the Central Statistical Office reports that there were one million more pensioners in 1981 than there were in 1971. There are three main reasons for this more men are taking early retirement there could be 750,000 more men and women aged over 75 by the end of the century: and life expectancy continues to rise.

Many people, of course, have no intention of moving when they retire, having already bouth the home in which they wish to live in the future. But equally as many will find their present homes too large and unmanageable, or too far from shopping centres and other services.

The concept of sheltered homes for the elderly is not new but in the past it has been carried out mainly by local authorities and housing associations; the private sector has moved in.

A leader in the market for sheltered homes for elderly owner-occupiers is McCarthy and Stone, of New Milton, Hampshire, which now specializes almost entirely in the provision of sheltered homes, and has completed some 25 developments with more than 1,000 housing units. Their developments generally range between 40 and 60 flat units, normally with one bedroom and designed to accommodate either one or two persons.

In case of emergencies, the units are linked to the resident warden's office, and particular attention is paid to the selection of sites – which are preferably a short walk on level ground to main shops and other amenities.

Flats are usually sold on a 99-year lease, and prices start at about £20,000. A condition of the lease is that the occupier must be over 60, and an additional management charge is made to cover the cost of the warden's salaries, communal expenses and building maintenance costs, amounting to £6-£8 a week.

The firm has found that 80 per cent of the purchasers come from the local community and that 15 per cent have had previous connections with the area.

McCarthy and Stone, has a number of developments in the area from Romsey to Brockenhurst and Bournemouth, and others as far away as Eastbourne, Folkestone, Exeter and Winchester.

At the expensive end of the scale, the English Courtyard Association, of Kensington, London, W8, provides a variety of accommodation priced between £55,000 and £80,000. It is a non-profit-making company, specializing in luxury accommodation for the elderly and retired and is conscious of the need to protect fixed incomes against inflation.

Its cottages and flats are normally sold on 150-year leases at property market prices to allow owners' capital to increase in step with inflation in such prices. After a sale the freehold passes to the Association, the developer's profit is realize and thereafter the scheme is managed on a non-profit basis.

The accommodation is based on the traditional courtyard plan of almshouses and consists of terraces and courts of two-storey cottages and flats. The grounds are landscaped to create the atmosphere of a country house or an Oxford College, and each has a warden. The idea behind the association came from Mr Noel Shuttleworth, who searched for a home for his elderly mother and found a complete lack of any place that combined security and emergency help with a running cost that could be met from a fixed income. The Association has homes in most of the southern counties and in Worcestershire.

With Geometer Developments, the association has homes in most of the southern counties and in Worcestershire. Its latest developments, either under consruction or planned, are at Emmer Green, Near Reading; Puddleton, near Dorchester; Long Melford, Suffolk; and Lenham, Near Maidstone.

Algrey Homes has a subsidiary company, New Horizon Homes, which specializes in the provision of housing both for the active retired and for who are incapacitated but wish to maintain their independence. All its homes are sold on a 99-year lease, with a resident warden for each development. Its planned projects range from one and two-bedroomed flats and houses at Bridgwater, Somerset, priced from £21,000 to £26,000, to one, two and three-bedroomed houses and bungalows at Rotherfield, near Crowborough, East Sussex, priced from £37,000 to £55,000. A conversion of the Grade II listed Oversley House, at Alcester, Warwickshire, will yield flats, houses and bungalows costing from £28,000 to £45,000.

New Horizon, based at Horsham, Sussex, last month opened their new luxury apartments at Brighton, called Elm Court, the first private sheltered housing development in the town. The project includes 37 one and two-bedroomed flats, with prices starting from £28,950.

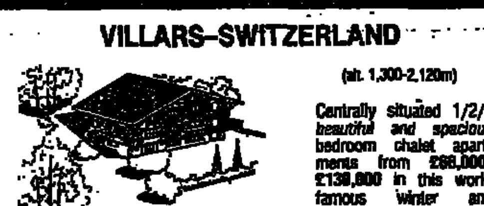
To minimize the "stress factor" of moving, the company arranges household removals and the ordering and connection of kitchen appliances and telephone, and will consider buying in the purchaser's present property.

Barratt, Britain's largest private housebuilders, was unlikely to stay out of this new market for long, and last week its first development for the retired was opened at Oaklands, Waterlooville, Hampshire.

Barratt described the market for such housing as sadly neglected. It's research has shown that most retired people want small accommodation which still offers independence, flexibility and the scope to host occasional visitors.

Barratt's Regency Retirement Living, in the form of Regency apartments and courts, offers one and two-bedroomed apartments in buildings with many communal facilities, and also self-contained bungalows and flats each with its own access and gardens as well as some common features. It has 24 such developments under construction throughout Britain.

The Oast, New House Farm at Hever, Kent, is on the market at around £245,000 through Bernard Thorpe and Partners, Hanover Square, London, W1. The beautifully refurbished oast-house is positioned on high ground with far-reaching views to the North Downs. It has a 30-ft drawing room with a central fireplace, spiral staircase and gallery, and a second sitting-room. There are a principle bedroom suite and three further bedrooms. The property also has an independent annexe with a games room and two bedrooms. The gardens include a heated swimming pool and stables, and five acres of paddocks surround the property.



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(01/38520/NECT-P/WRW)

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to acquire this magnificent family residence actually overlooking the yachting marina and close to the East Brighton Golf Course 6 bed rooms. 3 bathrooms. 2 receptions. superb 30ft family playroom. double garage. secluded garden with patio
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House overlooking landscaped gardens. Private estate. tennis court, play area. 3 beds. bathroom. lounge (exposed brickwork, parquet floor). kitchen/breakfast room. dining room. cloaks. gas CH Garden. Waterloo 35 mins.
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WOODSTOCK, OXFORDSHIRE. Situated in the historic town centre close to Blenheim Palace and Park, a lovely top floor flat forming part of an attractive Georgian building. The accommodation is superbly presented and offers living room, kitchen dining room. double bedroom, bathroom. Shared private walled rear garden and shared cellar. £29,950 including fitted carpets throughout and electric storage heaters. Telephone Hobbs of Woodstock on Woodstock (0993) 811578.

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Centrally situated 1/2/3 *beautiful and spacious* bedroom chalet apartments from £60,000-£139,800 in this world famous winter and summer alpine resort.
★ Authentic Swiss Alpine village.
★ 1½ hours from Geneva, easily accessible by car or train.
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★ 70% Swiss financing available at 6½% interest over 20/25 years.
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We also have available timesharing in Villars Hotel Panoramic in the village centre comprising . a heated indoor pool, bar, restaurant and underground parking from £4,800 for 1 week in March (+ 1 low season week).

WANTED: PROPERTY IN FRANCE TO RENT OR BUY
The International Property Index now has an edition specialising in Provence, Cote d'Azur Dordogne, S.W. France. We have thousands of subscribers wanting properties in these areas. If you have one to rent or sell we put you in touch direct. Write for details or call us today on 0304 617321 You might also win £300.
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5 ROOM OFFICE Cent situated with 4 telephone lines. Newly furnished and ready for immediate occup, new electrical and plumbing. L/outgoings £45,000. Viewing immediately until 15 Jan. phone 01-346 0022 or 010-3452 776777.

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between Malaga and Marbella. A very attractive property, direct from the owner. beautifully situated. near the sea. superb views over the sea and the mountains. 6 rooms. 4 bathrooms. fully equipped kitchen. fire-place in- and outside. studio with separate entrance. 2-car garage. garden with covered terrace and swimming pool.
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For sale direct from owner APARTMENTS with 3, 3½ and 4 rooms in roof of brand new, luxury, chalet-style building.
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75 square metres, very spacious reception room. 3 bedrooms, fitted kitchen. bathroom. separate W.C. Ch, garage.
£50,000 CARPETS INCLUDED
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Direct sale. fully furnished apartment. 1 2 bedrooms. bath. kitchen. living. terrace. Full sports amenities. 1 bedroom from £18,000
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FRANCE – One hour Bordeaux. Beautiful luxurious modern villa in enclosed landscaped grounds of 1.5 acres. 4 bedrooms, large living with fireplace. large entrance. fully-fitted luxury kitchen. 3 bathrooms laundry. office. spare-room. double garage. store-room. cellar. terrace. Wonderful view Garonne-valley. FF 1.500.000 R. L. Dekker 47200 Virazeil France

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South of the Thames

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£12,000 during training rising steeply.
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MULTI LINGUAL SUPERPERSON to sell a very special language course to top executives. Essential: over. 30. degree. good sales record. fluent French & German. dynamic. 492 1624.

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FRENCH SPEAKING Nanny/Au pair. experienced. cheerful and caring. urgently required by widower Richmond Area. live in to look after children (3 & 6 yrs). Min 1-2 years. phone office hours 01 734 6737 Ex 281 or evening 01-948 3481

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RESERVE YOUR XMAS and New Year help before its too late, tell Sloanes your needs and we will satisfy them. babysitters. chauffeurs. butlers. cooks. doormen. waitresses. mothers helps and "cleaner uppers"! All staff are carefully screened. Call 730 8122 and relax. Sloane Bureau. (Emp. Agy.).

EXPERIENCED NANNY 21 plus. temporary or permanent soon as possible for 2 and 5 year olds. Central London. Holiday to Tenerife Christmas. Room. colour TV. References and current passport essential. 01-722 9140.

CHAUFFEUR/COOK COUPLE required for super job in Surrey. Own cottage and use of swimming pool etc. Top salary. Fry Staff Consultants Aldershot Tel. (0252) 315369

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WORLD'S LARGEST Au Pair Bureau offers m'helps. doms; all live-in staff. UK & Overseas Au Pair Agency Ltd. 87 Regent Street. W1. 01-439 6534.

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required to work for team of producers in small West End independent T.V company. Salary £7,000 AAE.
Typing accuracy, speed & presentation of work extremely important. Please call 01-637 9376 for an application form.

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LEGAL NOTICES

In The Matter Of JOSEPH SEBAG & CO. LIMITED and In The Matter Of THE COMPANIES ACT 1948.
NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to an *Order of the Companies Court dated* 12th December 1983 that the creditors of the above-named Company, which is being voluntarily wound up, are required, on or before the 3rd day of January, 1984, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned Kenneth James Barker FCA of 805 Salisbury House, 31 Finsbury Circus, London, EC2M 5SQ, the Liquidator of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made after the aforesaid date.
Dated this 12th day of December 1983.
KENNETH JAMES BARKER
Liquidator.

No 006390 of 1983
In the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division. Mr Justice Nourse. Monday the 28th day of November 1983. In the matter of IVECO (UK) LIMITED and in the Matter of the Companies Act 1948.
NOTICE is hereby given that the Order of the High Court of Justice (Chancery Division) dated 28th November 1983 confirming the reduction of the capital of the above-named Company from £6,000,000 to £999,999.80 and the Minute approved by the Court showing with respect to the capital of the Company as altered the several particulars required by the above-mentioned Act were registered by the Registrar of Companies on 7th December 1983.
Dated this 9th day of December 1983.
AMERY–PARKES & CO.,
Solicitors for the above-named Company

NOTICE OF MEETING OF CREDITORS
DAY–LEE (OVERSEAS) LIMITED
NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a Meeting of the Creditors of the above-named Company will be held at 28 Ely Place, on Monday the 19th day of December 1983 at 3 o'clock in the afternoon for the purposes mentioned in Sections 293, 294 and 295 of the said Act.
Dated this 5th December 1983.
By Order of the Board.
H BENTINCK.
Secretary.

HARMONY HANDBAGS (MANUFACTURING) Ltd.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a meeting of the CREDITORS of the above named company will be held at the offices of Leonard Curtis & Co. situated at 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA on Wednesday the 21st day of December 1983 at 12 o'clock midday, for the purposes provided for in Sections 294 and 295.
Dated the 6th day of December 1983
R. H. Silver,
Director.

La crème de la crème

£10,000 BANKING
The MD of this American investment bank needs a PA with fluent German.
In addition to providing him with secretarial back-up, helped by a junior typist, you will liaise with important clients and assume responsibility during his frequent trips abroad.
This is a demanding and stimulating job which needs a confident and dynamic personality. You will have an excellent secretarial background with impeccable German and speeds of 120/70. Age 25-35.
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NATIONAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S INSTITUTES
This major women's organisation has two important vacancies to fill.
1. A graduate interested in public concerns such as transport policy, environmental and social issues and the quality of services to rural communities. The work involves researching, summarizing and report writing on a wide range of subjects, so flexibility of mind and ability to write are essential. Salary in the range £6,300 – £10,027.
2. An experienced COMMITTEE SECRETARY used to taking complex minutes at long meetings, preparing reports of conferences etc. The successful applicant will be fully conversant with the preparatory and collating work of sub-committees for final Executive Committee and follow-up work. Good shorthand and accurate typing are absolutely necessary to cope with the volume of work. Salary in the range £6,300 – £10,027
The offices are five minutes walk from Victoria Station. Hours of work 9 a.m. – 5 p.m. 22 days annual holiday. LV £2.50 per week.
Please send full C V to:
Ann Beese,
39 Eccleston Street,
London SW1W 9NT
indicating position 1 or 2.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY £10,000
Superb opportunity to join go-ahead American organisation based in W1 working as an executive secretary. Interesting position involving administration of the office, client liaison plus handling correspondence etc. Boss will delegate and requires a competent, flexible person, capable of communicating at all levels, who can work in a demanding environment. Direct contact with New York. Good secretarial skills (90/50), age 25+

SRN/SECRETARY to £9,000 aae.
A major international company in Central London requires an SRN with secretarial experience (rusty shorthand) to work closely with the Doctor responsible for their 'in house' medical dept. A very varied job requiring good nursing experience together with good organisational abilities. Age 25–40.
499 9175
MacBlain NASH
Recruitment Consultants
16 Hanover Square, London, W1.

CONFERENCE SECRETARY
Age 18–20
Oyez IBC is Europe's leading Business Seminar Company. We are friendly but efficient. This responsible job demands smart appearance, intelligence, good secretarial and communication skills and capacity to work under pressure.
Good salary and benefits, excellent prospects.
Phone Rosemary Grant on 236 4080 now or send c.v. to:
OYEZ IBC LTD
56 Holborn Viaduct
EC1A 2EX
(No agencies)

adventure
MARKETING DIRECTOR
Of well known City based merchant bank requires superb PA/Secretary/Administrator to assist him. You will need to be extremely efficient and self motivated, able to work under pressure, have good sh/typing, be smart, well-spoken and have City/banking experience. Age 25-30ish. £9-£9,500 a.a.e. + Co. benefits. Please ring
Gillian Beckitt at the Agency on 01-499 8992.

TO £10,000 Music, Music, Music!
The European president of a major W.1 record company needs a personable P.A. with 90+ shorthand & good spoken & *written French* although it is not a bi-lingual position. Age 27–37.
The marketing manager also needs a secretary with music or marketing background. £8,000
377 8600 City
439 7001 West End
Secretaries Plus
The Secretarial Consultants

SYNERGY RECRUITMENT
MANAGEMENT CONSULTANCY to £7,450
A young, dynamic PA is sought by this influential organisation to assist the head of it's management consultancy division. Capable of carrying out a responsible, confidential function at an elevated level, you will become involved in a wide-ranging admin role which will include the organisation of conferences and much else. WP training given. Skills 100/55 wpm.
SYNERGY
the recruitment consultancy
01-637 9533

S/H SECS £6,500- £8,000pa
Dependent upon age and experience secretaries are required in EC2 and W1 areas.
Minimum speeds (under test conditions) should reach 100/50.
For further details phone Jan on:
01-491 7407
R.J.K. & ASSOCIATES
(Rec Cons)

SECRETARY £7,500 p.a.
Starting salary for Secretary to *Manager* of leading computer manufacturers. Applicants must be good communicators and have secretarial experience at management level. They should be well groomed and possess a friendly professional manner
353 8626
Mrs A. Beveridge
Recruitment Consultants

PA SEC to FINANCE DIRECTOR c.£7,500
Small London Head Office of international group requires Senior Secretary (age 28+) to work for Finance Director and his department. Thorough professional sought, with a flexible approach and the ability to communicate at all levels. Fast accurate shorthand and typing skills necessary (training given on W.P.). Please apply with full c.v. to: Maggie Stevens
Pilcom PLC, Centre Point,
103 New Oxford Street,
London WC1A 1ED

Super Secs

SECRETARY
The World Development Movement, Britain's principal pressure group on Third World issues is looking for a secretary for a new post, the major part of which would be working with the campaigns officer and the Poorest Countries Project Officer
The post would be for a period of two years on a fixed-term contract. The position after this will depend on the overall staffing situation. Salary will *be on the scale £6,419 – £7,324.* Full details, a job description and an application form returnable by January 13th are available from:
W.D.M. Bedford Chambers, Covent Garden, London, WC2E, 8HA. 01-836 3672

RECEPTIONIST Required/West End
We are looking for a very presentable person to become the Receptionist at an exciting new property project in the West End. The duties will include operating a modern switchboard and telex machine, and we are able to offer an excellent salary
Contact: Peter Allport,
Lambert Smith and Partners.
01-493 8424

SECRETARY
Required by editorial department of William Heinemann Ltd (Mayfair) a minimum of 1 year's experience and 'A' level standard of education is required. *This is a full secretarial* position and good shorthand, typing and audio skills are essential.
Please ring Joanna Burke on 637 3311 for further information.

SECRETARY
Experienced, reliable secretary required for property company in South Kensington. Good references essential.
£6,000+ aae.
Telephone 581–5927

SYNERGY RECRUITMENT
RECEPTIONIST £6,000 aag.
A first class Receptionist who can perform a broader than usual function is sought by this friendly company. As well as responsibility for your own reception area, you will become involved more generally in company activities, in addition to some switchboard experience. you will need typing at 40 wpm. A knowledge of word processing would be an asset
SYNERGY
the recruitment consultancy
01-637 9533

THE AMERICAN College of London W1 seeks Receptionist/Secretary, no SH required. Must be smart and accurate typist, willing to work hard in this busy friendly atmosphere. Travel must not be a problem as your workday starts at 8 a.m., 39 hours weekly. Competitive salary. Please call Nikki Ashbee for interview on 01-486 1772.

ONE IN A MILLION opportunity W.1. for well-educated college leaver with excellent skills 100/50. Total involvement. travel in UK and exciting career prospects. £6,000. Ring Berkeley Appointments 408 0444.

CABLE TV, W1. Personal secretary to European Vice-President. happy confident personality with steady CV. French an asset. To £10,000. Age 27 to 32 years. Speeds 100/60. Ring Berkeley Appointments 408 0444.

LATE START. Secretary required by American law firm in Mayfair. Usual hours 11 a.m.–7 p.m. weekdays, but must be available for other hours on occasions. Please apply in writing with C.V. to Wald Harkrader & Ross, 24 Upper Brook Street. London W1Y 1PD.

SEC/PA Estate agents Baker Street station, shorthand, telex, audio. Salary c £5,350. Seymour & Co. 724 0806.

MARKET RESEARCH. Secretary. no shorthand but fast typing for Covent Garden. Age 21+. £8,250. Call 377 8600 (City), 439 7001 (West End). Secretaries Plus the secretarial consultants.

CHRISTMAS PROMOTIONS £7,500. Start as soon as possible as PA/Secretary to a Director of this busy W1 marketing and promotions company. This is a super position where you will have your own fashion accounts to handle, lots of client contact and be responsible for office administration. Good typing ability needed and just rusty shorthand. Experience of the PR world or related industry is essential. Please ring Elizabeth Hunt Recruitment Consultants on 499 8070.

CITY–£9,000 + mortgage subsidy + bonus. Secretary with shorthand typing skills who enjoys organising meetings & travel agents for unit trust company. Call 377 8600 Secretaries Plus the Secretarial Consultants.

TELEVISION P.A secretarial, 25-40 for chief executive of a West End Company. £8,000–£8,500. Call 439 7001 Secretaries Plus – the Secretarial Consultants.

CHRISTMAS CHEER – £8,000. Lots of client contact and responsibility will be yours when you join this lovely firm of Solicitors as Personal Assistant to a Senior Partner. The work is very varied and as they often work with charities. If you have an interest in this field you will become really involved. Good legal background. 100/60 skills required. Please ring Elizabeth Hunt Recruitment Consultants on 499 8070.

NW3. Audio typist/receptionist required for Hampstead architect's office. Good salary and conditions. 794 4425/8.

SECRETARIES FOR ARCHITECTS and Designers. Permanent/temporary positions. AMSA Specialists Agency 01-734 0532.

REMINDER IN VICTORIA – £6,300. 50% secretarial and 50% administration with lots of variety when you join this International Company. You should enjoy a fast moving sales environment as you assist their Sales Manager. He is extremely pleasant and delegates well. If you like to be given a free hand and use your initiative this is for your 90/50 skills needed. Please ring Elizabeth Hunt Recruitment Consultants on 499 8070.

ALL YOUR social, organisational & secretarial skills will be appreciated as P.A. to the new M.D. of a marketing orientated company in EC4. You will also provide with assistance an administrative backup to 4 marketing executives. Age 25 – 35. to £8,500. Call 377 8600 (City). 439 7001 (West End) Secretaries Plus the secretarial consultants.

NON-SECRETARIAL APPOINTMENTS

RECEPTIONIST, £6,500 small W8 co. in entertainments field needs recep/typist. 23 – 28. Ring Nicola Cowley on 01-629 5747 at Adventure (Agy) for more details.

PART TIME VACANCIES

MAYFAIR property company, part-time secretary required for young managing director. 01-491 4310. Ring 10 am-12 noon.

BUT WHO MAY ABIDE the day of his coming? and who shall stand when he appeareth? for he is like a refiner's fire.
Malachi 3:2

BIRTHS

ATKINSON – to Hilary (nee Atkin) and John in New Plymouth, New Zealand on 29th November a son, brother for Thomas and James.

BIDDER. – On Dec 9th to Jane (née Thomas) and William – a son (William John Michael).

CAMPBELL – on December 12th, to Micheline (nee Watkins) and Francis a son (Thomas David), brother for Megan.

CORBETT. – On December 12, at Liverpool, to Jane and Henry – a daughter.

EDMONDSON – On December 9, 1983, to Margaret and Jim – a son, Piers Robert, a brother for James.

ELLVERS. On December 5th to Katharine (née Baker Baker) and Iain – a son, a brother for James and Alexander.

GALLOP. – on December 11th to Julia (nee Colvile) and Nick a daughter Georgina Claire, a sister for Kate.

GOLLANCE – On November 22, 1983, to Julia (née Rush) and Rodney, a son, Robin, a brother for Maxine, Daniel and Sarah.

HODGES On Saturday, December 10th at the Maternity Hospital, Northallerton to Oonagh (nee Edmiston) and Paul, a son (Richard John).

McCARTHY on 10th December at Tiverton to Andrea (nee Davies) and Terence, a daughter, Sarah, a sister for James.

NELSON – On December 13, 1983, at St Peter's Hospital, Maldon, to Antonia and Hugh, a son.

STEWART: On Dec 8th, 1983, in London, to Leigh (nee Taylor) and Michael – a beautiful daughter (Camilla Lindsay Jean), sister for the boys, Jamie and Jocelyn.

THOMSON – On December 8th to Louise (née Campbell) and Guy, a son Joseph.

WRIGHT. – On December 12th 1983, to Sally (née Whipple) and Andrew, of N.B. Cantley – a daughter, Jennifer Caroline.

ADOPTION

HARVEY – On 12th December 1983 – in The High Court, Kiley Richard (aged 6). A little competition for Graham and Katie. Sorry it took so long.

DEATHS

ADAMS. On December 11th 1983 Ruth aged 97, formerly of High Mill, Lorton Cumbria. Widow of Walter Adams. Sometime with the British Cotton Association in Nigeria. Dearest Mother of Walter Samuel and James Dennis. Service and cremation at Distington Hall, Cumbria, on Thursday 15th December at 11 a.m. Flowers if desired maybe sent to W.H. Standage Funeral Director, 12 Rose Lane, Cockermouth, Cumbria.

APPLETON. Hilary June (nee Robertson, formerly Grant) peacefully in her sleep on Sunday 11th December much loved and now missed by Ian, Hamish, Tamale and Katie and grandchildren Vanessa and Matthew all further enquiries please to Francis Chappell & Sons, 8 Grand Parade, High Street, Crawley, Sussex. Tel: Crawley 21407.

BENHAM – On December 12th, peacefully, Marion Elspeth, wife of C. S. K. Benham, Wealtors Nayland, Colchester, beloved of her husband and friends. Cremation private. Service of thanksgiving for her life at Nayland Parish Church, Thursday ...

THOMAS. – On December 10th 1983, peacefully in hospital at Poole, Dorset, Wing Commander Harold Thomas, RAF (retd), of 158 Marine Court, St Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex. Dearly loved husband of Joy and dear father of Jane and Julian. Sadly missed by them and by Jill, Michael and his 8 grandchildren. Funeral private. No flowers please but donations to the RAF Benevolent Fund, 67 Portland Place, London W1N 4AR would be appreciated.

TILLEY. – On 12th December 1983, Joan Eleanor of Pagets Purleigh, Essex, beloved wife of John, mother of Roger, Lorne, Nicholas and Helen and much loved grandmother. Funeral 19th December, 11.30am, Purleigh Church, Essex. No flowers but donations if wished to Cancer Research. Funeral arrangements by A. G. Smith 0621 54293.

TOUCHE – On 10th December, 1983, peacefully at Cirencester, Muriel Amy Frances Touche, widow of Donovan and mother of Anthony and Isabel. Private cremation. Memorial service at St. Margaret's Church, Ockley, on Tuesday, 3rd January, at 3pm.

TUFFNELL – On Saturday 10th December, Majorie Josephine, peacefully, aged 84. A valiant woman. For nearly 35 years the kind and devoted housekeeper to Dom Aiden Cunningham & Staff. Requiem mass at Our Lady and St Michael's Catholic Church, Abergavenny on Thursday 15th December at 12 noon. Bene merenti R.I.P.

WORTH. – On December 11th suddenly, Lt-Col Robert Alvin, beloved husband of Barbara, and father of Robin and Susan. Service December 16th at St Saviour's, Walmer. Enquiries Cavell Deal.

ZWEIG – DR ANNE L. – peacefully on December 9, after a short illness Private cremation December 14.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

LEVESON-GOWER. – A service of thanksgiving for the life of Charles Murrough Leveson-Gower will be held in Ripon Cathedral on Friday, January 27th at 2.30 pm.

STEEL A memorial service to the memory of the late Anthony Nigel Steel of Froyle, Hampshire will be held at the Holy Trinity Church, Brompton Road, London SW3 on Wednesday 21st December at 11am.

IN MEMORIAM

BECHHOFER ROBERTS CARL ERIC, writer and barrister-at-law. To remember our love and happiness. Peggie.

DALRYMPLE – **CHAMPNEYS,** Weldon, Bt, C.B., D.M., F.R.C.P. In beloved memory. 'Blessed are the pure in heart'.

EDELMAM, Maurice Edelman M.P. remembered today and every day devotedly by his wife Tilli.

MARKS, SIMON, first Baron of Broughton. In memory of grandfather, died December 8th, 1964. – Joel Lerner.

TICKELL – Richard Carlton on 14 December 1982. Remembered with love by Meg and all the members of his family.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

BETTS, Thomas Robert Betts, late of Hazelwood, 1 Mariner Road, Manor Park, London E12 died at Wanstead, London E11 on 18th June 1982 (Estate about £11,000).
BUDDEN nee White, Bessie Emily Budden otherwise Peggy Budden otherwise Peggy Emily Budden nee White widow late of 16 Sunnybrook Gardens, Croydon, Surrey died at Croydon, on 11th September 1983 (Estate about £36,000).
GRENNAN, James Joseph Grennan late of 62 Julian Avenue, Acton, London W3 died there on 17th December 1982 (Estate about £8,500).
The kin of the above-named are requested to apply to the Treasury Solicitor (B.V.), Queen Anne's Chambers, 28 Broadway, London SW1H 9JS, failing which the Treasury Solicitor may take steps to administer the estate.

GALLOWAY – Will George Bucknall last heard of 36 years ago in Newnham, London area and Sylvia Bucknall last heard of 25 years ago at Air Force Base Malaya or anyone knowing their whereabouts please contact Solicitors Box 2005H The Times.

REMEMBER a departed friend with a tribute that blooms in lasting happiness for old people. There is no more fitting memory to a loved name than to link your regard with enduring work for the lonely or frail. Every £ you give towards a Day Centre or medical assistance among elderly people in great need achieves a great deal thanks to volunteers all over Britain. Please send your gift with the name you want to commemorate to: The Hon Treasurer, The Rt Hon Lord Maybray-King, Help the Aged, Room TT2, 32 Dover Street, London W1A 2AP.

TO OWNERS of castles and mansions ...

... nation. "In Memoriam" gift, interest free loan or bequest, the humanitarian cancer nursing, welfare and research of the Marie Curie Memorial Foundation now in its 36th year of service to those in need – 28 Belgrave Square, London SW1X 8QG.

PLEASE SEND FOR FREE information about Asthma and its treatment. Also Asthma News. 16p stamp appreciated. Asthma Research Council, (TA), Freepost, St Thomas's Hospital, London SE1 2BR.

DAVID HOCKNEY will sign copies of The Arts Council catalogue of his exhibition "Hockney's Photographs" at The Hayward Gallery, South Bank, London SE1, from 11.15 am to 12 noon on Weds 14 December.

ART HISTORY ABROAD COURSES. In Italy, Rome, Sienna, Florence, Venice for Oxbridge pre-university and 'A' level students. Tel: 01-385 8438.

TIME OUT AT 20's conjures up champagne from Carol. Bar/cafe. rendezvous in Ranelagh Grove, Pimlico. Takes you back, gently.

WHERE DOES CHARLIE CHAPLIN meet Carol after the Gold Rush? The new 20's Bar/cafe, 39 Ranelagh Grove, Pimlico.

LESLIE KINSEY. You are my future, my present and my past imperfect my love to you. Malcolm.

TO HELAN Merry Christmas and love. Hope to see you soon. Graham.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

COSTCUTTERS ON FLIGHTS/HOLS To Europe, USA and all destinations. Diplomat Travel. 01-730 2201. Tlx 8813572. ABTA IATA ATOL 1355.

USA. – December-March, the lowest return airfares to any destination. – Dumas Travel. 01-488 9011. ABTA.

GENEVA fr £69 rtn. Winter deps. ex Gatwick. Hamilton Travel. 01-439 3199. ATOL 1489 Access/Visa.

TRAVELAIR OF MAYFAIR. Intercontinental low cost travel. Considerable savings. Tel 01-409 1042.

SKIING VERBIER 7-21 January, small world chalet party £250 4 places ...

MALAGA, Lanzarote, Tenerife. Holidays/flights. Travel Wise – 01-441 1111.

SWISSJET, Low fares daily to Switzerland – Zurich, Geneva, Basle, Berne. 01-930 1138.

LATIN AMERICA. Low cost flights, holiday journeys. JLA, 16 Barley Mow Passage, W4. 01-747 3108.

TUNISIA. Escape the Winter. Call the sunshine specialists. Tunisian Travel. 01-373 4411.

LATIN AMERICAN TRAVEL. Contact the experts. All destinations quoted. Sunair. Tel: 01-938 3648.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

CHRISTMAS DEADLINES

Issue	Deadlines
26 December	NO PAPER
27 December	22 December, 5 pm
28 December	22 December, 5 pm
29 December	22 December, 5 pm
2 January	29 December, 5 pm
3 January	29 December, 5 pm
4 January	29 December, 5 pm

PERSONAL COLUMNS

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

MIAMI/TAMPA. The lowest winter fares avail. Jan-March £249. Dumas Travel 01-488 9011.

ISRAEL winter breaks from £149. Ipale Travel. 01-328 8431/2128. ATOL 1526B. Visa/Access.

NICE, ROME, MUNICH. Special departures. Hamilton Travel 01-439 3199 Access/Visa.

USA, AUSSIE, JO'BURG, FAR EAST, Quickair. 543 3906, 0061.

EUROPEAN FLIGHTS. Sched or charter. Eurocheck 01 542 4614.

FOR SALE

TOPS for Xmas Value. Mitsubishi 8 hr Stereo Video £579. Sony Gold Walkman £99. Vic 20 package £135. Computer software ½ price. Tops TV Ltd, 91-93, Lower Sloane St, SW1. 730 0933.

MUST SELL Christian Dior Blackglama Mink Jacket. Size 10-12. Tel: 0491 577709.

DUFY – "THE BAND". – Delightful 1949 lithograph in 6 colours. Tel 01-731 6550.

EXCLUSIVE DESIGNER briefcases. A small range of the finest individually designed briefcases available for the first time in the UK at wholesale prices. Please call 581 2695 9am-6pm.

FINEST quality wool carpets. At trade prices and under, also available 100's extra. Large room size remnants under half normal price. Chancery Carpets 01-405 0453.

CARTIER beauty case and matching travel bag, navy, leather, pigskin lined. Combination lock. Unused £375. 01-788 3071.

CHRISTMAS GIFT. Crocodile Handbag. New, attractive markings £95. 01-852 5351.

DAVID HOCKNEY original limited edition, signed coloured etching. Tel 01-409 2466 ext 286.

SEATFINDERS Any event, incl. Cats, Covent Garden, Rugby internationals. 01-828 0778.

BEAUTIFUL WILD MINK coat, size 14-16, length 43½ins, bargain £1,050. 01-788 9964.

BALUCHI SILK RUG 2½ ft x 4½ ft 40 years old £700. Aldbury Common 403.

BRONZE, Group 5 hurdlers, original Barry Foley. £3,000. 07535 62133 eves, wkends.

SERVICES

HOME CARE NURSING. Care and help in your own home by trained and auxiliary nurses – Personal care tasks, meal preparation, shopping, companionship. Hours according to individual needs. Reliance Nursing Service. 01-405 9038 (24 hr service).

ANCESTORS. Everybody has them, we trace them. Send your family data and receive details of our services from £150. Burke's Peerage Research Ltd. Dept. 308, 1 Hay Hill, London W1X 7LE. 01-409 1583.

MARRIAGE & ADVICE BUREAU. – Katharine Allen (ex War Office, Foreign Office), personal interviews 7 Sedley Pl., W 1. 499 2556. (S.M.B.)

FRIENDSHIP LOVE or MARRIAGE, Dateline – all ages, areas. Dateline, Dept (TIM), 25 Abingdon Road, London, W.8. 01-938 1011.

CV's Professionally compiled and presented £26. Details: 01-351 1869 (office hours). Calibre CV's.

WANTED

URGENTLY REQUIRED for exhibitions, old dolls, dolls houses, dolls furniture, old toys, musical boxes and ...

FOR SALE

THE TIMES NEWSPAPER (1817-1982). Give someone an original issue dated the very day they were born. £15. (0492) 31195.

REAL ELEPHANT HIDE briefcase, handmade, beautifully lined, brass combination lock, brand new, £250. Please ring Jenny Bird 01-734 2316.

BILLIARD TABLES bought and sold Mr Villis Tel (02805) 666 (Bucks) anytime.

BOSCH DISHWASHERS, Sharp Microwave, Scholes hobs, h & c. 01-960 1200/1300.

FRIDGE/FREEZERS/COOKERS, etc. Can you buy cheaper? Phone Buyers & Sellers, 01-229 1947 8468.

WANTED

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

RENTALS

BELGRAVIA 4 large bedrms, dble recep dining rm, dining, kitchen, 2 bathrooms, unfurnished but could be furnished if required, £500 pw. Please telephone for details of this and many other 1st class properties in all central areas Birch & Co 499 8802.

THE SHORT/LONG LET specialists. We offer a large selection of 1 2 3 4 bedroomed flats. Maid service. No Sharers. We are Palace Properties, Berkeley Court, Mezzanine Suite, Glentworth St, NW1. 486 8926

US CORPORATION opening London branch, seeks furnished flats & houses in central & south west residential areas. £160-£500 per week. Usual fees required Cabban & Gaselee 01-589 5481.

CHELSEA, Knightsbridge, Belgravia, Pimlico, Westminster. Luxury houses and flats available for long or short lets. Please ring for current list Cooles, 69 Buckingham Palace Road NW1 828 8251.

£325 PW KNIGHTSBRIDGE Elegant, spacious maisonette. Sun terrace. Brand new stylish interior designed intercom recep. 2 dble beds K.B, Clk. Highly recommended. Aylesfords. 351 2383

WIMBLEDON Modern lux furn. 4 bed house. £150pw, 946 1898 or 946 7286.

AMERICAN HAS SUPERB FLAT. Considerate tenant, elegant street. £150 pw 603 6480.

QUEENSWAY. Studio flat in P.B.B. Avail 6 months. £70 pw inc ch. chw. & col TV. L. B. 373 4717

ST JOHN'S WOOD. Lovely 2 bed, 2 recep, flat. £175 p.w. Phone 602 3278.

CHELSEA – furnished flat, lounge, 1 double 1 single bedroom k+b. C/H £125 pw long let. 730 8932.

ST JOHNS WOOD. Very pretty 2 bed mews cottage, patio. £160 pw. 240 7988 (T).

MANY HOUSES & FLATS 2/5 beds most areas. From £90 p.w. to £250 p.w. Samuel & Co. 736 5000.

MAIDA VALE. Interior designed luxury 1 bed flat. £100 pw. 240 1717 (T).

SLOANE SQ. Excellent flat, 1 bedroom, 1 recpt. k&b. £110pw. Tel: 01-989 7454.

W.1. 2 room, kitchen & bathroom flat, newly furnished £450 p.c.m. Tel: 486 2965

BROOK GREEN. Sunny 3 bed flat avail 3 weeks from 17th Dec. £480 inc. 603 2658 eves.

WANTED. Quality properties for waiting company applicants. C. M. Estates 878 2994/584 1950.

ALLEN BATES & CO. Have numerous flats available from 1 week to 3 years in good central locations. 499 1665.

N2, 3-bed town house, lounge/dining room, garden and garage. £120 p.w. Co. let preferred. - 883 3255.

UNFURNISHED Urgently wanted. Fixtures/Fittings purchased. D.Dixon 602 4671.

PURLEY. 20 mins City. 4 bedrms, 2 bath, luxury house. Scenic views. Embassy, Co let. (0273) 728256.

QUALITY furnished flats & houses to let in the best London areas. Contact the experts. Anscombe & Ringland. 01-722 7101.

WILLESDEN GREEN. N.W.2. Furnished s/c flat. 1 rm, k & b, c.h. £200 p.c.m. excl rates. M. H. S. & P. 486 1908 mornings only.

MAYFAIR pb lux flat, large rec, dble bed, mod kit, bath, 24 hr port, lift, phone, short/long let. Ring 2-6pm 493 2295.

YORK ESTATES We have many properties to let all over London and urgently require more. From £80pw to £1,000pw. 724 0335.

MAYFAIR, Hyde Park, Kensington & NW areas: the most lux long/short term apts: 1 week/1 year: 1-5 beds. Globe Apartments 01935 9512.

RUCK & RUCK 581 1741. Quality furnished & unfurnished properties in prime central areas urgently required and available £150-£880pw.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE. Attractive 1 bedrm flat overlooking gdns, ch, wash mach. C. M. Estates 878 2994 584 1950.

AMERICAN EXECUTIVE seeks luxury flat or house up to £400 pw. usual fees required. Phillips Kay & Lewis 839 2248.

PIMLICO SW1. Newly dec & furn compact 2nd floor flat, bed, recep, kit, shower, sep wc £80 pw incl ch. Co let. 821 7977

LUXURY FLATS avail on short/long lets. We urgently require similar properties for our numerous clients. Landmark Estates. 486 0079.

HAMPSTEAD AND ALL N/NW London furnished flats and houses. £75-£600 p.w. Hart Residential Lettings. 01-482 2222.

FINCHLEY newly dec & furn 3½ bed. ch. house now avail, min 1 yr. £165pw. Suit comp or prof let. 0923 38791/26993. Refs essent.

HAMPSTEAD NW3 large 3 bed family flat. Great value, 3-6 months. £130pw. Globe Apartments. 935 9512.

NR FENCHURCH ST. STATION. – Quiet double bed-sitter with bathroom. Mon-Fri. pref. £30pw inc. Tel: 488 4318. Box 1078l.

W2 – Marvellous value. A 1st floor flat with 2 beds, recep, K & B. Sep roof terrace. Rent £126 pw neg. Allen Bates & Co. 499 1665

SWISS COTTAGE, NW3 brand new lux 3 bed garden flat. All machines etc. £200pw Globe Apartments 935 9512.

KILBURN N.W.6. Furnished s/c gdn flat, 2 rooms, k & b, c.h. £220 p.c.m. Exclusive rates. M. H. S. & P. 486 1908 mornings only

... French Alps. Modern apartments, courier, ski guide service and travel by air or coach. From £69 to £99, inclusive of all surcharges, for a great week's skiing.
Ski Sunmed
17-27 Garratt Lane
Wandsworth SW18 4AE
Tel.: 01-871 0977 (24 hrs)
ABTA

VAL D'ISERE, Tignes, and Les Arcs only £89 pre Xmas mini break 17-22 Dec. 5 days skiing price includes meals, wine & coffee, ski guide, service, accom & return travel. Ring Ski Val 01 200 6080, 903 4447

SKI FRANCE, AUSTRIA. 1 wk from £69 (Express Skicoach) to Courchevel, Meribel, Val D'Isere, Kitzbuhel and Mayrhofen. Ski Lord Bros. (MTS). Tel. 01-833 1711 (24 hrs) ABTA.

COURCHEVAL. 2 places available to complete chalet party, 11 people, mostly young doctors. Jan 7th-21st, lovely chalet/chalet girls. Good cooking. £312 inclusive except skis/lifts. 01-609 6860.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

PASTORAL MEASURE 1983.
The Church Commissioners have prepared a draft pastoral scheme providing for declaring redundant the parish church of the parish of Saint Michael, Tividale (Lichfield diocese); and a draft redundancy scheme providing for appropriating Braywood Mortuary Chapel, being a redundant church, to use for educational and residential purposes (Oxford diocese). Copies of the draft schemes may be obtained from the Church Commissioners, 1 Millbank, London, SW1P 3JZ, to whom any representations should be sent within 28 days of the publication of this notice.

YACHTS AND BOATS

FOOD AND WINE

SMOKED SCOTCH SALMON. a) Standard side £9.25, b) Sliced side £10.25, c) De luxe side (sliced & gift wrapped) £11.25. Add £1 post. Clearwater Products (T), East Hendred, Oxon. Access. 023588 732.

ENTERTAINMENTS

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The Little Theatre of Comedy
Presents
Previews from Tomorrow at 8.00.
Sat 5.30 & 8.30. Opens Dec 20 at 7.00
JOHN ALDERTON JAN WATERS ...

OPERA & BALLET

CONCERTS

THEATRES

هكذا من الأصل

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM.

6.30 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News from Fern Britton at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; the day's television previewed at 6.55; a look at the morning papers at 7.18 and 8.18; horoscopes at 8.35; Mike Smith's pop news between 7.45 and 8.00; and Esther Rantzen's That's Life file between 7.30 and 7.45 followed by the 'phone-in between 8.30 and 9.00.

9.00 Mastermind with Magnus Magnusson (r) 9.35 Closedown 10.30 Play School, presented by Brian Jameson (r) 10.55 Gharbar visits a Well-Women's Clinic at the Withington Maternity and Child Health Centre in Manchester 11.20 Closedown.

12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Frances Coverdale. The weather prospects come from Michael Fish 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only: Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles) 1.00 Pebble Mill at One. Michael Smith has some advice on the preparation and cooking of Christmas dinner 1.45 Hokey Cokey. A See-Saw programme for the very young.

2.00 A Day Out. With Gwyn Richards as he explores the delights of Nottingham 2.25 Film: Tom, Dick and Harry* (1941) starring Ginger Rogers and George Murphy. A romantic comedy about a telephonist who is being courted by three admirers. Which one will she choose? Directed by Garson Kanin.

3.55 Play School, presented by Chloe Ashcroft 4.20 The Adventures of Bullwinkle and Rocky. Episode Six of the eight-part cartoon serial 4.25 Jackanory. Nerys Hughes and the Making of Fingers Finnigan 4.40 Screen Test. The grand final of the cinematic recall contest 5.00 John Craven's Newsround 5.10 Carrie's War. Part four (r) 5.35 Willo the Wisp and The Midas Touch (r).

5.40 Sixty Minutes.

6.40 Harty. With Russell on the stage of London's Greenwood Theatre are comediennes Julie Walters and Victoria Wood.

7.10 Taxi. American comedy series about the drivers of the Sunshine Cab Company of New York who, this week, become involved in the fight game.

7.30 Last of the Summer Wine. The three old fogeys decide to rescue Wally Batty from the tyranny of Nora, but returning him to the nuptial home proves a little tricky.

8.05 Spyship. The final episode of the drama serial about a British trawler that mysteriously disappeared in the Bering Sea.

9.00 A Party Political Broadcast on behalf of the Conservative Party.

9.05 News with Sue Lawley.

9.30 Q.E.D.: The Bat, the Blossom and the Biologist. The fascinating story of a bat that feeds on a plant that blooms only once every twenty-five years.

10.00 Sportsnight, introduced by Harry Carpenter, includes highlights of tonight's Wales v Yugoslavia football match.

10.50 Royal Film Première. Michael Wood interviews some of the stars and personalities attending the première of the latest Bond movie, Never Say Never Again.

11.18 News headlines.

11.20 One Night in Lincoln with Mike Harding (r).

11.50 Weather.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain, presented by Nick Owen and John Stapleton. A review of the morning papers at 6.25; news with Gavin Scott at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 6.35 and 7.40; exercises at 6.45 and 9.18; Wincey and friends at 6.50; John Stapleton with a guest in the Spotlight at 7.05; Susan George interviewed from 7.35; Fenton Bresler's casebook at 7.45; pop video at 7.55; Arthur Scargill's magic moments at 8.05; Eve Pollard's gossip column at 8.35; closing news headlines at 9.23.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines followed by Sesame Street. Learning made fun by the Muppets. 10.25 Film: Movin' On: In Tandem (1974) starring Claude Atkins. A haulage contractor chooses a law graduate as a partner and together they help an orange farmer get his crop to market. Directed by Bernard Kowalski. 11.35 Film Fun – The Movie. Highlights from some of the best films to have been made in British studios (r).

12.00 Button Moon. Puppet adventures of the Spoon family. 12.10 Rainbow. Learning with puppets (r). 12.30 Look Who's Talking. Derek Batey talks to writer, producer, director and presenter Alan Melville, about his life and full career.

1.00 News with Leonard Parkin. 1.20 Thames news. 1.30 A Plus. Kay Avila chairs a discussion on the risks of caesarian section births between Dr Wendy Savage, Professor Chamberlaine and Dr Judith Trowell. 2.00 Take the High Road. Drama serial set on a Scottish highland estate.

2.30 Snooker. Coverage of Hofmeister World Doubles 1983 tournament at Northampton's Derngate Centre. 3.30 Sons and Daughters. Australian-made drama series.

4.00 Button Moon. A repeat of the programme shown at noon 4.15 Dangermouse and the Planet of the Cats (r). 4.20 Bunnicula, the Vampire Rabbit. Cartoon series 4.45 The Squad. The police cadets witness a serious accident during training. The last in the series (r). 5.15 Diff'rent Strokes.

5.45 News. 6.00 Thames news.

6.25 Help! Viv Taylor Gee talks to Marianne Rigg, director of the College of Heath.

6.35 Crossroads. Doris Like returns from the medium with a surprising drawing.

7.00 Name That Tune. Tom O'Connor is the host in another of the musical quiz series.

7.30 Coronation Street. Black crepe abounds as the late Len Fairclough is laid to rest.

8.00 This is Your Life. Eamonn Andrews lies in wait for another worthy whose life will flash before him or her in a usually all-too-short half-an-hour.

8.30 Up the Elephant and Round the Castle. Comedy series featuring London comedian Jim Davidson as the proud owner of a terraced house in south London.

9.00 Chessgame. Episode four of the six-part spy thriller starring Terence Stamp.

10.00 A Party Political Broadcast on behalf of the Conservative Party.

10.05 News

10.35 Snooker. Highlights of the day's play in the Hofmeister World Doubles Tournament.

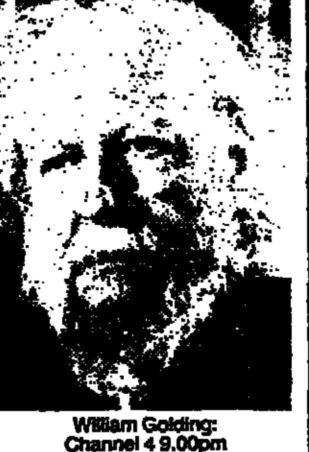
12.15 Night Thoughts from the Rev Jim Graham.



Baroness Ewart-Biggs: Radio 4 4.10pm



Terence Stamp and Carmen du Sautoy in Chessgame: ITV 9.00pm



William Golding: Channel 4 9.00pm

BBC 2

5.35 News summary with subtitles.

5.40 Year of the French. December: The Iron Baron. A party at the Alsace chateau of industrialist Baron Gilbert de Dietrich and his wife (r).

6.10 Grange Hill. The final episode of the comprehensive school drama (r).

6.40 Film: An American in Paris (1951) starring Gene Kelly and Leslie Caron. Kelly plays an expatriate American living as an artist in Paris. He is loved by a beautiful heiress but his heart goes out to a poor orphan who is already engaged, played by Miss Caron in her first screen role. Directed by Vincente Minnelli.

8.30 Nature, presented by Tony Soper. This week's programme examines the effect of the slaughter of 107,000 elephants in the southern Sudan. The market has now been flooded with unwanted, poor quality, ivory at the same time threatening to reduce the elephant population in the region to crisis point. Why has this illegal trade been allowed to flourish? With Jeremy Cherfas and Brian Leith.

9.00 Entertainment USA. This week Jonathan King is in Washington DC, where he talks to presidential hopeful and former astronaut, John Glen; takes in a variety of specialist radio stations including one that plays nothing but the top forty records and another that caters only for the Black American market; and interviews Martha Wash and Izora Armstead, two overweight ladies who perform an outrageous singing act under the name of The Weathergirls. There are also reviews of the latest records and videos.

9.30 Arena: The GPO Story. A tribute to the fifty year old GPO film unit, which, under the leadership of John Grierson, made films that have now proved to be a fascinating insight into everyday life of the 1930s and 40s. The programme includes excerpts from Night Mail, The North Sea and Song of Ceylon, visits to the locations and studios where the films were made and interviews with those who made them including cameraman Chick Fowle.

10.30 A Party Political Broadcast on behalf of the Conservative Party.

10.30 Newsnight. The latest world and domestic news plus an extended look at one of the main stories of the day. With John Tusa, Peter Snow, Donald MacCormick and Joan Bakewell.

11.20 Diane Solomon Entertains at Blazers in Windsor. The singer's guests are singer/songwriter B. A. Robertson and, providing the music, Paradox (r). Ends at 11.55.

CHANNEL 4

5.00 Countdown. The second semifinal of the anagrams and mental arithmetic competition pits William Bradford of Cambridge against Andrew Guy from Leeds. Richard Whiteley is, as usual, the questionmaster, today assisted by Ned Sherrin as the arbitrator with the dictionary.

5.30 Crucible – Science in Society. The last programme of the series examines the future of television in the light of the proposed multi-channel cable and satellite networks. Do we really need so much choice?

6.30 Living in the Same World. This second of the two-programme mini-series deals with the subject of equal opportunities in further education for people with disabilities. They have the right to attend colleges and universities but all too often the antiquated design of the building makes it a physical impossibility for them to attend. The programme also looks at the advantages and disadvantes of integrated education.

7.00 Channel Four News.

7.50 Comment. There is a respite from the usual mid-week political slot until after Christmas. Tonight Michael Bogdanov, associate director, National Theatre, gives his point of view on a matter of topical importance.

8.00 Brookside. Samantha and Alan temporarily patch up their differences and begin to put the Christmas decorations in place; Heather finds that she can never be alone - even when she wants to be; and Harry is on hot water over his long-johns.

8.30 Priestland Right and Wrong. From Coventry Mr Priestland ponders on the new poor of this country. The morality of our times, Mr Priestland argues, sweeps these people under the carpet of the Welfare State where they quickly become people who do not count.

9.00 Arts Review of the Year presented by Melvyn Bragg. The vast scope of the programme means that people as diverse as William Golding and Sir Richard Attenborough can be seen along with Boy George and Billy Connolly. There are many film clips and excerpts from the National Theatre production of The Rivals. Barbara Dickson sings a song from her stage hit Blood Brothers and David Hockney works on a special design for the programme.

11.00 Film: La Drolesse (1978) Starring Madeleine Desdevise and Claude Harbert. The story of the strange relationship that grows between young man and the 11-year-old girl he kidnaps. Directed by Jacques Doillon (subtitles).

12.40 Closedown.

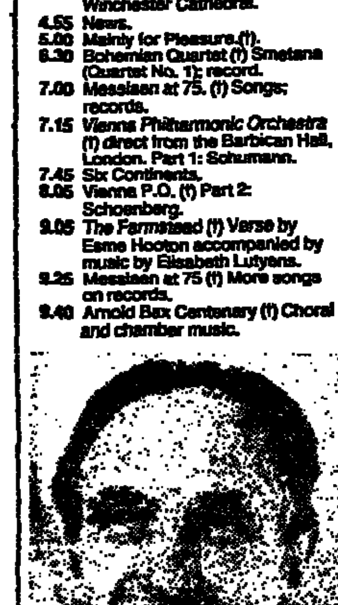
Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.25 Shipping Forecast.
6.30 Today, including 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News Summary. 6.45 Prayer for the Day. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.0, 8.0 Today's News. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 7.45 Thought for the Day. 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament. 8.57 Weather; Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 Midweek: Henry Kelly.†
10.00 News; Gardeners' Question Time. Listeners' questions.
10.30 Daily Service.†Memorial Service for Stuart Hibbert who was one of the outstanding radio personalities. He died in November.
11.00 News; Travel; Baker's Dozen with Richard Baker.
11.48 What's in a Name? Denis Owen examines the strange origins of names (4).
12.00 News; You and Yours.
12.27 The Magic Carpet.†Seven-part dramatization by David Beatty, of the story of the R101 airship (3).
12.55 Weather; Programme News.
1.00 The World at One: News.
1.40 The Archers.
1.55 Shipping Forecast.
2.00 News; Women's Hour. The guest of the week is Dorienne Wilson-Smillie, who is Director of the Commonwealth Women's Development Programme. Plus episode eleven of The Ladies of Lydon.
3.00 News; Afternoon Theatre.†'The Inkpen Gibbet' by Maureen Donegan.
3.47 Time for Verse.†
4.00 News; Just after Four.
4.10 Fighting Back. Third of four programmes investigating the resilience of the human spirit. 3: Personal Trauma. The stories of Jane Ewart-Biggs (her husband was murdered by the IRA), of Commander Anthony Courtney (victim of a KGB smear campaign) and of Heulwen Haf (who suffered a mental breakdown). Presented by Vincent Kane.
4.40 Story Time: 'A Kind of Treason' by Georg Macbeth (10).
5.00 News Magazine.
5.50 Shipping Forecast.
5.55 Weather; Programme news.
6.00 The Six O'Clock News; Financial Report.
6.30 Top of the Form. General knowledge contest between schools: the Final.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Checkpoint. A weekly investigation into listeners' problems.
7.45 The Reith Lectures 1983. Last of six talks by Sir Douglas Wass, C.G.B., Government and the Governed. 6: Participation – the Sole Bond. Tonight, he reflects on the difficulties of determining the popular will through parliamentary representation, referenda, pressure groups, opinion polls, the Press and Royal Commissions. And he proposes a new institutional mechanism to help government towards greater popular responsiveness.
8.15 Bon Voyage – Mauvais Séjour from the 'The Traveller's Conversational Handbook' by Madame de Genlis.†
8.45 Analysis. Pax Americana – a look at the reasoning and the reality of America's foreign policy.
9.30 Kaleidoscope. Arts magazine. Tonight's topics include the film Jaws-3D; Moll Flanders at the Croydon Warehouse; and Philip Garner's Better Living Exhibition at the Victoria and Albert.
9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight: News.
10.30 Potted Tongues. Richard Stilgoe exmines jargon in an attempt to perfect the ultimate intelligibility barrier!
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: 'Ask Mamma' by R. S. Surtees (8).
11.15 The Financial World tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News.
12.10 Weather.
12.15 Close. Shipping Forecast.

ENGLAND: 6.25-6.30am Weather; Travel. 1.55pm Listening Corner. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00-11.30 Study on 4: L'Italia dal Vivo.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Your Midweek Choice. (†) Record requests: Druzecky, Monteverdi, Debussy, Vivaldi.
8.0 News.
8.05 Your Midweek Choice (continued). Gade, Chopin, Elgar orch. Jacob, Haydn.
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer. (†) Berlioz; records.
10.00 Music from France and Scotland (†) Rameau arr. Chibbett, Bocchi, William McGibbon arr. Elliott, Milhaud, Schetky arr. Johnson.
11.00 British Music (†) BBC Scottish S.O.: Rawsthorne, Berners, Moeran.
12.15 Concert Hall (†) Piano recital direct from Broadcasting House, London: Mozart, Beethoven, Busoni.
1.00 News.
1.05 Jazz Greats (†) James P. Johnson - Miles Kington with records.
1.30 Matinee Musicale (†) BBC Concert Orchestra: Mozart, Rossini,nm Langford, Prokofiev arr. Proorvich, Glinka arr. Rimsky-Korsakov, Brepsant, Vaughan Williams.
2.30 Tokyo String Quartet (†) Part 1: Haydn, Mendelssohn.
3.20 Interval Reading.
3.25 Part 2: Beethoven.
4.00 Choral Evensong (†) direct from Winchester Cathedral.
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure.(†).
6.30 Bohemian Quartet (†) Smetana (Quartet No. 1): record.
7.00 Messiaen at 75. (†) Songs; records.
7.15 Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra (†) direct from the Barbican Hall, London. Part 1: Schumann.
7.45 Six Continents.
8.05 Vienna P.O. (†) Part 2: Schoenberg.
9.05 The Farmstead (†) Verse by Esme Hooton accompanied by music by Elisabeth Lutyens.
9.25 Messiaen at 75 (†) More songs on records.
9.40 Arnold Bax Centenary (†) Choral and chamber music.
10.05 Camerarities. Second of six vignettes by Colin McLaren.
10.10 Berkeley String Quartets (†) Quartets by Berkeley (No. 3) and Christopher Brown.
11.00 The Complete Webern (†) Symphonic Poem: In Sommerwind.
11.15 News.



Sir Douglas Wass: The Reith Lecturer (Radio 4, 7.45)

Radio 2

News on the hour (except 8.00pm and 9.00 (MF/MW). Major Bulletins 7.00am, 8.00, 1.00pm, 5.00 and 12.00 midnight Headlines 5.30am, 6.30, 7.30, and 8.30. 5.00am Ray Moore.(†) 7.30 Terry Wogan.(†) 10.00 Jimmy Young.(†) 12.00pm Music While You Work.(†) 12.30 Gloria Hunniford.(†) 2.2 Sports Desk. 2.30 Ed Stewart.(†) 3.2 Sports Desk. 4.00 David Hamilton.(†) 4.2, 5.30 Sports Desk. 6.0 John Dunn.(†) incl 6.45 Sport and Classified Results (MF only). 7.30 Frank Chacksfield.(†) 8.15 Listen To The Band.(†) 9.00 The Organist Entertains (†) with Nigel Ogden 9.30 Hubert Gregg says Thanks for the Memory. 9.57 Sports Desk. 10.00 The Impressionists with Ray Alan. 10.30 Brian Matthew presents Round Midnight (stereo from midnight). 1.00am Folk on 2.(†) 2.00-5.00 Peter Dickson (†) presents You and the Night and the Music.

Radio 1

News on the half-hour 6.30am-8.30pm, then at 10.00 and 12.00 midnight (MF/MW). 6.00am Adrian John. 7.00 Mark Page. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Mike Smith, incl 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.00pm Steve Wright. 4.30 Peter Powell, incl 5.30 Newsbeat. 6.5 Top 30 album chart. 7.0 David Jensen. 10.00-12.00 John Peel.(†) VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2 5.00am With Radio 2. 10.00pm With Radio 1. 12.0-5.0am With Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 Kings of Jazz. 7.45 Report on Religion. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Peebles' Choice. 8.30 Frank Muir Goes Into . . . 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Caught in the Act. 10.15 Breakthrough. 10.30 A Closer Look. 10.50 Recording of the Week. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 Something to Show You. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Nature Notebook. 12.25 The Farming World. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 At Home With . . . 1.45 Two Hundred Years of Piano Playing. 2.15 Report on Religion. 2.30 Frank Muir Goes Into . . . 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Rock Salad. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Monitor. 5.25 New Ideas. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 9.15 Short Story. 9.30 Jazz for the Asking. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Something to Show You. 11.30 Top Twenty. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Monitor. 12.45 Frank Muir Goes Into . . . 1.15 Outlook: News Summary. 1.45 The Careful Wife. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 Assignment. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 London Concert Tradition. 4.00 Newsdesk. 4.30 Classical Record Review. 5.45 The World Today.

(All times in GMT)

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN. † Stereo. ★Black and white. (r) Repeat.

BBC 1 Wales 12.57pm-1.00 News of Wales Headlines. 3.53-3.55 News of Wales Headlines. 5.53 Wales Today. 7.10-7.35 The Happiest Days? 11.50 News and weather. Scotland 12.55pm-1.00pm The Scottish News. 5.53 Scotland: Sixty Minutes. 7.10-7.35 Bowls: The CIS Insurance Scottish Indoor Championship – National Singles Final (highlights). 11.50 News and weather. Northern Ireland 12.57pm-1.00 Northern Ireland News. 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 5.53 Scene Around Six. 11.20-11.50 Fiddlers. 11.50 News and weather. England 5.53 Regional news magazines. 11.55 Close.

S4C Starts: 2.20pm Ffalabalam. 2.35 Interval. 2.55 Years Ahead. 3.35 Dick Van Dyke Show. 4.00 What it's Worth. 4.30 Countdown. 4.55 Pictiwrs Bach. 5.00 Plas y Dyn Plastig. 5.30 Munsters. 6.00 Brookside. 6.25 Chicago Teddy Bears. 6.55 Gair Yn El Bryd. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Barddoniath a Chân. 8.05 Diar Diar Doctor. 8.35 Y Byd ar Bedwar. 9.05 Film: Sons and Lovers. 10.55 Pel-Droed. 11.25 Priestland, Right and Wrong. 11.55 People to People. 12.50am Gair Yn El Bryd. Closedown.

TVS As London except: 10.25 am Flying Kiwi. 10.45 Struggle Beneath the Sea. 11.10-11.35 On Safari. 1.20pm News. 1.30 Afternoon Club. 1.35 Home Rules. 2.10 Strange But True. 2.40 Whose Baby? 3.10 Newsbreak. 3.20 Sons and Daughters. 3.50-4.00 Guest of the Day. 5.15-5.45 Magic Micro Mission. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.35-7.00 Crossroads. 12.15am Company, Closedown.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

HTV As London except: 10.25am Travel Log. 11.20-11.35 Poetry of Landscape. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Laurel and Hardy*. 6.00 News. 6.35-7.00 Crossroads. 12.15am Closedown.

HTV WALES As HTV West except: 6.00pm-6.35 Wales at Six.

ANGLIA As London except: 10.25am European Folk Tales. 10.45-11.35 David Frost presents more of the Guinness Book of Records. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.35-7.00 Crossroads. 12.15am As the Actress Said to the Bishop; Closedown.



Claude Hebert in La Drolesse: Channel 4 11.00pm

SCOTTISH As London except: 10.25am-11.35 Film: John and Julie. Peter Sellers comedy. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00-2.30 Survival. 3.30-4.00 Electric Theatre Show. 5.10 Action Line. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30-7.00 Reports. 12.15am Late Call, Closedown.

GRAMPIAN As London except: 9.25am-9.30 First Thing. 10.25 India. 11.20-11.35 Educational Short. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 1.30 A Plus. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.35-7.00 Crossroads. 12.15am News. Closedown.

GRANADA As London except: 10.25am-11.35 Film: John and Julie. 1.20pm Granada reports. 1.30-2.00 Exchange Flags. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.30-7.00 Granada reports. 12.20am Closedown.

TYNE TEES As London except: starts 9.25-9.30 North East News. 10.25-10.50 Mysteries Myths and Legends. 11.10-11.35 That's Hollywood. 1.20 North East News. 1.25-1.30 Where the Jobs Are. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00-6.02 North East News. 6.25-7.00 Northern Life. 12.15 Why Bethlehem? 12.20 Closedown.

YORKSHIRE As London except: 10.25am Everest North Wall. 11.15-11.35 That Girl. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Calendar Fashion Show. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35-7.00 Crossroads. 12.15am Closedown.

TSW As London except: 10.25am Printmaker. 10.40 Space 1999. 11.30-11.35 Professor Kitzel. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30-7.00 Politics South West. 12.15pm Postcript; Closedown.

CHANNEL As London except: Starts 12.00-12.10pm Button Moon. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Metal Mickey. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30 Crossroads. 6.55-7.00 Mysterious Tales. 10.00-10.05 Black Butter Band. 12.15 Closedown.

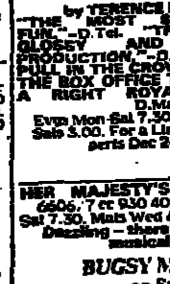
CENTRAL As London except: 10.25 It's All Downhill. 10.35 Pine Tree. 11.00-12.00 Military Musical Pageant. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Magic Micro Mission. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25-7.00 News. 12.15am Closedown.

BORDER As London except: 10.25am Stan and Ollie.* 10.45-11.35 Russian Dance Festival. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Magic Micro Mission. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads. 12.15am News, Closedown.

ULSTER As London except: 9.25am-9.30 Day Ahead. 10.25 Professor Kitzel. 10.40 Black Beauty. 11.05-11.35 Stingray. 1.20pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 5.15-5.45 Magic Micro Mission. 6.00 Good Evening, Ulster. 6.35-7.00 Crossroads. 12.15am News. Closedown.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m: VHF -90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz 1500m: VHF -92-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m: VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m: VHF 94.9; World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

Entertainments



Protest at Bill's search powers

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

There are loopholes in the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill that would allow the search for and seizure of confidential records and documents despite government undertakings, the Law Society said yesterday.

The records and documents include legal, medical, and journalistic material.

The protection given under the Bill to confidential records would not necessarily apply when search warrants were issued under other statutes, the society said.

Further, immunity was granted to privileged legal material only if it was in the hands of certain people, a memorandum on the Bill by the society added: "This will not do. Privileged material, whoever legitimately holds it, must be given protection."

The society said that it had been pressing the Home Office to close the loopholes, so far without success.

The society also said that powers wholly disproportionate to the crime might be used in an investigation because of the Bill. The theft or burglary of small sums of money may constitute a "serious arrestable offence", a definition that can allow the police to use extra powers.

The theft or burlary becomes a "serious arrestable offence" when it has led or is likely to lead to serious financial loss to a person. The loss of even a small sum of money may be considered serious for the victim, so triggering off the extra powers, the society said.

The powers include: setting up a road check; entry and search for evidence of a serious arrestable offence; delay in exercise of the right to have someone informed of arrest; delay in access to legal advice; and power to take intimate body samples.

Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk, Labour MP for Knowsley North, agreed with the Government that the police should have powers to set up road blocks but he said that they were disruptive for ordinary citizens.

The police should be able to retain the trust, confidence and credibility of the public. That would be lost, Mr Kilroy-Silk said, if road checks were set up for trivial offences.

Extra mural studies on the Underground



By Michael Baily
Transport Editor

Botticelli's "Venus and Mars" in a 10ft-high blow-up provides a striking backcloth for passengers on London Transport's refurbished Bakerloo Line platform at Charing Cross, which was opened yesterday.

Other murals reproduced on resilient melamine panels from the neighbouring National Gallery and National Portrait Gallery include portraits of Lord Nelson, *William Shakespeare*, Henry VIII and Lord Byron.

The 350 feet of murals represent a new departure for London Transport whose aesthetic skill had been admired worldwide since the 1930s.

They are part of a £3m facelift at Charing Cross that includes a new ticket hall beneath Trafalgar Square.

It is the first major scheme in a £60m programme, funded by the Greater London Council, which includes improvements at Oxford Circus, Piccadilly Circus, Tottenham Court Road, Bond Street, Baker Street and Holborn.

Murray's future at stake over NGA repudiation

Continued from page 1

ing which ended early yesterday.

The NGA national council, which took less than one hour to suspend today's strike, was particularly aggrieved by Mr Murray's action because it believed that the union "is fighting a battle for the whole of the trade union movement".

A statement after the meeting said that members of the national council were "confused and concerned" by Mr Murray's statement. Me Wade spoke to the TUC general secretary by telephone yesterday to ask that an NGA delegation should be allowed to address the general council.

A further meeting of the NGA national council is planned for tomorrow to hear a report of today's meeting and to plan the union's next step in the closed shop dispue.

Mr Wade said last night that there were three forms of action the union could take: reimposition of the 24-hour strike, a prolonged strike, or reintroduction of mass picketing at Mr Shah's plant.

The thrust of the union's action will depend much of *today's* TUC *general* council decision, although Mr Wade said that the NGA remained committed to winning the dispute with Mr Shah and the reinstatement of the dismissed six *Stockport Messenger* typesetters.

NGA leaders were confident of winning general council support and their case will be presented by Mr Tony Dubbins, general secretary-designate, if the NGA delegation is allowed to address today's meeting.

The TUC is seeking to promote an urgent resumption of talks between the parties

Cost of strikes, page 2

US and Israel shell Lebanese coast

Continued from page 1

"He demands the protection of the United Nations," the spokesman said, "Then he demands the protection of Greece, then that of France, then that of Italy, then that of Saudi Arabia and Syria. In *fact, all he wants is the* information and press euphoria about his departure from Tripoli."

The Syrian Government meanwhile staged huge anti-American demonstrations through the streets of Damascus – like the mass demonstrations in Iran three years ago, the crowds carried posters proclaiming "Death to America" – but armed Syrian security police cordoned off the northern suburbs where the American Embassy compound is located.

Earlier in the day, the growing pattern of urban guerrilla warfare in west Beirut claimed the life of a French paratroop in the multinational force after his patrol – driving down the Muslim corniche Mazrar – came under sub machine-gun fire from at least five directions.

It was one of the most carefully planned ambushes of its kind in west Beirut for many weeks and one report said that gunmen also fired from a fast-moving Mercedes Car that raced away down a narrow lane after the attack.

● JERUSALEM: According to a terse communiqué issued by the military command here, the Israeli gunboats reported accurate hits along the coastal road south of Beirut (Christopher Walker writes).

Military sources said that artillery fire had been returned against Israeli ships from the shore, but claimed there had been no Israeli casualties.

Kuwait crackdown, page 8

Frank Johnson in the Commons

The sticky ideology of glue sniffing

Mr Neil Kinnock, in a surprise move, suddenly started asking questions of the Prime Minister yesterday.

Admittedly, he rose to question her four times and it was always the same question. But in the past those four interventions would have been laid end to end.

All last week Mr Kinnock was adversely criticized for not saying enough about te NGA dispute and the disruption of Brent council's preceedings by left-wing demonstrators, and for saying too much about safer topics such as Lebanon and nuclear war.

But the topic he opted for yesterday was the NGA dispute Mr Kinnock perhaps having chosen the moment at which the rest of the House had got bored with it.

It was left to Mr Gareth Wardell, the young Labour member for Gower, to uphold the reputation of Wales as a world centre of prolixity. He asked whether the Prime Minister would "undertake to read last week's report by an anonymous group of Welsh HMIs (Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools) entitled *Home-School-Links*, and whether she considers this report is fatuous and complacent, lacking substantiated detail and academic rigour..."

Where was all this leading, we asked ourselves. Fatuous, complacent, undetailed and academically unrigorous the report may well be, but what was it about? "...failing to give guidance to parents on the crucial issues...", Mr Wardell lilted on.

At that stage of the question, the game could have gone either way. Mr Wardell could have been asking about contraception for the under-15s, corporal punishment, selection, or indeed the NGA dispute. *But there was all to* play for. Mr Wardell continued: "...on the crucial issues of glue-sniffing, under-age drinking, and smoking".

He concluded by demanding of the Prime Minister that she ensure that in future Her Majesty's Inspectors were "more suitably and sensibly employed". The trigger phrase in Mr Wardell's question was glue-sniffing. That seems to be this week's cause for concern. But it is still not clear which party stands to gain from the issue. Mrs Thatcher will be a hard woman to beat as a hammer of the smiffers. And it was not clear that Mr Wardell had got his party's line right on the matter.

If one understood him correctly, he seemed to be pinning the blame for sniffing on Her Majesty's Inspectors. The correct line surely is that glue-sniffing is caused by unemployment and "the cuts", it being the only pleasure left to the young uner Thatcherism – the cocaine of the people, as Marx would have put it. From its phrasing, Mr. Wardell's question could just as easily have been asked by a Tory backbencher having links with Moral Rearmament or by Mrs Whitehouse.

For most Labour members that was no fun at all. Fortunately, Mr Dennis Skinner, the Labour member for Bolsover and the party theoretician, was on hand yesterday to place glue-sniffing in its indeological context.

Mr Skinner muttered with a smile: "Glue sniffing? Market forces! That's the problem. Selling glue to the highest bidder!" Party functionaries throughout the contry had been given guidance.

The Prime Minister told Mr Wardell that the inspectors were doing "a very good job". Their work "is almost universally welcomed". "On glue-sniffing", she added, "the Government will be making a statement later. We are watching the Scottish case closely." She seemed determined that this one was not going to be pinned on capitalists.

Probably she will make sure that the permissive society takes the rap, in which case the issue could cause trouble for Mr Roy Jenkins.

Later in Prime Minister's questions, Mr Laurie Pavitt, the Labour member for Brent South and a figure from the old respectable wing of the party, intervened to put the *record straight* on the Brent disturbances. He had tried to do so at the last Prime Minister's questions but time had run out and, despite his protests, the chair prevented him from doing so. So he had had five days to brood about it.

"I was at that meeting", he said. He did not condone the violence. But there was "no rent-a-mob". Many of those present were "from the Methodist Church". There were also "old-age pensioners". That made it Britain's first riot by Wesleyite senior citizens.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Queen opens Newham Hospital, 10.20, St Bartholomew's Church Centre, 11.05; and then the Interpretative Centre, Passmore Edwards Museum, East Ham, 12 noon, and later attends a Concert arranged by Motability at St James's Palace, 6.30.

The Duke of Edinburgh attends a dinner given by the Margaret Pyke Memorial Trust at the Commonwealth Institute, Kensington High Street, W8; 7.30.

Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother attends a Reception at the London Library, St James's Square, SW1, 6.45.

Princess Anne, President, the Save the Children Fund, attends a Fashion Show organized by the Arab Women's Council Emergency Relief at the Savoy Hotel, London, 8.

Prince Andrew attends a Charity Premiere of the film *Never Say Never Again*, in aid of the London Federation of Boys' Clubs, the Bowles Outdoor Pursuits Centre and the Variety Club of Great Britain at the Warner Theatre, Leicester Square, 7.50.

Princess Margaret undertakes engagements in Cardiff on behalf of Barnardo's, of which Her Royal Highness is President: visits Day Centre in Ely, West Cardiff, 3; and office in Newport Road, 3.40; and later attends a gala performance of *Humpty Dumpty* at the New Theatre, 6.45.

Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, attends a Carol Service organized by Northamptonshire Charitable Appeals Trust at Oundle Parish Church, 6.25.

The Duke of Kent, Chairman of the United Kingdom Committee of European Music Year, 1985, will attend a Committee Meeting at the Arts Council, 105 Piccadilly, W1, 10.25.

Princess Alexandra presents the 1983 *Woman's Own* "Children of Courage" awards in Westminster Abbey, 10.55.

New exhibitions

The Thrifty Needlewoman; household needlework during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, E. M. Flint Gallery, Walsall Museum and Art Gallery, Lichfield Street, Walsall; Mon to Fri 10 to 6, Sat 10 to 4.45, (until Jan 21).

Eliza Westlake (1829-1918): watercolours; Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum, The King's House, 65 The Close, Salisbury, Wiltshire; Mon to Sat 10.30 to 4. (Until Feb 4).

Rail Images through the lens, featuring more than 100 years of photography, Royal Photographic Society, The Octagon, Milson Street, Bath; Mon to Sat 10 to 4.45 (until Feb 4).

Talks, lectures

Small boat illustrators, by Adrian Osler, Laing Art Gallery, Higham Place, Newcastle upon Tyne, 12.30.

Agriculture and science at Edinburgh – past, present and future; valedictory lecture by Professor N. F. Robertson, Lecture Theatre E, Edinburh School of Agriculture, West Mains Road, Edinburgh, 5.15 (admission free, but by ticket only, from the Secretary, School of Agriculture, 031 667 1011).

Music

Concert by the Philip Jones Brass Ensemble, Sutton Place, Guildford, Surrey, 7.30.

Northern Sinfonia Christmas Concert with the Cambridge Buskers and the Sinfonia Chorus, St *Cuthbert's Church*, West Walls, Carlisle, 7.30.

Piano recital by Norma Fisher, City Art Gallery, The Headrow, Leeds, 1.05.

Concert by Syd Lawrence and his orchestra, St David's Hall, Cardiff, 7.30.

Concert of Christmas music by The Sixteen, Ashby Parish Church, Ashby de la Zouch, Leicestershire, 7.30.

The Hexagon Christmas Concert, The Haxagon, Queen's Walk, Reading, 7.30.

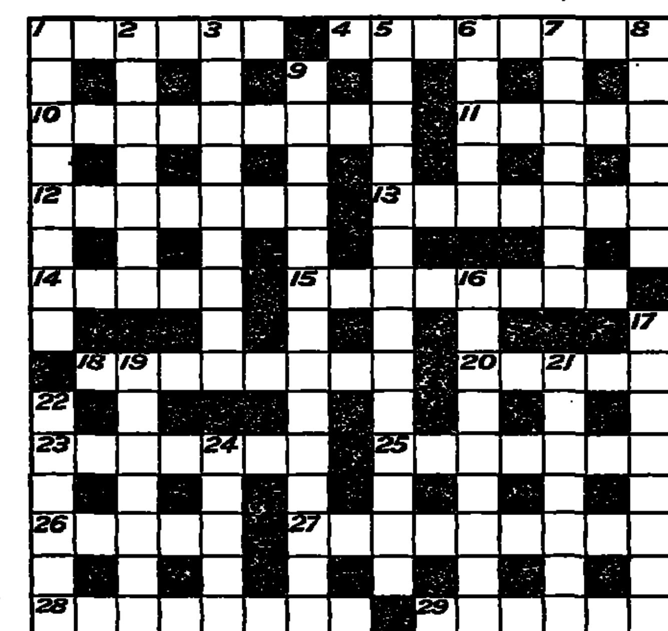
Carol services

Rotary carol service with the Silver Ring Choir, Bath Abbey, Bath, 7.

Civil Service carol service, 1.10, and police family carol service, 7, both at St Ann's Church, Manchester.

Northamptonshire Charitable Appeals Trust candlelight carol service, St Peter's Church, Oundle, Northamptonshire, 6.30.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,309



ACROSS

1 Complaint of a bluestocking? (6).
4 Second infusion is superb (8).
10 Regret not shifting car into reverse, he tells us (9).
11 Insignia used by Speaker (5).
12 Seek money, a sovereign, for the provision of sops (7).
13 One slip, and the letter's rewritten (7).
14 Spy is right out of silver (5).
15 One is divided about the plant charges (8).
18 The neutral tint of Lady Jane's head (8).
20 Tree of longer standing (5).
23 Artist in London district uses all the colours (7).
25 Let everyone love and get married (7).
26 A small department that's proficient (5).
27 Sounding ruined fish's figure (9).
28 So I shan't reel and stagger (8).
29 Wander among blue rocks (6).

DOWN

1 See me deliver one article at midday (8).
2 Permit silence to be broken (7).
3 Drawing practice (9).
5 Study of demand for oral woodwork examination (6,8).
6 Caledonian taxes (5).
7 Partake of alcohol, eluding drunkenness (7).
8 12, for instance, in danger, undaunted (6).
9 To speak carefully shows we're doing badly (5,4,5).
16 She will provide money for salt (9).
17 Barnaby employed in dull *monotonous work* (8).
19 I am untidy in torn dress (7).
21 Widow's silver included in bride's money (7).
22 Sails with a jolly girl (6).
24 Stick to the point, following scholar (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,308

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 10

New books – hardback

The Literary Editor's selection of interesting books published this week:
Dean Swift, (Swift, the Man, his Works, and the Age, vol III), by Irvin Ehrenpreis (Methuen, £20).
Jean Genet, by Jeannette L. Savona (Macmillan, £13)
John Masefield, Letters to Reyna, edited by William Buchan (Buchan and Enright, £14.95)
Josephus, by Tessa Rajak (Duckworth, £19.50)
Nuclear Radiation, Risks and Benefits, by Edward E. Pochin (Oxford, £7.50)
The Companion to Gaelic Scotland, edited by Derick S. Thomson (Blackwell, £25)
The Macmillan Student Encyclopedia of Sociology, by Michael Mann (Macmillan, £20, paperback £7.95)
The Police of France, by Philip John Stead (Collier Macmillan, £12.95)
Universities, Society, and the Future, edited by Nicholas Phillipson (Edinburgh University Press, £10)
Words, An illustrated history of western languages, edited by Victor Stevenson (Macdonald, £11.95). PH

Roads

Midlands: A61: Traffic signals controlling traffic at Clay Cross, Derbyshire. **A45:** Road works at Fosse Crossing, Warwickshire, between Coventry and Daventry. **A34:** Roadworks south of Shipston on Stour at Tidmington, Warwickshire; delays.

Wales and West: A4061: Single-line traffic with temporary traffic lights between Hirwaun and Tynewydd (Rhigos Mountain Road). M5: Resurfacing on both carriageways between Junction 26 (Wellington) and 27 (Tiverton). **A40:** Resurfacing between Bancyfelin and Carmarthen; temporary traffic lights, diversion, delays.

North: A617: Roadworks, with traffic lights, at Bramley Vale, south-east of Chesterfield. **A167:** Delays caused by footpath repairs at Chiltern, co Durham. **A66:** Widening and strengthening of bridge at Eden Lodge, north west of Appleby, Cumbria, single lane traffic controlled by traffic lights.

Scotland: A1: Carriageway reconstruction, east of Tranent, East Lothian. Single line traffic, with lights. **A74:** Barrier repairs at Glengonnar Bridge, between Crawford and Abington, Lanarkshire; both outside lanes closed. **A759:** Road realignment along Dundonald Road, Kilmarnock; single lane traffic with traffic lights.

Information supplied by the AA.

The papers

The Daily Mirror believes that Mr Len Murray, the general secretary of the Trades Union Congress, will be accused of a sell-out, of being the Ramsay MacDonald of the TUC, and so on. But by repudiating a TUC committee's decision to back the National Graphical Association in a one-day national strike he has strengthened the movement he works for.

"Mr Murray doesn't like the Government's trade union laws. Nor do we. But he recognizes that they were passed by a freely-elected parliament.

"If the law is wrong it is up to Parliament to put it right. If Parliament refuses then the voters have the right to change the Parliament."

The Sun says that it is rare for a TUC general secretary to repudiate a recommendation from a senior committee, but in this case Mr Murray has acted in the interest of the whole newspaper industry.

"We hope that the breathing space he has helped to provide will be wisely used to end a pointless, bitter and increasingly wastful dispute in which there cannot be any winners," the paper says.

"Spare a thought, a tear or a prayer for the tragic Elizabeth Taylor today..." says The Daily Star, one of several papers to comment on the actress who is reported to have become addicted to drugs taken for health reasons.

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.64	1.54
Austria Sch	28.95	27.35
Belgium Fr	83.75	79.75
Canada $	1.84	1.77
Denmark Kr	14.82	14.12
Finland Mkk	8.72	8.32
France Fr	12.32	11.82
Germany DM	4.08	3.89
Greece Dr	162.00	152.00
Hongkong $	11.50	10.90
Italy Lira	2455.00	2345.00
Japan Yen	353.00	335.00
Netherlands Gld	4.59	4.36
Norway Kr	11.55	10.95
Portugal Esc	195.00	185.00
South Africa Rd	1.82	1.69
Spain Pta	232.50	222.50
Sweden Kr	12.00	11.40
Switzerland Fr	3.29	3.12
USA $	1.47	1.42
Yugoslavia Dnr	218.00	208.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Retail Price Index: 340.7.

London: The *FT* Index closed down 3.1 at 750.6.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Telecommunications Bill, remaining stages, first day.

Lords (2.30): Debates on BBC annual report and handbook; the Criminal Injuries Compensation Scheme; and the parole system.

Anniversaries

Births: **James Bruce**, explorer in Africa, Kinnaird, Stirlingshire, 1730; **Paul Eluard**, poet, Paris, 1895; **George VI**, York House, Sandringham, 1895. Deaths: **Carl Phillip Emanuel Bach**, Hamburg, 1788; **George Washington**, Mount Vernon, Virginia, 1799; **John London**, horticulturist, London, 1843; **Albert, Prince Consort**, Windsor Castle, 1861; **Stanley Baldwin, First Earl Baldwin of Bewdley**, prime minister, 1923-24, 1924-29, 1935-37, Astley, Worcestershire, 1947. **Roald Amundsen** reached the South Pole, 1911.

Today is the Feast of Saint John of the Cross who was born in 1542 and canonized in 1726.

Weather forecast

A deep depression will remain slow moving S of Iceland with a strong SW airstream covering all areas

6am to midnight

London, SE, E, central S England, East Anglia, Midlands (E), Channel Islands: Dry at first, mainly cloudy, periods of rain spreading slowly from the W; wind S, strong, locally gale; max temp 9 to 11C (48 to 52F).

SW, NW, NE, central N England, Midlands (W), Wales, Lake District: Cloudy with outbreaks of rain, heavy at times, clearing slowly from the W, perhaps a few clear intervals later; wind S, strong to gale, veering SW, and moderating; max temp 9 to 11C (48 to 52F).

Isle of Man, Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee, Aberdeen, SW Scotland, Glasgow: Cloudy with outbreaks of rain, heavy at times, clearing from the W, bright intervals and scattered showers later; wind S, strong to gale; max temp 8 to 10C (46 to 50F).

Central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE, NW Scotland, Argyll, Orkney Shetland, Northern Ireland: Sunny intervals, showers, heavy and prolonged in places; wind SW, strong to gale; max temp 6 to 8C (43 to 46F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Changeable, with showers or longer periods of rain; mild.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind, *strong to gale, perhaps severe gale at* times later; sea very rough. **St George's Channel; Irish Sea:** Wind, S strong to severe gale, veering SW and moderating *fresh or strong; sea very rough*, becoming moderate to rough.

Sun rises: 7 58am. Sun sets: 3.52pm
Moon rises: 1.24pm Moon sets: 1.02am
Full Moon: December 20.

Lighting-up time

London 4.22 pm to 7.29 am
Bristol 4 32 pm to 7 39 am
Edinburgh 4.8 pm to 8.7 am
Manchester 4.19 pm to 7.48 am
Penzance 4.50 pm to 7.44 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud, f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	r	11	52	Guernsey	c	9	48
Birmingham	f	4	39	Inverness	r	10	50
Blackpool	r	5	41	Jersey	f	8	46
Bristol	c	9	48	London	c	8	46
Cardiff	c	9	48	Manchester	r	5	41
Edinburgh	c	11	52	Newcastle	f	5	41
Glasgow	r	11	52	Ronaldsway	r	10	50

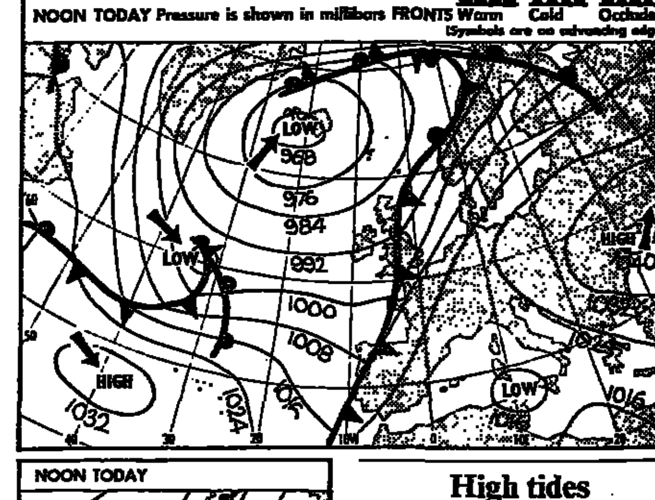
Highest and lowest

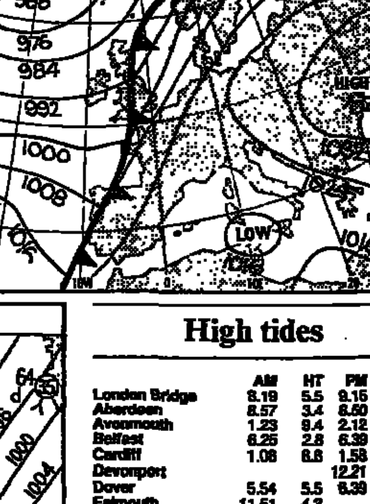
Yesterday: Highest day temp: Kinloss, 13C (55F); lowest day max, Coningsby, 4C (39F); highest rainfall: Eskdalemuir, 1.24in; highest sunshine: Folkeston, 5.2hr

London

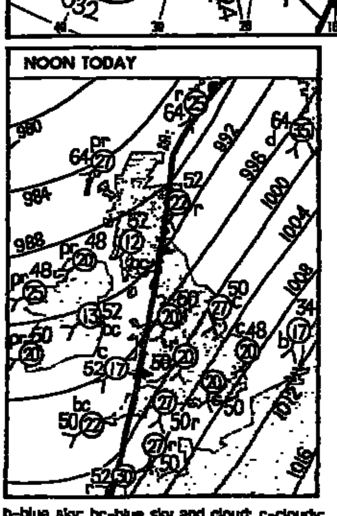
Yesterday: Temp: max 6am to 6pm, 9C (48F); min 6pm to 6am, 1C (34F). Humidity: 6pm, 78 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6pm, nil in. Sun: 24hr to 6pm, 1.4hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6pm, 1,016.3 millibars, falling.
1,000 millibars=29.53in.

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded (Symbols are on advancing edge)



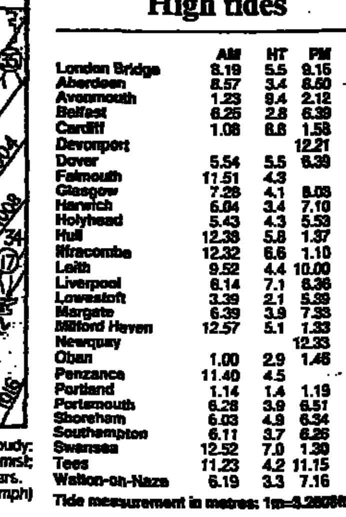


NOON TODAY



b–blue sky; bc–blue sky and cloud; c–cloudy; o–overcast; f–fog; d–drizzle; h–hail; m–mist; r–rain; s–snow; th–thunderstorm; p–showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled, temperatures fahrenheit.

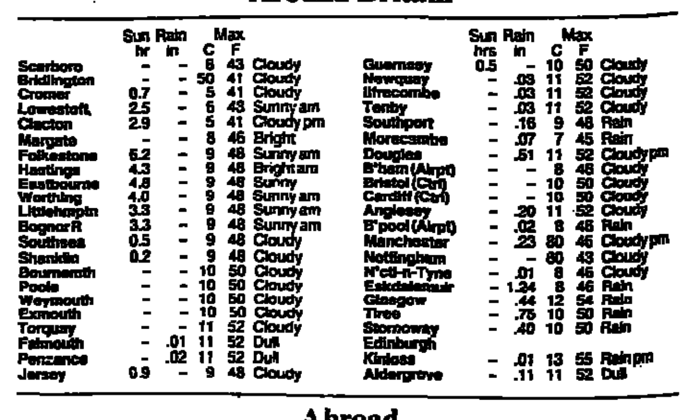
High tides



	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	8.19	5.5	9.15	5.7
Aberdeen	8.57	3.4	8.60	3.5
Avonmouth	1.23	9.4	2.12	9.8
Belfast	6.25	2.8	6.39	3.0
Cardiff	1.06	8.8	1.58	9.1
Devonport			12.21	4.5
Dover	5.54	5.5	6.39	5.2
Falmouth	11.51	4.3		
Glasgow	7.28	4.1	8.08	4.2
Harwich	6.04	3.4	7.10	3.3
Holyhead	5.43	4.3	5.53	4.6
Hull	12.38	5.8	1.37	5.5
Ilfracombe	12.32	6.6	1.10	7.0
Leith	9.52	4.4	10.00	4.5
Liverpool	6.14	7.1	6.36	7.5
Lowestoft	3.39	2.1	5.39	2.1
Margate	6.39	3.9	7.33	3.9
Milford Haven	12.57	5.1	1.33	5.3
Newquay			12.33	5.4
Oban	1.00	2.9	1.46	3.3
Penzance	11.40	4.5		
Portland	1.14	1.4	1.19	1.5
Portsmouth	6.28	3.9	6.51	3.7
Shoreham	6.03	4.9	6.34	4.7
Southampton	6.11	3.7	6.26	3.8
Swansea	12.52	7.0	1.30	7.3
Tees	11.23	4.2	11.15	4.4
Walton-on-Naze	6.19	3.3	7.16	3.4

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain



	Sun hr	Rain in	Max C	Max F			Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarboro	-	-	6	43	Cloudy	Guernsey	0.5	-	10	50	Cloudy
Bridlington	-	-	5	41	Cloudy	Newquay	-	.03	11	52	Cloudy
Cromer	0.7	-	5	41	Cloudy	Ilfracombe	-	.03	11	52	Cloudy
Lowestoft	2.5	-	6	43	Sunny am	Tenby	-	.03	11	52	Cloudy
Clacton	2.9	-	5	41	Cloudy pm	Southport	-	.16	9	48	Rain
Margate	-	-	8	46	Bright	Morecambe	-	.07	7	45	Rain
Folkestone	6.2	-	9	48	Sunny am	Douglas	-	.51	11	52	Cloudy pm
Hastings	4.3	-	9	48	Bright am	B'ham (Airpt)	-	-	8	46	Cloudy
Eastbourne	4.8	-	9	48	Sunny	Bristol (Ctrl)	-	-	10	50	Cloudy
Worthing	4.0	-	9	48	Sunny am	Cardiff (Ctrl)	-	-	10	50	Cloudy
Littlehmptn	3.3	-	9	48	Sunny am	Anglesey	-	.20	11	52	Cloudy
Bognor R	3.3	-	9	48	Sunny am	B'pool (Airpt)	-	.02	8	46	Rain
Southsea	0.5	-	9	48	Cloudy	Manchester	-	.23	80	46	Cloudy pm
Shanklin	0.2	-	9	48	Cloudy	Nottingham	-	-	80	43	Cloudy
Bournemth	-	-	10	50	Cloudy	N'cstl-n-Tyne	-	.01	8	46	Cloudy
Poole	-	-	10	50	Cloudy	Eskdalemuir	-	1.24	8	46	Rain
Weymouth	-	-	10	50	Cloudy	Glasgow	-	.44	12	54	Rain
Exmouth	-	-	10	50	Cloudy	Tiree	-	.75	10	50	Rain
Torquay	-	-	11	52	Cloudy	Stornoway	-	.40	10	50	Rain
Falmouth	-	.01	11	52	Dull	Edinburgh					
Penzance	-	.02	11	52	Dull	Kinloss	-	.01	13	55	Rain pm
Jersey	0.9	-	9	48	Cloudy	Aldergrove	-	.11	11	52	Dull

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	f	17	63	Copenhgn	s	2	36	Majorca	f	20	68	Rio de Jan	s	34	95
Akrotiri	f	19	66	Corfu	f	16	61	Malaga	f	20	68	Rome	c	13	55
Alexandria	c	22	72	Dallas	c	12	54	Malta	f	17	63	Salzburg	s	4	39
Algiers	s	24	75	Dublin	c	8	46	Melbourne	c	15	59	Sao Paulo	f	26	79
Amsterdam	s	2	36	Dubrovnik	s	13	55	Mexico C	s	21	70	S Francisco	r	12	54
Athens	c	11	52	Faro	c	20	68	Miami	s	24	75	Santiago	s	27	81
Bahrain	s	30	86	Florence	f	13	55	Milan	c	7	45	Seoul			
Barbados	f	29	84	Frankfurt	s	4	39	Montreal	s	-3	27	Singapore	f	30	86
Barcelona	f	17	63	Funchal	f	20	68	Moscow	sn	-7	19	Stockholm	s	-2	28
Beirut	c	21	70	Geneva	c	7	45	Munich	s	2	36	Strasbourg	c	3	37
Belgrade				Gibraltar	f	19	60	Nairobi				Sydney	f	22	72
Berlin	s	2	36	Helsinki	s	-6	21	Naples	s	15	59	Tangier	s	23	73
Bermuda	s	22	72	Hongkong	c	23	73	New Delhi	s	23	73	Tel Aviv	c	20	68
Biarritz	s	16	61	Innsbruck	c	2	36	New York	s	5	41	Tenerife	f	24	75
Boulogne	s	5	41	Istanbul	f	8	46	Nice	c	12	54	Tokyo	c	15	59
Bordeaux	c	9	48	Jeddah				Oslo	sn	0	32	Toronto	c	-3	27
Brussels	s	3	37	Jo'burg	f	23	73	Ottawa				Tunis	f	19	66
Budapest	f	4	39	Karachi	s	27	81	Paris	s	4	39	Valencia	f	19	66
Buen Aires*	f	25	77	Las Palmas	f	26	79	Peking	s	15	59	Vancouver	r	9	48
Cairo	c	22	72	Lisbon	r	15	59	Perth	c	19	66	Venice	s	9	48
Cape Tn	s	20	68	Locarno	c	8	46	Prague	f	1	34	Vienna	s	2	36
C'blanca	s	22	72	L Angeles	s	19	66	Reykjavik	fg	4	39	Warsaw	s	-4	25
Chicago	c	2	36	Luxembg	s	2	36	Rhodes	s	16	61	Washington	s	8	46
Cologne	s	5	41	Madrid	s	16	61	Riyadh	s	32	90	Zurich	c	2	36

* denotes latest figures are latest available